Special City Work Number.

FENCHOW

No. 5.

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Vol. I.

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MRTCA ZNF

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FENCHOW.

Vol. I.

Fenchow, Shansi, China, April, 1920.

No. 5.

THE NEW CITY MISSION AND THE CITY CHURCH BY THE PASTOR OF THE CITY CHURCH.

In the Fall of 1918 I was conducting evangelistic meetings among the various churches of Shansi and came to Fenchow in December. While here I became much attached to both Chinese and foreign members and was invited to accept the pastorate. I felt I must consent to undertake the duties at Fenchow on a year's trial.

The Lord has said "I will make you fishers of men," meaning that as there



The City Pastor,

are many ways of catching fish so there are many ways of attracting men. Hence in accepting the pastorate here it was incumbent upon me to devise the means of advancing and extending the church. Fenchow has been and is a city with a great name and wide influence. In the two cities that make Fenchow there are tens of thousands of people, but the church, located in a corner far from the streets upon which men come and go, does not influence or attract the population. Outside of those who come to the hospital one seldom sees visitors at the church. Hence before definitely accepting the call to Fenchow, I requested the church to promise the founding of a city mission where there could be opened a reading-room and a lecture hall to draw men to Christ.

I thank God, that in the very center of the city where the passers-by are most numerous, a most suitable piece of property has been obtained in answer to prayer. Furthermore, a friend has now given \$3,000 for the erection of a building sixty feet long on the front of this property. The building, now erected, is of a type to attract the officials, businessmen, and literati of the city,—for never before has the main street of the city seen a building so imposing.

I thank God, too, that already there are many acquainted with the church who promise attendance at the daily meetings in this most convenient location and express the purpose to become Christians.

Back of the building there remains 200 ft. of property, amply sufficient for the erection of an auditorium, museum and gymnasium. If these buildings can be put up according to our hopes and plans, there is no doubt but that multitudes of the wealthy and prominent citizens of Fenchow will be led to Christ. There is also no doubt but that the money invested in the present building will bring large results. A church that can reach the middle and upper classes will gain a basis for self-support. With the classes above mentioned drawn into our church by our new city mission, there can be no doubt about the development of a self-supporting and self-propagating Christian church in Fenchow. that our plans may be realized, for they surely mean that our God will be glorified in this place.

REV. IA YUEH-HAN.

THE NEW CITY MISSION.

How the City-for-Christ Movement is being Organized.

During the last four or five years several attempts have been made at city mission work. Lacking convenient and adequate quarters of our own for holding mass-meetings and gospel talks, we sought to "go to the people" by preaching on street-corners and in temple courts. Meetings have also been held in private homes. The results however, have always been very scattering and for the past year or two we have come to the conclusion that the real work must wait until a place for daily meetings and the constant reception of inquirers could be obtained on the main business street

of the city. Only this last September funds sufficient for a beginning on a city mission building came to hand, and in November the first steps were taken toward organization.

'If China is to be Christianized it is to be Christianized by Chinese' has become an axiom in missionary effort, and is the principle upon which the organization of our city movement rests. A few years ago an attempt was made to organize this work under the name of a Y.M.C.A. but the immediate result was a differentiation between church and association and the beginning of divisive tendencies. For this reason and because funds were insufficient, the Y.M.C.A. was dropped. A form of organization had to be sought that would unite the church members and enlist the aid of each one. When, therefore, the gift came for a building, one of the first steps was to announce the same to the local church at its annual meeting and ask that from its membership a board of trustees, or directors, be chosen who should set the policies and standards of an aggressive work. After a good deal of discussion the church decided that the board ought to be composed of the ablest men, and should be called a "model" board, with the intention that after a year or two of work men of less experience should be appointed so as to make the work a training school in the church.

One of the first tasks of the Board of Directors has been the selection of a name under which to conduct the new work. It was decided to post two names at the doors of the church and ask the members to sign below their preference. The name chosen was "Hall for the Dissemination of Knowledge." A secretary had to be

chosen too, and the Board of Directors asked the station to provide a man and pay his salary until the church could take over the support of the entire work. Running expenses (up to \$200.00 per year) were promised by the donor of the building. Finally the use of the various rooms in the new building just nearing completion has enlisted the careful consideration of the Board of Directors and various defects to be remedied and attractions to be added have been pointed out, with the result that the new center will be as nearly as possible suited to the desires and needs of the church. And this sense of possession and partnership is felt by the other members of the church just as truly. The work is theirs, to run for the benefit of their neighbours. and their enthusiasm and pride is unconcealed.

METHODS.

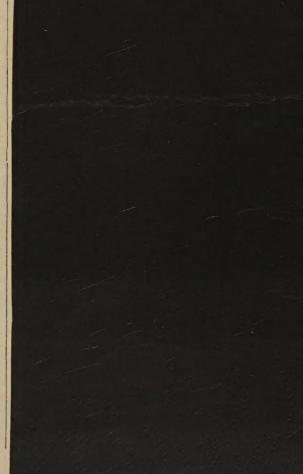
How are men actually won to Christ in China? or to be more concrete, how will they be won in Fenchow? It must be said at the outset that seldom are men won as the result of a sense of sin. This comes only after much Christian teaching. They are won rather by the broader outlook, happier associations, and livelier hope of the Christian community. The first step therefore, in winning men is to make the desirability of the Christian life apparent to them. This will be done in our new city mission by:

Daily evangelistic addresses at noon.

Evening gatherings to hear lectures and sermons for invited guests among the better classes. A public reading-room with daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines.

Personal acquaintanceship gained in game-room, museum, glee-club, social intercourse, and evening classes.

The second step is to enlist them in Bible-study, religious gatherings, and Christian Endeavour work. From these the third step into the church is direct and natural. Women will be given special days in the above programme.



furniture for our new building under written contract, deliberately used material greatly inferior to that stipulated and repeatedly lied in the attempt to force us to accept it. Any other shop would do the same, and they all constantly do it.

(4) Debts—Shops in Fenchow allow bills to run on credit until the end of the year, when all bills are payable. Householders generally attempt to dodge their creditors during the last month of the year, some even leaving home to do so! It is common for creditors to be told that the householder is away, even (8) Filth—Though private homes are far cleaner than in most other sections of China, the streets are the receptacles for drains and refuse of all kinds. Mangey, raw-boned, degenerate dogs, hawks, pigs and beggars are the scavengers. Side-walks are the dirt and ashes trodden down by passers-by.

(9) Lack of Public Spirit—In the city it is each man for himself. Public money is always considered his who can get it without protest or detection. Almost no one is interested in making Fenchow a better place. The city-walls, public arches, roads, and towers are seldom subject to repair, and if so it is either because of the promptings of superstition or as an excuse for graft.

In the face of these statements the immediate evangelism of a city like Fenchow seems a hopeless task.—there is so little on which to base an appeal for the higher life. Yet we do not labour as those without hope for Fenchow is a friendly city, open to receive whatever of good we can give it. Its leading citizens applaud what they lack and many would become what they have not yet received the Power to become. In our new City Mission we are at last able to offer a bit of healthy recreation and instruction to whet men's appetites for the more we have faith to believe we shall be able to provide. In Pastor Li and Mr. Wang we have gems of contagious Christian joy and happiness. Although the conquest demands branch missions in the East and South Suburbs, a strong harmonious Church, a strong corps of half-a-dozen women workers, and as many kindergartens, Sunday-schools and boys clubs, a great auditorium and an enlarged plant, we confidently believe all

needs will be supplied and proof offered that the "Forces that are with us are greater than those that be with them."

W. R. L.

AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT FOR CITY EVANGELISM.

Recently in the midst of an article on the commercial future of China by a business man, occurred this statement; "The Chinese people are trembling on the edge of a phenomenal renaissance, in politics, in finance, in commerce and in spirituality. You have but to question any missionary to get the most amazing story of the brain-storm raging among the educated and proletariat alike, and of their immense desire for truth."

Twelve years ago there was a growing feeling in many quarters that the usefulness of the city street chapel in its usual form, was past. It no longer seemed to touch the flow of the life of the great cities in China. But during the past six years there has been a decided change in the attitude of the masses towards the centers of city evangelistic work. Chapels formerly half empty as Putnam Weale writing in a recent number of the "Transpacific", of the renaissance in China, says, are now "full of people who want instruction, who desire to know just what this message of the Western man is and how it will work our in their daily lives." This may seem a small thing, but it is not. It is a very hig and important matter.

It is, to my mind, a fact of no small significance, that of the 228 persons received in baptism into the various churches of the station during the calendar year of 1919, 159 are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-two. The

Maritime Customs of China estimates the net increase in the population of China since 1900 at 68,000,000 souls. This is stuffing the country full of young men and women. One is struck in my village by the number of children there as compared with ten years ago. And this rising generation demands truth, more truth. This is perhaps our greatest opportunity.

Another thing which accounts for this change is the fact that our message is a message of hope. The country is precisely in the right frame of mind to understand Hope. At the top of the government is a corrupt officialdom completely in the pay and under the control of the Japanese militarists. On every side is the ruthless hand of Japan; seeking to grasp all she can of China, and taking advantage of the latter's helplessness. The refined cruelty and inhuman brutality being meted out to helpless men, women and children in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung, and the apparent indifference of the rest of the world to it all, makes just the situation into which the great message of the church, Hope, comes with unwonted force.

The awakening throughout the province and the district is another element which makes this the opportune moment to push the evangelistic work in our city. material ways the nation is moving faster than the government. The opening of large coal mines along modern methods within a few miles of the city; the building of roads connecting the city with other places by the more convenient mode of travel by motor; and the opening of such social institutions as the Model Prison and the new District Court, all contribute to make this a time of peculiar importance in this city with a population of between fifty and seventy-five thousand people,

Still another factor in the readiness for such a new forward movement just now, is to be found in the stage of development which the Christian community has reached. The church in the city has now come to self-support, and this last fall called its own pastor, who heads up the church and evangelistic work of the city. Added to this is the fact that we shall soon have a staff of good men ready to help in this advance work, but whose support, of course, must be met for the time being, by the Mission.

All of these factors combine to make this the moment in the old city of Fenchow—a city already ancient when Jesus was born in Bethlehem—when those on the field and their friends at home should unite in a special effort for the Christian conquest of the city.

W. O. P.

Women and the Evangelization of Fenchow.

The festivities of the Chinese New Year celebrations have just passed. On the evening of the eighth day it was possible to watch from the flickering shadows of the dimly but beautifully lighted courtyard of the fine temples, the worship of the God of Through the crowds of idlers Judgment. and people buying and eating rice-balls and soup, and amid the beating of drums and cymbols came family after family to make their contributions to the temple treasury, to burn incense and perform the formal Chinese bow before the God of Judgment Family after family came, -the father lead. ing his wife and children as they held on to each other's hands to keep from being The children took part in the separated. worship with their elders as they knelt down before the god and blowed to the ground three times with their fathers and mothers

Some dispatched their worship in all formality and departed in as orderly a fashion as they had come; other lingered to drink tea and enjoy the pretty sight of the lantern-lighted temple. One old lady with radiant tace placed her incense-sticks in the ashes of the altar urn one by one and just enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing she had performed carefully this religious ceremony while an old grandfather with equal satisfaction forced his bundle of sweet-smelling sticks into the urn with one short thrust and dismissed his sense of further homage as he went slowly about enjoying the pretty lanterns.

It made one dream of the time when the fathers shall lead their wives and children and elders to bow before the throne of the LIVING God and find there their Heavenly Father. What for the church in Fenchow when that day shall come! Not until it does come can we claim to have planted the Church in this community.

The Chinese church itself is wide awake to the fact that the women must be won if Fenchow is to be gained for Christ. A fine Chinese gentleman laughed gravely as he assured a doubting questioner: "Of course they do. Our women all believe in the gods: they are afraid not to." "Then if you should go away would there be no Christian influence in your home?" "No." "Whose example would your children follow?" "Their mother's." Then of what use is it for you to be a Christian?" "It's of no use, unless I can win the women of my household,-my wife swore at me in violent temper for three days because I tried to talk to her about taking down our household gods: and were I to do it against her wishes she would commit suicide!"

The work for women in the city is now intensive and centers about the training of leaders in the School for Married Women.

One of the most beautiful Christian women in the city lives in the school as a dean for the women attending. With a nucleus of women trained to carry forward the important work of teaching the women the city-for-Christ Movement takes on new aspects of hope.

A. K. L.

THE CATHERINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL AND THE CHURCHES.

The great need of China in all departments of her life, and of the Chinese Church is the need of leadership,—a leadership trained, well-balanced and consecrated. Little groups of Christians scattered in hundreds of places are eagerly and yearningly casting about for the way of progress toward better things, but cannot find it. Put a trained leader of consecration and balanced judgment in their midst and at once there begins a genuine advance.

What I mean cannot perhaps be made clearer than by taking as an illustration the development of the Church with which I am staying for a few days as I write. church is located in the town of Ch'i Kou, a busy mart on the Yellow River at one of the most important crossings of that river. The church is located on the main business street of busy shops. Across the street is the new Post Office building, and near at hand are both the Telegraph and Telephone offices. The country field served by the church covers an area of twenty-five miles north to south by eighteen east and west, in which are located some two hundred towns and villages of varying size. For five years there was in charge of the work here an earnest, faithful man, but a man without training for his task. In five years he won exactly seven men.

Three years ago a Bible School graduate was sent to take charge of this

field. This man is going about his task in a wise way. He has mapped out and organized his field. He systematically visits the main centers in it. He plans out regular study courses for the inquirers and Christians he gathers on these visits, on which they will be examined on his next visit. He has organized night classes for business men and clerks in Ch'i Kou itself, and has worked into the life of the Government School students. On my last visit twelve men were baptised. Yesterday twenty-three more were received, and he has some seventy more studying and on the way toward church membership. The Christians meet not only their own expenses aside from his salary, but also all touring expenses of himself and two other men who help him in the work.

This same difference is experienced in every place where a man trained in the Bible School takes hold of the work. There is nothing which missions are doing for China or the Chinese church that is more fundamental than this of training leaders.

W. O. P.

CHINESE PROVERBS.

A number of Chinese proverbs show the implicit belief of the masses in the fatalism of natural law, or as they would call it. Heaven. These masses are not greatly moved, even when face to face with signs of national decay which would drive Western peoples into despair. They think of their history of three thousand years and it consoles them to recall that China has always been "down at the heels" and has frequently faced crises as black as the present. The magnitude of the country, and the vastness of the population gives them a feeling of stability which wars and changing dynasties cannot easily shake. domplacently say, "No matter who governs



The Scholar Type





The Business Type 1 Mr. Chao is a Christian and holds his Bible higher than his abacus.



A Boy Scout.

List of Stores in Fenchow.

- 14 Banks

- 14 Banks
 3 Curio Shops
 2 Tea Stores
 5 Pawn Shops
 25 Silk Stores
 26 Cotton Goods Stores
 5 Grain Shops
 27 Pharmacies
 28 General Stores
 29 General Stores
 5 Oil Shops
 3 Vinegar Shops
 15 Groceries

(Manufacturing shops like Carp enter, Blacksmith, Silversmith, etc are not included in the above.)



Officials at Track Meet, Nov. 1919. (the Magistrate holds field glasses.)



A Family of the Middle Class (Mother, Son and Daughter-in-law). For the importance of reaching such women as these, see article on "Women and the Evangelization of Fenchow."



Carpenters (at work on furniture for City Mission Building.)

the country he will still have to reckon on the people,"—realizing that no dynasty that ever ruled China has wielded absolute control over so vast a population. Whenever the existing government became intolerable the people invariably asserted their divine right to rule—even to the killing of kings and the everthrow of dynasties. This trust in time and in the power of the masses is expressed in such forms as these:—

When the heavens fall a giant will be there to prop them up.

Heaven never drives men to desperation (there will always be a way cut).

When affairs have prospered to the utmost they will decline, and when they have declined to the utmost they will prosper.

When things have become hitterest they must again become sweet.

There is another class of preverbs which expresses a cynical worldly wisdom which is the philosophy of life of that vast mass of common people in China who are condemned to see life in its raw and elemental forms. Life to such is purely a struggle for existence—they see how the wicked too often prosper and how the picor are too often led to the verge of desperation.

Purse strings are the commonest ties of friendship.

The beautiful bird gets caged.

The poor man in the busy street has none who cares for him, but the rich man, tho he lives in the depth of the mountains, will have no end of distant relatives who want to see him.

When you owe folk money your tongue is tied.

If you have money you can hire a fairy to grind your flour

When it's hot everybody is hot alike,

but when it's cold each man is warm or cold according to his means.

Nobody's family can hang up the sign, "Nothing the matter here."

Near neighbors are preferable to distant relatives.

Magistrates never beat those who bring presents.

When your host detains you it is partly a matter of form, but when the weather detains you it is apt to be real.

The host rests in peace when his guests are gone.

A. W. H.

THE CHIHLI-SHANSI EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Chihli-Shansi-Christian Educational Association was held in Peking during the Chinese New Year's vacation. This association has formerly been made up of those foreigners in these two provinces who are interested in educational work. At this meeting, however, the constitution was changed to include as members, all the Chinese teachers in our schools, so that they may have an opportunity of sharing equally in the solving of their educational problems.

Much of the educational work in China today is in a very primitive state of development. However very rapid progress is being made in the standardization of school work. Some rather marked changes in school curriculum were made at this conference. From this time on, all the readers used in the lower and higher primary grades will be written in vernacular and not in "wen-li" or the classical language. Formerly practically all the school text books were written in this "wen-li", which is not unlike a foreign language to the average Chinese. "Vernacular takes a man where he lives. That's what he talks. That's what he ought

This change is meeting with much opposition among the old Chinese scholars. who have always prided themselves on their much learning. It was also voted that the old Chinese classics should not be taught in the lower grades. Some one has said, "Leave the Classics to the same safe-place they are left in Western countries, to the care of the scholars."

Very special emphasis was also put on the teaching of the new National Phonetic System. This is to be taught this spring in all our schools above the third year primary. It is hoped that our students will then go into their homes and villages and help in some little way to educate the vast mass of illiterates in China. It is also hoped that this will help to give China a unified Language. The need for such was seen at our conference, when a Shansi man wished to enter into the discussion. When he had finished speaking, he was told both by the chairman, who was a foreigner, and the secretary, who was a Chinese man from Chihli, that neither had understood what he had said and would he kindly repeat it, trying if possible to use a clearer pronunciation. This from the people of two neighboring provinces.

The key word in the discussions on evangelism in our schools seemed to be "concentrate your efforts on a few" or "spend more time in personal work." We need in China teday, the type of Christians that can go out from our schools into their homes and live as Christ would live, and if these leaders are to be rightly trained there must be this specialization. This should be the part of our Mission schools, to furnish such leaders rather than attempt to educate the masses.

THE CHINA NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Rain, inclined to be persistent, and cold, inclined to be penetrating, failed utterly in affecting Shanghai's warm welcome, and the enthusiasm of the nurses who met there in conference February 5 to 10. This was the ninth biennial conference of the China Nurses Association. The new ideas gained, together with the higher ideals proposed, will be tried out in many corners of China, in the big wards of the city and country hospitals, and the seclusive walls of the Chinese courtyard

Prominence was given to the discussions on the value of the hospital as a missionary agency. Efficiency in profession is net sufficient background for the nurse; there must be the overflowing spiritual life. The unlimited opportunities for doing away with the prejudices and fears that haunt so many of the patients as they come in for treatment make it imperative that the nurse have the skill that feels the soul hunger while she cares for the apparent wants of the body. It had been the experience of some that the words of the nurse carried more weight than those of the Bible women. In one hospital the nurses are responsible for teaching the patients, no Bible women being employed. The supervisor and head nurses in making rounds take a keen interest in the patients' progress. Plans for social service work are being sericusly undertaken, providing for Bible women and nurses to keep in touch with the beginnings made in hospital and dispensary.

New text books to be submitted to the Translating Committee were decided upon. The magazine for Chinese nurses, in its first year of publication, is being given much publicity. The advantages of having the phonetic script taught in the hospitals was presented by Miss Gaylord, of the China

Continuation Committee. In Dr. Wu's studio where his painter's brush and his poet's pen are evolving clever posters, were given the outlines of the great Public Health Campaign. Dr. Peters also showed the moving pictures which are used with other propaganda systematically to bring the essentials of good health before every class of people.

That the mary fields now open to the nursing professior in America, such as Public Health, Industrial, District and School nursing will soon be open to the trained Chinese nurse is inevitable. The Association voted that training schools give an additional year to their graduating nurses for specializing in hospital administration, surgery, anaesthesia, dispensing of drugs, research and laboratory work. The supervisors in many mission stations have to contend with this idea, "If a girl is too stupid to be a teacher make her a nurse or a Bible woman." The demands now made on the

nurse require that she be of the finest type,—the keen mind, warm heart and capable hands. She must be ingenious in adapting herself to meager supplies, if necessary, in improvising and inventing. The aim for the coming years is "not only to teach the best of nursing skill but to develop in the nurses of China such loyal Christian characters as will enable them to rise above temptation and be self-reliant in times of stress."

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THE KINDERGARRIEN AND "LOVER OF LARKSPURS"

Were one to start a discussion on what is the most important line of mission work, one would be sure to end in a pernicious circle, for no two persons are apt to measure life in the same terms. Yet no one, I think, will deny that a Kindergarten is one of the best ways to touch the heart of a people and our Fenchow circle reaches cut and touches lives we little dream of.



The Fenchow Kindergarten.

Did you ever visit any land where the children and their ways did not fascinate you? China seems a land where grown ups retain their child interests in a remarkable fashion. For instance, no child's attention can be held but that with the holding you have won the interest of some grown up. This childlikeness seems almost contradicted when one sees how grown up the children are. They have no dainty baby clothes, but are thrust into gav colored garments, minia. tures of their father's and mother's, and soon venture forth upon the back of a brother or sister to see the world. When faces big and little are pressed against our window panes, the curiosity annoys, unless we, in our larger moments, realize it is an asset, bringing them nearer to us. As I watch a group of happy children leaving school, I am glad they are armed with happy thoughts, plans and plays, against the sordid life they touch everywhere.

Let me now tell you about Ai Lan, whose name being interpreted means 'Lover of Larkspurs'. She is to be our Kindergarten assistant. In 1912, one cold windy day, the most energetic Chinese man I have ever known, came to my study, and in his characteristic direct fashion said, "Let me tell you of a bright little girl at Loa Chen where I preach. Her parents are dead and the uncle with whom she lives is a writer here in the Yamen. But his wife is hardly a fit woman to care for her''-(this in a tone the Chinese use that conveys unhappy visions). "Now I'd like to send her to school myself," his eyes twinkled as he looked down at his much worn, scanty clothes. "But I am now feeding a wife, five children an old nurse, a dog, three chickens and two rats!" We knew of his generous heart and how often he helped others, so we inquired further of the little maid and she was coon in school. She proved a shy little lady, but soon was loved by all for her gentle, loving heart. She became the friend of every little child and though older than her class mates there was no barrier between them. Her skillful fingers soon ranked her among the best needle-women, and her hands were



A Picture-Postal Sunday-School
With Christmas Gifts from the Trinitarian Cong. Church of New Bedford, Mass,

often busy fashioning bits that are dear to a girl's heart. I recall once thinking her clothes were not warm enough and giving her a light jacked to wear underneath her outer garment. To my surprise the soon appeared with it so skillfully transformed that no one would have guessed its original foreign style.

The children all call her "Big Sister," and though she may long in her heart for the title "Teacher", she has made her nomenclature one of real meaning. She has had no special training for her work excepting from observation in the Kindergarten, but she has, I think, a heart for it. Who would not like to help such children, and such a Big Sister. We need a Kindergartener to do it!

G. C. P.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Leete and family sail on May 31st, from Kobe, Japan for their year's furlough in the U.S. Their address until Aug. 31st will be DeGraff, Ohio.

From that time until May 1921, New Haven, Conn. will be their home.

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Mr. Wolfe left on March first to begin building operations in Shantung where Techow, Lintsing and Tsinanfu all have work for him to do. We are sorry to lose him but a builder is very widely in demand.

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Mr. Bergamini who spent five years in our North China Mission as architect of the American Board, returned to China in March to take up similar work at Hankow with the American Church Mission of his cwn Episcopal Church. His wife who is spending some months with her parents in EnglaInd will join him in the fall.

Most of the children and several adults among the floreigners spent February with the flu.

Mr. Davis of Taiku made a brief visit

to the station in February.

Mr. Williams of the American Trading Company, Mr. Price and Mr. Bucknell of the American Legaticn together with Mr. Leete spent several days of the Chinese New Year's season hunting in the mountains. Each was able to show at least one deer as well as pheasants and quail as trophies.

Misses Horn, McClure, Walton and Holmes spent the Chinese New Year's vacation in Peking and Tientsin visiting friends.

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Miss Holmes, Miss Li, Chinese Principal of the Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls, and Mr. Warner of Taiku attended the meeting of the Chihli-Shansi Educational Association in Peking.

Dr. Nutting who has spent the winter in Taiku was in Fenchow during the Chinese New Year.

Miss Gertrude Kellogg after several months at the Language School in Peking arrived in Fenchow on February 24th. The arrival of a trained nurse was naturally an event and many Chinese as well as foreigners were outside of the city to meet her. All of the hospital staff were there and there were banners and firecrackers in abundance to emphasize the welcome.

Dr. Watson was absent several weeks in February and March attending in the meeting of the China Medical Conference in Pe-

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king and transacting business in Tientsin and other places.

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A company with a German engineer has been formed to mine the coal fields near Hsiao I about fifteen miles from here and the source of much of the coal we use in Fenchow. Their plans include running a branch railroad to bring the coal from Liu Lin Chen and the iron from mines on this side of that place.

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The local church have chosen the Rev. William R. Leete and Dr. Ma Wen Chao to represent them at the International Congregational Congress which meets in Boston from June 29th to July 6th.

* * * * *

The friends of Mr. Albert W. Staub will be interested to know that he has been appointed office manager and secretary for Robert College and Beirut University. All the business of these institutions in America is conducted in this office at 18, E 41st St. New York City. Mr. Staub has been spending several months in Turkey studying these institutions at first hand.

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The crossing of the Yellow River from Shensi into Shansi has been blocked to traffic because of the plague in the former province. Some of our students and teachers have for that reason been unable to reach Fenchow in time for the opening of schools.

* * * * *

The Chinese New Year is the great holiday season for the people of China. During the month preceding everyone is madly scrambling to collect his debts and pay his bills for the first of the year is the day of judgment for all. Then everyone lays aside his business cares and from the first day to the fifteenth of the New Year enjoys

himself with feasting and merry-making. Business practically stops, at least in places removed from the railroad, for a month or more. The Fifteenth is the Feast of Lanterns and on this day if one walks around the city wall he will be insured from illness during the year. Even women emerge from their seclusion and are seen in great numbers on the wall as well as on the street.

As at this time the schools are all closed and only those patients come to the hospital who are in desperate straits, it is the time for the missionary to do his travelling and hold his conferences.

The Middle School opened March 6, the day following the Chinese Feast of the Lanterns which ends the New Year celebrations. Nine new boys have enrolled up to March 11 and these with the former students will bring the attendance above that of any previous enrollment. We are still so crowded for dormitory rooms, that a near-by dilapa. dated Chinese court has been utilized in which to house the overflow. Classes must be held in one end of the dining room and in Mr. Hummel's study because of the lack of recitation rooms. The chapel, dining room and halls were all tinted a light tan during the vacation weeks. This greatly improves the appearance of the buildings, Mr. Hummel, who is recovering from several weeks illness with the influenza is unable to attend classes or take up the management of the school for a time. One of the Chinese teachers is acting as Principal and Miss Holmes, Miss Walton, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Hummel are teaching the English classes. The warm spring days have at tracted the boys out for track work.

* * * * * . *

Plans have been laid and work actually begun on two motor-truck lines, the one to run from Taiyuanfu through Yu Tzu, Taiku, Chi Hsien, Pingyao, and Chie Hsiu to the Lingshih Pass; the other from Taiyuanfu, through Chingyuan, Chaocheng, Wen Shui; and Fenchow, and west to the Yellow River. Gov. Yen pays \$40,000,000 for the right of way and construction of the road aside from labour so that it will be government owned, the company paying for its use. A company with a capital of \$300,000 has been formed to buy motor-cars and trucks. Soldiers of whom there are from 25,000 to 30,000, and prisoners are to do the labour.

GENERAL NOTES SHANSI-THRIFT.

The Shansi men have a reputation for their business ability and their thrift. The Fur Eastern-Review quotes an illustration of their passion for saving in an adventure of a Shansi man in the Buddhist Hell. He was unhesitatingly condemned by his judge to be boiled in oil, in a large iron pot which was hung over a fire near by. After glancing at it he said, "Why boil? Wouldn't bake do? Justice will be served, for it will be just is inconvenient for me, and "—insinuating-y—"couldn't we come to some little arangement about the oil we would save?"

COTTON SEED AND COTTON IMPROVEMENT IN CHINA.

Millard's Review recently published an article on the above subject by Mr. Reisner, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking. He summarizes the problem as being a permanent annual supply of pure cotton seed from improved and maintained strains, and the use of such seed on a community basis. To produce raw cotton equal in amount to that imported annually in the ferm of raw cotton, yarn or goods, the present acreage must be increased by four or five times. 11,000,000 mow (1,833,333)

acres) would be necessary to raise a crop of 2,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Five per cent of this should be devoted to scientific seed production on special farms.

SHANSI TO WORK ITS MINES.

The Asiatic News Agency gives a report from the civil governor's yamen at Taiyuanfu that Governor Yen has given permission for the formation of a Sino-British Mining Corporation with a capital of \$10,000,000. The new corporation will be allowed to exploit not only the vast chalfields of Shansi but to work the iron mines of the province along the most modern methods. In case of necessity they are permitted to build branch railways to connect with the main lines.

This is an enlargement of the Kailen Mining Administration which has been operating in China for a number of years and was therefore given the preference in these privileges.

THE CITY OF FENCHOW—A DESCRIPTION.

If you want to get an 'dea of the size of the walls of Fenchow, 46 feet high, just walk along the road that enters the East Gate from the north. On the left rise the walls of ancient Fenchow, then called Hsihb-hsien and now called the East Suburb. If not overtopped by the walls of the new city (built in the 17th century to make a center for higher officials), the walls of the old city would not seem low. Both would seem much higher were it not for huge piles of ashes and cinders banked against them. But even so the road runs deep enough between them to make this stretch of roadside the favorite place for early morning bargaining with farmers who bring in their truck from surrounding villages and want to select a cool but convenient spot.

A swarm of shops clogs the passage between the gates that pierce these opposing walls, so that the street seems to fight its way through them. Carts bump and plunge over the blocks of stone which "pave" perhaps, the entrances into both cities. You enter the outer gate and pass by the blacksmith shacks in the close, when a turn and a scramble up the rough sides of the road out of the way of a cart, brings you to the inner gate. Here you forget the curious sight of scales of armer and heavy studs in the huge gates as you see two hundred feet away the pretty bell tower framed before you in the gateway. It is here the city watchman rings the hours of the night.

To gain a view from the top of the wall you have to follow a short foul alley and turn

up a steep ramp to the tower built on the wall directly over the gate. This tower is littered with frog-mouthed and frog-bellied mortars and Columbus type of cannon. The wall is wide enough for a horse and carriage, and paved with brick:—a promenade three miles around protected by battlements on the outside some five feet high. On the inside roars the sea of roofs from which dragon-heads and porpoise ash-heaps thrust themselves toward the sky. Temple roofs tipped with glittering tile and Buddhist ornament break the horizon here and there like feaming crests. Above all are the Drum and Bell Towers, the Church far in the distance, and beyond the western mountains. Turning and looking to the east, over the chasm between the two cities, one is surprised to



The Towers of New City Mission Building seen from the Drum Tower. The square building with the flag is the bank. At the far eastern end of the street can be seen the Bell Tower and the East Gate Tower.

The New Building is the gift of Miss Katharine P. Crane.

find as many roofs again, a still longer city wall and the lofty eastern mountains with Fenchow's great "chimney pagoda" of the Ming Dynasty sillouetted against them, three miles away.

Following the main street westward one could turn off to the left and visit the government middle school with its barrack-like dormitories close by the south wall. Or, going a few steps farther west, he could turn north to the Grain Market where the street is widened by hard mud floors on which the wheat, millet and peas are measured before the shops. At the north end of this street (known as T'ai-Ho-Ch'iao) is the great Confucian temple of the District, containing a building put up by the sons of the Ming Emperor, Hung Wu, about 1400 A.D. This temple is now used for the government grammar school, for seasonal worship and for Sunday lectures under Gov. Yen's new regime. Beyond it will be built the model prison, also the new Superior Court for the Province where the Tao Yin will reside.

The District Court (Yamen) fronts on the main street a block farther west. Its dilapidated walls spattered with notices and its tumble-down gateway swarming with food hucksters squatting under shades of soiled cloth and tattered matting, and its yard lined with the hovels in which petty officials wring the cash from foolish clients, offer little attraction to anyone.

Passing the bank, a new two-storied square building partly designed by Mr. Bergamini, and the curio-shop with its attractive bronzes, one comes to the closed entrance of the old Examination Halls which harbored Dr. Atwood on his return after Boxer days, have since been used by a cloth factory and would now make a capital public museum. Close beyond rise the two towers of our new City Mission, lifting its flags of

hope and opening wide doors for amusement, instruction and reform, -as unique in function as it is in architectural appearance For we might go on by scores of shopfronts, displaying baskets of walnuts, licorice, vegetables, fruits, slabs of pork, cloth at the center of the city, by the Post-office with its railing of worn blue slats, by logblocked carpenter shops and sputtering forges, and by great temple entrances; we might go on through high-walled residence streets dusty with brats playing games with broken tile, chunks of mud and bits of stone; but not until we came to the quiet compound in the corner of the city where the Church, hospital, schools and residences stand would we find any other place (with the possible exception of four public bath. houses!) tending to uplift or benefit the souls and bodies of the citizens at large. No public library, no play-grounds, no art galleries, no educational lectures, no newspapers: Let this be the Fenchow of the past.

W. R. I.

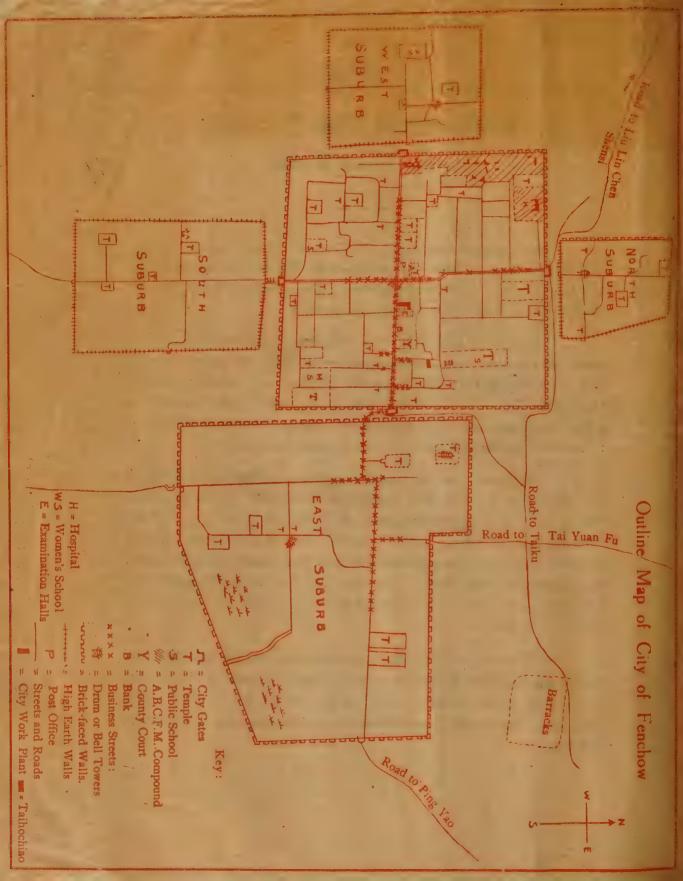
Quotations from Chas E. Scott's "China From Within."

"And the walled cities of China! Who has language adequate to suggest their meaning—their life for milleniums past and their potentialities for the future! These seats of Satan, hoary, some of them, before America was discovered.

"It is hard indeed to realize that these centers of exclusiveness, of reaction, of anti-foreignism—all seats of power—are at last open; and that their resident gentry are turning towards the living God. Those portals that until recently were closed in sullen pride and haughty resentment against "Western Barbarian intrusion" are now flung wide open to the missionary.

"After one hundred years of spiritual skirmishing in China the Christian Church has made but relatively little progress. There are not a million communing Protestant converts. And the progress that has been made is largely among the peasants in the country districts. Less impression has been made upon the cities, strongholds of gentrydom. And now that the Church's opportunity with the gentry has come, how is it prepared to enter in and possess the land for Christ?

"This evangelistic offer promises to arrest the attention and save from spiritual bankruptcy the educated classes, and stem the rising tide of an atheistic, materialistic philosophy of life. This impending bankruptcy constitutes the greatest menace to the future of China."





FENCHOW





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ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

RUTH BOOKWALTER HUMMEL

WATTS O. PYE

ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

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A camel train in the Yu-tao-he valley returning after they have delivered their bags of flour.

THE COMMERCE OF FENCHOW. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL.

As Chinese cities go Fenchow is a governmental rather than a business center. Since the year 1596 A.D. it has been a prefectural city, having under it eight large departmental cities some of which are even more important commercially than Fenchow itself. Its importance as a governmental city is due in part to its central location in a large fertile plain, but chiefly perhaps to its strategic location at the head of two of the most important passes that pierce the mountains which separate the provinces of Shansi and Shensi A third factor, no doubt, is the circumstance that all wheeled vehicles coming from the north, east, and south

must here discharge their loads and transfer them to pack mules or camels before they can proceed farther westward through the mountains. Fenchow therefore stands on the western limit of wheeled traffic. in north China just as the Yangtze River marks in general the southern limit.

What effect the newly planned automobile road from Fenchow to the Yellow River will have on the future of Fenchow is difficult to say in advance. Some of the inhabitants who are reluctant to pay the price of modernism contemplate with dismay the vast changes which this accelerated life will bring. When in addition to the motor car a railroad is once put into operation westward to the Yellow

River, Fenchow will awake to find itself in the center of a vast coal and iron producing area; and the clear, dry atmosphere of this region will be darkened with smoke clouds from a thousand furnaces. This is the place where coar, iron, and limestone meet; and wherever that occurs, things are bound to happen. The quiet, self-contained life of twothousand years' standing will give place to the clamorous ways of the new world. Meanwhile the conditions which now obtain are precisely those which have obtained for more than two milenniums. We who are now on the scene can reckon ourselves fortunate to have witnessed the old before it has passed entirely into the dim regions of history.

A western historian has said that for two-thousand years before the invention of the steam-engine there was no improvement in the art of locomotion. In this respect Fenchow belongs to the eighteenth rather than to the ninteenth century. In the daytime the observer will note long trains of mules and donkeys laden with the commerce of distant parts; merchants winding their long slow way to Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan; magistrates proceeding to office in some remote corner of the realm; or not infrequently the massive coffin of some son of China (slung between two poles and carried between two mules in single file) making the last long home journey back to the ancestral tombs. Long before these trains emerge from the deep-sunken roads in the loess soil, one can hear the tinkling of their bells across the dry, crisp air. And again at evening when the sun is setting behind the hills, if you happen to be strolling on the city wall. you will spy long caravans of camels issuing silently from the East Suburb gate,

and swaying majestically over the plains until they are swallowed up in the darkness or in the defiles of the foot-hills. All night long, winter and summer, the low melody of these camel bells fills the quiet air. One then realizes what effective agents these slow but penetrating messengers of commerce have been in holding togther the vast Chinese empire through the vicissitudes of a prolonged history. We are told that about the year 600 A.D. the city of Fenchow was set aside as a trading mart where the merchants of distant Chinese Turkestan were permitted to engage in commerce with the people of the celestial empire. Since that time, and long before it too, the trails leading to the westward have been worn deep with this day and night traffic of men and animals. The long journey is not without its own picturesque touches. Occasionally when the caravans pass a mountain shrine a hermit monk will sally forth to tap the bell and invoke the mountain spirit to shield the travellers from perils of man and beast. If the muleteer has pious leanings or inward fears, he will remunerate the monk with a nominal tribute.

It is astonishing what immense distances these muleteers will cover. In their own sphere they are very cosmopolitan men. They think nothing of striding beside their animals for months at a stretch, covering one or two thousand miles in a single trip. They are ready at short notice to move on to Ch'üfu on the eastern coast, to Hankow on the south. or to Lanchowfu in far-distant Kansu on the west. Even to Peking (where railroad transportation is available) many merche ants to whom time may not be a prime consideration, find it cheaper to transfer themselves as well as their freight by pack animals. In the handling of slow

freight in North China men and animals can still compete successfully with steam, just as in South China human beings long ago pretty effectively ejected the donkey and the mule from the carrying trade. Of course, as the per capita wealth and the standard of living rises these anachronisms will no longer persist.

It is not necessary to mention the commercial products which Fenchow has in common with most cities in North Chiva, such as, hemp, beans, alfalfa, potatoes, etc. A distinctive product is the so-called Fen Wine, that is to say wine made in the city of Fenchow. This article has enjoyed a nation-wide reputation. It is of two kinds-white and yellow-and is made from the grain of the kaffir corn. Along with it goes the manufacture of vinegar, for which Fenchow is a well-known center. The people of Shansi province are often chided for their free vinegar, by people of other provinces who use it more sparingly. Another use to which the kaffir corn is put is in the making of pure malt candy. In the production of this the Fenchow shops have established a provincial wide reputation. Among other distinctive products should be mentioned the English walnut which abounds in the foot-hills west of Fenchow. Many tons of this article are shipped to America annually. But recently owing to adulteration with water in order to increase the weight, the business has suffered a deserved, though perhaps temporary set-back.

Five miles from Fenchow is a valley in the foot-hills called Yu-tao-ho, where our Shansi missionaries commonly repair for rest in the summer. Down this valley, some seven miles long, flows a narrow stream of water fed by perpetual springs. The valley is dotted with some seventy flour mills which are driven by water-power which the stream furnishes in abundance. The mills afford employment to perhaps five hundred men, and the out-put is about six-hundred pounds of refined flour per mill in the course of twenty-four hours. The time-honored upper and nether mill-stones are the faithful appliances which do the work. With rollers and electric power the stream is, of course, capable of a vastly greater out-put.

Like all cities in the interior of China the industries of Fenchow are without apology genuine "infant industries" not yet having reached the factory stage of production. Not until the shining, black lumps of "petrified sun rays" are lifted from beneath the soil of Shansi and applied to the making of steam and electricity will the present inefficient methods be abandoned. The greatest obstacles to such progress are the twin evils, ignorance and poverty. If in the abolition of these ancient evils there is added a new moral and religious force making for integrity and unselfishness the future of Shansi province, and of Fenchow in particular, will be measureless.

LOCAL SUPERSTITIONS RELAT-ING TO CHILDREN.

(Continued from the December Fenchow)
RUTH BOOKWALTER HUMMEL.

Chinese children are commonly dressed in a tiger suit made from cloth spotted and striped yellow and black like a tiger's coat. The cap is made to represent the tiger's head with the mouth wide open. The coat has the stripes running down the back with a tail at the bottom, and the shoes have little tiger's heads embroidered over the toe and a tail at the back. It is

believed that when the demons see the child they will mistake him for a tiger and will not dare to harm him. It may be added in this connection also that the tiger in Chinese art and mythology is the symbol of virility and strength. In the same manner children's shoes are made to resemble little pigs, kittens, or rabbits with realistic eyes, ears, whiskers and tails so that the demons seeing the children's feet will mistake them for the animal represented.

At the time of the child's first birthday a great feast is spread to which all the relatives are invited and they watch with great interest as the father spreads before the baby a book, a pen, some money, cakes, and a garment. If the baby reaches first for the pen he will write beautiful Chinese characters when he is grown: if first for the book he will be a great scholar; if for the money his tastes will run to business; if for the cakes he will be fond of good food; and if for the garment he will love fine clothes. Gifts of various kinds each with a potent meaning of its own are brought to the child. Among them is sure to be ten circlets of bread which are made by the grandmother and which convey the wish that the spirit of the child may be bound in by these circlets in the same manner that the hoops keep the bucket from falling to pieces.

If a child has fallen ill and for three days has grown steadily worse the mother will take a lantern at night after everyone is in bed and will go out to call back the child's spirit which it is believed has become separated from its body. She goes to the place where the child commonly plays and draws a red cloth three times about the place where he fell. As she returns home she calls the child by name and upon entering the room where

the child is lying ill shakes the red cloth over the child's body, by so doing shaking his spirit upon him. This act is repeated three times. There are many variations of this same superstition which all have the same idea of returning the child's spirit to its body. When it is remembered that the Chinese believe that the spirit does not take complete possession of the person until the thirteenth or fourteenth year it is easy to understand their idea that it is very easily lost from a young child and strenuous efforts must be made to return it to him.

Another common practise when a child is ill is for the mother to take a bowl of cold water, stand three chopsticks upright in it and watch in which direction they fall. If they fall away from her it is the wild spirits which are troubling her child: if they fall toward her it is the tame spirits which have caused the child to become ill. Millet and tea are poured in a bowl and paper money burnt above it so that the ashes will fall within the bowl. Yellow strips of paper which have been made into small flags are first waved above the child and then fastened to the wall outside the house. Incense sticks are lighted at both ends and waved above him and are then broken into one inch lengths and added to the millet, tea, and ashes. The mother calls to the evil spirit to come out of the child inviting it to follow her as she says, "I have something nice prepared for you, please come." She calls as she walks and supposedly leads the spirit out of the house to a cross roads where she draws a circle on the ground and pours the beverage out upon it. The child having been freed from the evil spirit will assuredly recover.

A baby's upper garments are never hemmed until after it has been vaccinated against smallpox at one or two years of age. Should they be hemmed and the child exposed to smallpox the hem would confine the disease within the child's body so that it could not escape. The goddess to protect against smallpox is zealously worshipped in Fenchou.

If a baby dies its little pillow is ripped open and the cloth is used to mend the door curtain so that when another baby is born into the family its spirit will be unable to pass thru the door so protected.

Primitive people do not readily conceive the distinction commonly drawn by more advanced peoples between the natural and supernatural. Having no science they make magic their science. All the practises mentioned are devices employed for controlling situations in life. I wish to quote a sentence from Frazer's "Golden Bough." "To him (referring to primitive man) the world is to a great extent worked by supernatural agents, that is, by personal beings acting upon impulses and motives like his own, liable like him to be moved by appeals to their pity, their hopes, their fears. In a world so conceived he sees no limit to his own power of influencing the course of nature to his own advantage."

A YEAR'S SURVEY OF THE CHURCHES.

WATTS O. PYE.

EVERY CHRISTIAN A MISSIONARY .

Dr. Stuart, of Yen Ching, points out that to a people with such warm affections as the Chinese it is impossible to overstate the power of appeal that lies in merely being friendly,—in showing a broadly human interest in the simple occurrences of their daily lives. Many a lady missionary in sweet unconsciousness of saintly

service is spelling the ways of God in words so simple that all can understand. This means that in China the personal touch is the most important thing in our work, and we are trying to take advantage of this, and persuade every member of the church to be a working member.

The responsibility for propagating the

Gospel is laid squarely on the shoulders of the preachers and church members. But this responsibility is divided into two parts; the one, the winning of new people into the church, the other, the training and instruction of those who are won-The first is the duty of the ordinary church member, and the second that of the preacher. The winning of new people to the church, in other words, is not the pastor's duty, but the duty of the rank and file of church members, and so we say clearly to both church and evangelist that the preacher who gives most of his time to the winning of converts is guilty two wrongs. The first is neglect duty. He spends his time doing which it is not his duty to do, and thus neglects the training of those who are brought into the church. In the second place, the preacher who spends his time and thought in trying to win new people is wronging the members of his church. He is weakening them by doing himself what it is their duty to do. They will be strong only in proportion as they work, and he must find ways of making them work. Furthermore, the

church will be free from feuds and

jealousies and petty troubles just in proportion as he can lead his people to

work, and be busy with bigger and more

constructive effort. Just as in the case of a church at home, if the one hundred

members can each within the year lead

just one person into the Christian life that

church will have doubled its membership, so here, if a thousand Christians will during the year lead two or three new people into the Christian life they can double or treble their constituency each year.

It is the ideal toward which we must work, otherwise it is not easy to see when our task in China will be finished. It is cause for thought that at the end of each year the number of non-Christians in China is greater than it was at the beginning in spite of all the missionary effort put forth. The population is increasing much more rapidly proportionately than the Christian constituency. The Maritimes Customs estimates the net increase in the population of China since 1900 at 68,000. 000, and a well-known publicist with thirty-five years experience in China, points out that at some time during the present century China will certainly have a population of more than a billion

persons. Some towns and villages in our own field have doubled their population during the thirteen years since I came to China, and in at least two instances, in ten years. Our work needs to be planned to meet these conditions.

THE PROBLEM OF PASTORAL CARE.

One of the main emphases of the past year has been a more careful effort to hold to the Gospel every convert won. A specialist in rural church work in America, who made a tour this last year in America and Japan inspecting country work, reported that nine-tenths of the rural evangelism he had seen appeared to be about as effective as "pouring water in a rat hole." Even though this may be an over severe criticism, still careful observation and study of the problem shows that there is a very great unnecessary leakage. A business man must watch closely all leakages in his work else his business is



A meeting in an inn court-yard at Mi Chih Hsien in the far western field.

likely to prove a losing proposition. Precisely the same principle holds in the work which we are doing. A study of the problem shows that where the majority of converts are lost it is through failure to follow up properly and give aid to new converts during the first months after their conversion.

In three or four churches where the evangelists were awake to this situation we kept rather careful tabulations. These seem to show that where the church can visit the new converts properly, and give personal aid and time to them during the first months, about nine out of ten can be held permanently to the Christian faith. On the other hand, if there is failure to give proper time and training during this first month it seems to mean the loss of about four out of ten. The stopping of this leakage will begin to tell this coming vear when largely as a result of it the numbers who should be received will be, from all indications, nearly double what they have been in any year in the past. One church, that at Tu Men, holds what is for us a unique record, of not having lost a man during the five years of its history. Every convert won and started on his way has gone on to full membership in the church.

It is sometimes a problem for the preacher to find an opening into the home of a man who has just become interested but to whom the preacher is still a stranger. To overcome this difficulty, which in China is a very real one, and in some instances almost impossible to surmount, we use the following method. When the man brought in by one of the Christians, his friend, registers as a probationer, he promises among other things to commit to memory the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. According-

ly within a day or two following, the preacher goes to his home, and as an excuse for the visit reminds him that the day before he promised to commit to memory the Lord's Prayer, of which the preacher has now brought a copy to him. This much makes it necessary for the man to invite him into his home, and there is the opportunity for an hour or so of conversation upon the meaning of the new step which the man has taken. A week or ten days later the preacher again goes to the man's home, reminds him that he also promised to commit to memory the Ten Commandments, so that the preacher today has brought a copy of these to him. Thus there is another opportunity for friendly conversation and instruction in the new faith. In the meantime, the man will almost certainly have gone to church on the Sunday which has intervened so that by this time a friendly contact has been provided, and thereafter it is comparatively easy for the preacher to visit the man as frequently as he wishes.

PAINTING THE FIELD RED.

We have made not a little progress in making the individual church come into a consciousness of its responsibility for the evangelism of its own particular field, The first step has been to help the church to become acquainted with its field. do this we have tried to get each congregation to make a survey, from this to make a map of its own field with each town and village marked, and then by different colors to indicate each center in which there is one Christian, five, ten or twenty, as the case may be. Red being the color of joy and happiness in China, it is used to indicate the goal toward which each town shall work. This helps to visualize for the ordinary man both the field of his church, and the condition of his own and neighboring villages and towns in relation to the others.

In the hands of the preacher this is a powerful incentive to urge the people of each town to push forward in the winning of new converts in order to change their color on the map. It serves somewhat the same rurpose as the membership drives in the Y.M.C.A. The time for changing the colors gives an opportunity for a special service in the church, and in the particular town and village a series of meetings if desired.

"HE MUST INCREASE, BUT I MUST DECREASE."

The problem of all missionary work at the stage in its development which we have now reached is that of making the influence of the Chinese evangelist just as prominent as possible, the influence of the missionary just as slight as possible. It is probable that in China today the success or failure of any mission or missionary is being determined precisely at this point—through tact, study, and most of all, patient forbearance, placing the Chinese leader squarely in the forefront while the missionary himself withdrawsthis in order that the people may feel that the church is theirs. That in a true sense. the church is the one hope of their community, that so they may be willing to put forth their utmost efforts on its behalf. The strong and worthwhile elements of the community are not going to be directed or listed unless the church challenges their manhood and womanhood to line up in the struggle to establish that real and tangible present-day reconstruction of society which Jesus called "The Kingdom of God."

A Chinese Christian said last summer, as he talked with a missionary in New York, "It is practically impossible for the Chinese to have real leadership in the churches so long as they remain under foreign direction." We have tried to make each evangelist, and the people of his church, feel that in their field they are absolutely supreme, that neither the missionary nor anyone appointed by him, is going to dictate the policies, plans or methods of work. They are the church, and this is their particular field, of which they must make the conquest for Christ. How they will accomplish this, by what plans and methods be guided, rests upon them to decide. They are part of the great army of occupation, but in their particular sector they are supreme. A pastoral letter goes to each church from the missionary every two weeks. In this suggestions or advice may be given, but each church is left free to decide whether or not this may be suitable for that particular field or condition. The missionary is rather the clearing house of ideas and suggestions between the different parts of the field, widely separated from one another, not an overhead director to put something down upon them.

FROM CONFUCIANISM TO CHRISTIANITY.

ARTHUR W. HUMMEL.

One of the gratifying things about the meetings held by Miss Paxson and Miss Davis in January was the splendid response on the part of the boys in the Middle School and in the upper classes of the grammar school. Although there had previously been only a few boys who had not taken steps im church-membership, practically all who had not yet done so made the decision in January. The first

to lead out was the son of the local magistrate, a keen fellow and a good student; and his example was a powerful inspiration to the other boys.

Another decision of far-reaching importance was that of Mr. Liu Tsun San, a classics teacher in the Middle School, and a graduate of Taiyuanfu University. He is destined before long to leave our school to take up a post as Chinese magistrate for which he now stands fourth in line. He is furthermore a student of high attainments in Chinese scholarship and Confucian lore: but while tolerant of Christianity he had never espoused it with enthusiasm in his own life. It was a source of great inner joy to him to be freed from the burden of self-elevation of soul which the Confucian system lays on its adherents, and to have his life infused with a great creative hope. Instead of facing the past in a vain attempt to emulate the great men of antiquity he now trusts to a power higher than himself which can renovate Chinese society and bring in that good kingdom of which Jesus spoke. The following copy of a letter which we wrote to Miss Paxson after the meetings throws additional interesting light on Mr. Liu's new religious experience:

Dear Miss Paxson:

You will find below a translation of a statement written in highly literary Chinese in which Mr. Liu of the Middle School has sought to express the impressions which came to him in the course of your meetings last week, and which he requested me to hand to you. He wanted me to suggest any necessary alterations, but I declined to do so because I knew you would appreciate it most as it came from his hand. Although the statement may seem to smack of the old-style literary effusions,

I am sure that it means more of real heart experience to him than the bare imagery might suggest to us.

I think the statement will be more clear when it is recalled that it is in the stereotyped form in which such productions are commonly framed. In conformity with an old Chinese custom, which also a proof of the fundamental democracy of Chinese life, any person who is sufficiently sure of his ground, is at liberty to criticise or rather make an estimate of the worth or the demerits of a public man, whether it bears on his conduct, his words, or his skill. Even a magistrate may be thus freely adjudged by any citizen; and though the estimate may be unfavorable to the person in question he would not dare to show resentment, for the reason that the judgment, when made by a respectable person, is conceived to be beyond the realm of personalities, and to rest entirely in the realm of fact. Such statements, after being very carefully framed, are posted in a public place, not unlike Luther's ninety-five theses. And anyone who does not agree with the same is at liberty to frame a better one of his own if he so desires. To be thus a subject of judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, is deemed to be a distinct mark of merit, for, as Mr. Liu says, "Who would trouble to write a criticism of an ordinary person?" The reason for such an estimate, Mr. Liu says, is to let the public know not only that a person has this or that reputation, but in just what respect it may be so, thus making his name meaningful to those who are interested. Though you may have met with this practice before in China. I venture to go into these details because it is a phase in Chinese social relations which until quite recently was new to me. The following is a poor and

rather literal translation of the crystalline terseness of the Chinese original.

On Hearing Miss Paxson. A Criticism by Liu Tsun San.

Her aim is undeviating, her language is stern, and her logic is clear and perspicuous. When she lays bare the fundamentals of religion it is as if she were perforating cocoons and carefully reeling out the threads one by one. Her speech is like the descent of a river suspended from heaven, clear and quick. Whether in motion or at rest her bearing is as if there were no others present. These may seem to be mere details, but when the hearer inclines his head to listen attentively he is stirred to the loftiest approbation and inexpressible esteem. To my astonishment Christians have among them one who is actually able to move men like that. It would seem that God is using this teacher as a rousing bell to awaken the world. (The latter phrase was used of Confucius in the Analects).

FROZEN FEET. GERTRUDE KELLOGG.

With the coming of cold weather the Chinese change their summer shoes made of two layers of cotton material for heavier ones. These are called "miem hsieh", "cotton shoes" because they have a warm padding of cotton or sometimes sheep's wool. The soles are firm and thick being quilted with hemp string and sometimes treated with a varnish that renders them waterproof. When poor people are obliged to make their summer shoes last all winter they limp along with painful chilblains and not a few who have to work outdoors have their feet frozen.

Of the five patients in the hospital at the close of February because of frozen feet

only one has a home. This man lives in a village, Tung Chia Chuan, a few miles out from Fenchow. He made his living by buying up "pei t'sai," a dainty variety of cabbage, and carting it around to nearby towns. The pei t'sai of Fenchow is a superior grade and is too expensive for the poor who can only afford to eat carrots. His feet were frozen while out on the road and now there are serious complications, endocarditis and septicaemia. There are four children in his home.

Two of these patients are sedan chair bearers. They are in the employ of a shop that furnishes sedan chairs for wedding occasions-blue hooded chairs for the groom, and gay, embroidered red ones for the bride. One of these men had come here from Chili thinking living conditions might be easier here. These men were allowed to sleep in their master's shop so managed to keep warm at night, but the cold and snow of the streets laughed at their wretched shoes. Two others awaiting foot amputation are coffin carriers. They have no steady employment but when someone dies they get the job of fastening the coffin with ropes to a strong pole and trotting it to the home where coarse, white garments are worn and white paper tablets frame the street door. The coffins of the wealthy are made of thick planks of hard wood requiring four or six men to carry them while those of the poor are of thin, cheap wood. As these men are not under the control of any shop they have had to shift for themselves at night. They have slept in the towers over the city gates and made their bed in deserted temples. The well-kept temples with guardians would never let them in but would send them on. Fenchow now boasts a shop where a shoemaker trained in a foreign establishment in Tientsin holds

forth. Perhaps leather shoes will become so common that these outdoor folk can use their feet for all the winters.

FIRST STEPS IN THE GOSPEL. CORA MAY WALTON.

I wish the women who conducted the station classes could themselves report to you on the heartwarming experience! It was heartwarming for us, too, who visited the six towns where they were held, and sat beside the women on the kang as they pored over their beginners books, or memorized the hymn "There is only one God". Picture postcards with the printed works of this hymn were given to each woman who memorized it. Are you picturing a quiet, orderly classroom, free from all distractions? I hasten to mention the children who swarmed the room, in each place where the women were studying; while overflow meetings of them outside, were pressing eager faces against the tiny window panes for a glimpse of the fascinating work going on within.

Printed matter is held to be almost sacred here in China. From time immemorial a piece of paper with characters upon it was not to be destroyed. And it has been our experience that the printed page is a point of contact even with untaught women, while children seem to cherish any book that comes to their small hands. So it came about that a large number of women were attracted to these classes, except in two places, and not a few of those who came out of curiosity, remained to study faithfully and to share in the reward of a week's attendance.

It is through just such short time classes as these that we must work to take

better Light to the women of many other towns and villages dotting this part of the plain. It is gratifying to feel assured that the way is wide open for work with such groups of women. Our concern now is for adequately trained women to meet this increasing need. The attendance at the spring session of our Woman's School would indicate that women in larger numbers are wanting to prepare themselves for lives of service; and we turn from the exhibitation of happy visitations in the homes of these people whom we would win to life long loyalty to Christ, to the more sober routine of our school program. where intensive work must be done to prepare the proper leadership for the needs of these very station class women.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DRUG HABIT IN SHANSI.

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.

Gov. Yen of Shansi has been noted for his zeal in making reforms. In suppressing opium and its use he had made unusual progress but this past year has seen a serious setback. The difficulty has not been so much in controlling the Chinese traffic in opium as in the commercial exploitation by the people of other nations through the sale of pills containing morphine or its derivatives.

These pills go by various names. Evidently the several companies have had regard to the value of trained salesmanship. For instance these pills are put up in different strengths. The first time a man buys he is given a strong pill and this is continued until the appetite for the drug is acquired. When the salesman feels that this is well established he substitutes pills of weaker strength. Perhaps formerly six pills daily satisfied

the craving but now it takes twelve of the weaker sort to do so. This goes on a few times until the victim is well used to the idea that twelve pills daily are necessary, when twelve strong pills are substituted—unknown to the buyer. Thus unconsciously he acquires a much greater appetite for the drug and the process of increasing the sale of the pills and of deepening the slavery of the victim goes on.

The rapid increase of this business with the enormous sums of money going out of Shansi Province, is making the Province poorer by giving no returns for expenditure and decreasing the vital forces. This is steadily adding to Gov. Yen's discouragement with the result that he is requesting greater aid from Christian forces in combatting the evil.

It would be hard to mention any one factor which could be a greater foe to the spread of Christianity in Shansi than this one. Few things could greater sap the physical vitality and moral strength of the people of the Province. To find a better and simpler medical method of freeing the people of this habit is a task in which the Governor is keenly interested.

THE CATHERINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

WATTS O. PYE.

Dr. Leighton Stuart in his book "The Chinese Mind and the Gospel" has pointed out that the issue which confronts us in the Christian movement is one of spiritual power. "The church has not much to add either to the moral or the philosophical ideas of the Chinese." The truth of this statement is readily seen when we recall the voluminous literature on the subject. The Imperial Library contained as long ago as 190 B.C. 2,705

volumes on philosophy by 137 different authors. The latest encyclopedia of philosophy—a mere dictionary, mind you—embraces 360 volumes. The new education is resulting in admirable handbooks, such as "A History of Chinese Ethics" by a writer evidently somewhat familiar with Western books of this nature. But so pragmatic a people as the Chinese, will be quick to discern the vital energy in the Gospel as they have ever been conscious of this lack in themselves.

Here is the opportunity for the Bible Training School to generate this spiritual power. Thru its two departments, the one for the training of preachers and evangelists and the other for Bible Women, the school has a unique position for helpfulness. With an enrollment of sixty-seven in the Men's department and forty in the Women's—the students coming from the two provines of Shansi and Shensi and from the four Missions at work in those provinces, the school should wield a far-reaching influence.

The work must be done by these men and women who being themselves Chinese can speak to their countrymen as brother to brother. Without such men China will not be evangelized.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the articles crowded out of this issue by lack of space is concerning the use of the Phonetic Script. We will barely mention the fact that two test classes were recently held for the purpose of carefully studying results and methods of study. One of these classes was in Ku Woa, the southern part of Shansi. The average length of time it took all illiterates who succeeded in learning to read was three and one half weeks.

The wife of Ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi Ling, with the cooperation of the Chinese Bankers Association in Peking, has started a school of Book-keeping for girls. Upon finishing the course the girls will be employed in Chineses banks. It is difficult for the average American reader to realize what a plunge such a venture is for the secluded Chinese girl of past decades.

* * * * *

The part that women and girls are taking in famine relief work is a revelation to many of what they can do. The girls of the Peking Women's College with the money received from their production of the "Bluebird" have opened a refuge for girls between the ages of six and seventeen in one of the famine districts. Everything is done by them, the buying, accounts, and the care of the children whom they teach to read, sew, and make hair-nets. They now have 80 in their refuge with the expectation of 200 before June comes.

* * * * *

Investigation gives the number of destitute in need of relief in this county alone as 48,762. Just beyond the borders of the county there are 16 villages about Sumatsun where there are 4315 in desperate straits while in Hsia Ch'u there are 1834. The people here are proud and are starving to death in silence. Even when death from starvation has broken into the family circle they bury the dead and refuse to let the cause be known. Young wives are being sold every day to relieve for a time the distress. How many children have already died from under-nourishment or been sold from their homes we shall never know. We only know that stories keep coming.

The American Red Cross Famine Relief in China has granted the funds for constructing a road between Fenchow and Pingyao, famine labor of course to be employed. Mr. Baker of the Ministry of Communications and head of the Red Cross in China, Capt. McDonnell also of the Red Cross, Col. Chao, Mr. Kung of Taiku and Mr. Liu as their interpreter arrived in Fenchow March first in the interests of this undertaking and arrangements for its accomplishment were made. Col. Chao has promised to be responsible for the enterprise, and he will have a Red Cross engineer to survey the road. Four foreigners, we hope two from the C.I.M., one from Taiku and one from here will devote their whole time to the work.

Col. Chao has already completed the motor road from Taiyuanfu to Yutzu, Taiku and Pingyao so that this addition to the road will give us motor connection with the railroad and make it possible to make the former journey of three days in about as many hours.

It is of great interest to many also that a road will be constructed from here to Yutaohe so that people wishing to spend the summer there may come all the way from the train in motor cars.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel with their two children and Miss Horn are leaving this month for a year in the U.S.

Miss Josie Horn's furlough address is Le Roy, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel may be reached during their furlough at R.R. 4, Wellborn, Kansas City, Kansas.



A few of the lanterns in the procession at the Feast of Lanterns which closes the New Year festivities. Altogether 500 men were in this procession.

To travel 100 miles to see the doctor in Fenchow means a four or five day trip. A patient who recently came to the Dispensary for eye treatment had come this distance, 300 Chinese miles. He was a middle-aged farmer and almost blind.

Mr. Peabody who has taught English in the Taiku Academy this year made us a few days visit the first of the year.

During the Chinese New Year's season when the nation is at play, our foreign community takes advantage of the opportunity to catch up its correspondence and for social life. Various dinner parties with the Chinese, a valentine party at the ladies house, and a couple of birthday teas for the children were among the occasions.

Dr. Paul Wen Chao Ma who was our popular Chinese physician here for several years is now studying in the University of Chicago School of Medicine. If any of our friends have the opportunity, we think they might find it of interest to call on him. His address is 5749, Drexel Ave., Chicago.

Contractors arrived the last of February for the building of the new kindergarten and the Catherine Harwood Bible School. Mr. Wolfe has these buildings in charge as well as the Hawley Administration Building and the Esther Barton Hospital in Taiku.

During the midyear vacation a number of school girls who remained at the school helped in marking the supplies which have come in for the new hospital. Dark blue Chinese thread bought locally is used. They also did the sewing on 22 T binders, 17 stupe wringers for wringing out hot dressings, and 16 scultetus binders used after abdominal operations.

Mr. Stewart a man of eighty-one years and his son of Tientsin spent a week of February hunting in the mountains near us. Leopard, wild boar and deer were seen as well as pheasant and smallgame.

* * *

We regret to say that Mr. and Mrs. Stimson will not be able as we had hoped to remain with us to assist in the English department of the Boys' School during Mr. Hummel's absence on furlough. On account of Mrs. Stimson's health they will be returning to the States when reservations have been secured.

Mr. Nystrom of the University of Taiyuanfu and Mr. Noreen who has a year's scholarship in China from the University of Stockholm, both geologists, were most interesting guests recently. They were investigating a meteorite reported to be several days journey from here but which they found to be merely melted iron of some past time. They also visited the iron and coal mines a day's trip from Fenchow. There are seven or eight foreigners in charge and the mines are said to be extremely promising.

Fourth of July casualties occur in China in February when fireworks help welcome in the New Year. One patient in the hospital has an arm burned from hand to elbow from firecrackers that went off as he was holding them.

Miss Walton and Miss Kellogg spent a week of February visiting the station classes for women being conducted in six of the neighboring outstations.

* * * *

Exchange from gold into silver began to improve some months ago and has been

about two dollars silver for one gold dollar for a considerable period.

* * * * *

The local contribution to famine relief will, the magistrate hopes, amount to \$4,000.

Mr. Dutton of Taiku is engaged in famine relief work at Pingtingchow, Shansi, where the Church of the Brethren have a mission station.

* * * * *

Seventeen new women will enter the Women's School this spring. Of this number nine are from places far to the West of us; seven bring children, some of whom are old enough to enter primary school, and nine are under thirty years of age. One woman over sixty years of age is making the long trip from her home near the Yellow River to spend the three months of this spring term at school—a long anticipated privilege—for she has been a church member some years.

Four women will get their diplomas this spring, having completed the full course. Two of them have done especially creditable work, and all of them will find places of large usefulness either here in the city and suburb work or in towns here on the plain.

At Commencement time a class of six will receive diplomas for work completed in Phonetic Script. Candidates for such diplomas must show ability in reading and writing the Script with facility and accuracy.

The monumental dignity natural to the Chinese was not in evidence in a Fenchow home when two men and a woman beat a neighbor woman till she was in a frightful condition. She was taken to a temple and cared for three days before bringing her to the hospital. The most serious injury is a compound fracture of the arm. The pain of this was negligible compared with the agony from her battered legs.

* * * * *

The Industrial School has been making splendid progress in mathematics this year. It has added 400% to the number with which it opened in the fall, and just now it is busy at the problem of adding another court to the one which it has occupied for the past two years. Even the children have caught the fever, and have multiplied so rapidly that Mrs. Pye is holding a daily kindergarten for them. The women haven't learned the art of division vet for a busier, happier group it would be hard to find anywhere, and all twenty-eight of them are women to whom the school offers their only hope of "getting over the days" during this famine year. .

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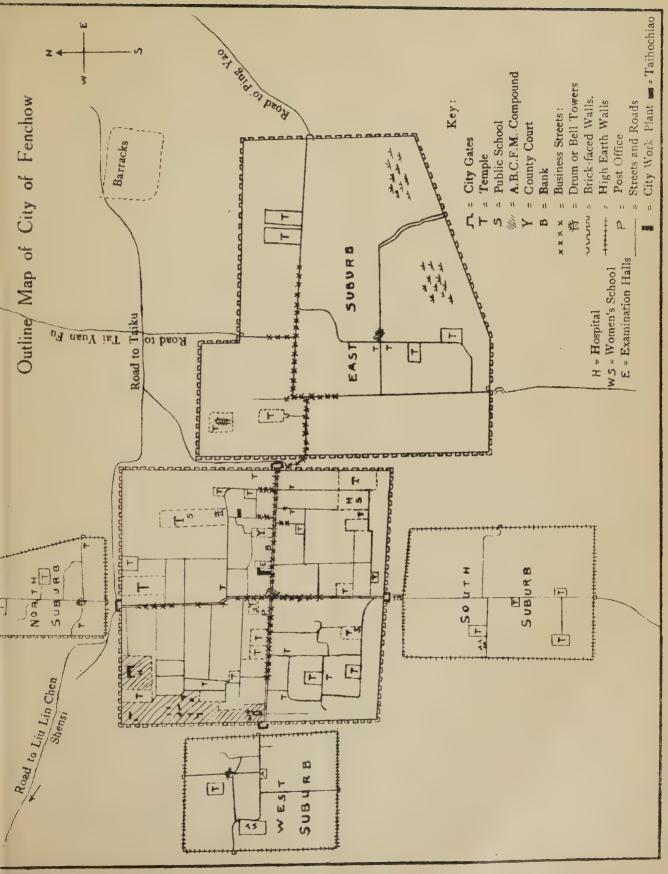
On Sunday Flebruary twentieth the Fenchow church witnessesd a unique graduation ceremony. For some months past Pastor Li has conducted classes in phonetic script at the newly opened Kuang Chih Yuan. The classes were composed entirely of non-Christian apprentices invited from the shops on the main business street of town. After six months of study of John's Gospel printed in the new phonetic alphabet, these young men are now able not only to write with ease, but to read the Scriptures in their own tongue. More than a dozen fine-looking young men, who had never come to our church before, received diplomas in recognition of the work they had done. It appears that most of these men have already signified their intention to take the initial steps in church membership. These first fruits of the Kwang Chih Yuan are the product of the unremitting labors of Pastor Li.

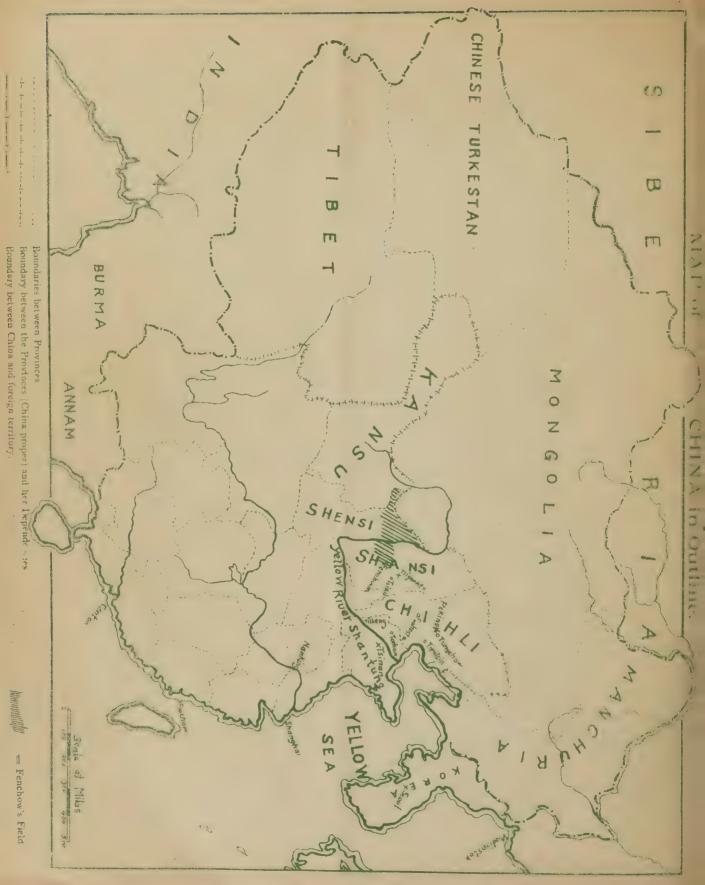
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At the January meeting of the Round Table Mr. Pye discussed the History and future of the Philippines. In February the evening was devoted to "American Composers". Miss Kellogg briefly discussed the possible development of a truly American School of Composers and gave something of the career of each composer represented on the musical program. This consisted of quartets from American composers, trios and solos given by Mrs. Hummel and the Misses Kellogg, Walton and Horn, and accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Wolfe.

The next subject to be presented at the Round Table will be "Chinese Art" by Mr. Hummel.

Dr. Watson was absent several weeks in February and March assisting near Shih Chia Chwang in the training of sanitation squads in connection with famine relief work. Typhus fever often called famine fever, always endemic in North China, is very likely to become epidemic in times of famine. Hence the necessity of having trained bands who will be able to aid both in preventing and combatting that dread disease.







FENCHOW



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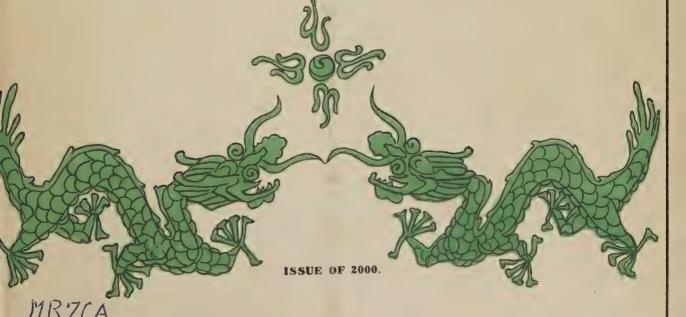
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MARY McClure



Members of the Fenchow Station of the North China Mission of the American Board.

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Rev. Arthur W. Hummel	* * *		•••	On furlough Muscotah, Kan.
Mrs. Ruth Bookwalter Hummel		• • •		

Editor of the Fenchow-Mrs. Clara French Watson. Business Manager-Miss Mary McClure.

FENCHOW.

Vol. III.

WATTS O. PYE.

Nos. 1 and 2.

LOCAL FAMINE CONDITIONS AND THEIR RELIEF.

WATTS O. PYE-

So much has been written concerning the famine conditions, and the suffering entailed thereby, conditions which are very much alike all through North China, that it is not necessary to repeat what the past year has meant to us here. It is now just a year since the famine began to develop in North China. Here at Fenchow we were not willing at first to admit that we were facing such a situation, for first and last, in our own field taken as a whole there was about a 30% crop. This, however, was largely wheat, the millet and kaoliang (kaffir corn being virtually a total failure. It is probable that had no grain been shipped out of the district we should still have been able to carry on, but all through the summer and fall of last year enormous quantitiles of food stuffs were bought up and shipped to the coast. Even so, no one fully realized the seriousness of the situation until well into January when in only a few weeks time the complexion of things changed completely, and we were living in a new world amid conditions which we had never known before.

The suddenness with which the famine closed down upon us was probably due to two causes. First, the people used what they had without realizing that there would be no surplus to be obtained when that was gone, and those who were wealthy had stored up some quantity of grain when the prices began to soar. These supplies gave out at about the same time. Secondly,

the public granaries which most villages and towns possess, and which supported the poorest and most destitute from November till January, began to give out at that time. These granaries are survivals of earlier famine periods when as a precaution the people of each village were required each year to bring a peck, or two pecks, as the amount might be determined locally, to the public granary. After the third year when they brought the new amount the old could be taken back, or else was held and sold, and the returns used to meet the expenses of the village administration.

Governor Yen early in the winter issued instructions for a classification of the population to be made into four classes; first, the rich; second, the well to do; third, the poor; and fourth, the destitute. idea was that the rich should support the desitute, and the well-to-do the poor. This worked all right so long as these two classes had grain supplies themselves, but when they failed all were in about the same con-Our station, both Chinese and foreigners, was immediately organized for service, and as funds began to arrive from friends at home we began relief for those who were most destitute. The Shansi Branch of the International Famine Relief Committee came loyally to the succor of the people. Mr. Fairfield, of the American Board was chosen provincial treasurer with headquarters in Tai Yuan Fu. and no one could have handled that most difficult task more efficiently than he has done.

It was just at this time that Mr. Baker, Director of the China Relief of the Red Cross, who has most fittingly been



John Earle Baker, Director American Red Cross in China.

called the "Hoover of China," came to Shansi on a trip of investigation, and at once brought the help of the Red Cross to the relief of the situation. The majority of our church workers were enrolled in the task of investigation whereby the people were divided into certain classes. All who were able to work were required to do some sort of constructive labor in return for the aid given. In this way they supported not only themselves, but their families. Elderly people, widows, orphans and unfortunates who could not work, or who were connected with no one who could work, were cared for through the distribution of millet.

The labor performed in return for the aid given took various forms. The main line was the building of reads. First and last, about forty thousand men labored in the building of these motor roads, and in the six months they have been at work have completed nearly two hundred miles of fine, well graded motor roads. In the building of these roads some interesting situations grew out of the famine conditions. The Russians last winter and spring, for example, attacked Urga, the capital of Mongolia. Large numbers of men from in or about Fenchow were in business there. Many were massacred. Others escaped with their lives but lost all they had. They wandered back to Shansi only to find famine awaiting them. The result was that in some of our labor gangs, each of which was usually enlisted from the same village (a gang of thirty men under its own selected leader) we found working side by side men who had been the owners of large shops in Urga, managers of the same, and clerks in these same shops. They were all reduced to a common level now, that of digging dirt in return for something to eat. Among the overseers of the labor were grammar and middle school graduates, teachers, and men once in official position. Among these latter was a former county magistrate. There was a marked difference in the appearance of the men after they had been on the road a week or ten days.



A familie surfer resported dead. Pulse found to be 30 by Dr. Watson. Patient revived with food.

Indeed in some instances they had been so starved previously that it was at first hard for them to be temperate and several died in the mountain district west of Fenchow within the first week after coming on to the work due to overeating after the long abstenance from food. Only two days ago my attention was called to the instance of a widow and her sixteen year old son, who, before the relief work began, were trying to exist on what would be one small meal for a single person, that is, they each had half of one small meal per day. But soon after the work on the road began the sixteen year old boy by working from daylight until dark was able to get enough food so that both might have two full meals a day.

Other forms of work which were undertaken in return for the help given, the help which so many friends at home so generously and at such sacricifice provided, were the cleaning up of ash piles, (of which any Chinese town or city has an abundant supply) the sifting out and getting rid of lime and half brick and rubbish, out of which our mission compounds are made since we live on top of several generations of buildings, which have been built, torm down and

buried in the centuries or milleniums of a Chinese city's history, and trying to get some grass to grow where before was barren soil in these city lots.

We want to take this opportunity on behalf of our station to express our thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the generous gifts which have come from so many friends for the work of relief. We should like to be able to write a personal letter of appreciation and acknowledgment to each one who has shared so loyally in the tasks of these past months, but that is impossible for the present so we must take this way of expressing our appreciation to each one.

BUILDING ROADS IN SHANSI.

PERCY T. WATSON M.D.
PUBLIC WORKS WITH THE CONTRICT SYSTEM
As Famine Aelief.

There have been two schools of famine relief methods, one maintaining that all reliaf should be given without requiring work in return; the other believing that giving should be tht main method if relief. In Fenchow both methods were used. Here as elsewhere when relief was given free very careful investigations were made first.



A twenty foot Stone Culvert on Yellow River Road.

We found that even when investigation showed very plainly that people needed aid yet often they had means of getting that help from sources quite unknown to us. For example in January when work at the Hospital could no longer be given we gave grain free. Demands for this immediately increased so rapidly that we were powerless to cope with it. We then offered aid to those who would get baskets and carry ashes out of the city. At once the numbers dropped off. It was not that many who had been getting aid did not need it but simply that they had means of getting help in ways that we were unable to discover and which cost them less effort than a full day's work in winter weather.

Still others raised the objection that it cost more to feed a laboring man than an idle man thus making relief work more expensive. This was of course true but it must also be remembered that the laborer earned enough to support his family. The real aim in famine relief has been not merely to keep people alive but to help them in the future better to meet the hardships of life.

Aside from the fact that public works in themselves better the economic conditions of the country and help to prevent similar famines in the future, we believe that for the following reasons whever a family has men able to labor, relief is best given by furnishing that labor. Although errors may be made they are fewer when work is the means of singling out those who most need aid. To give aid free only pauperizes people making them give in more easily the next time they face hardship. Work has trained the people to get the better of hard conditions. New methods of doing things have been taught. Work has been furnished not by the day but with wages based on so much per hundred cubic feet of dirt removed in making the roads. This has made the men glad to work over hours giving enthusiasm and zest in many a hard job.

Large numbers of men gathered together on these public enterprises have
given many communities new ideas of progress. They have become more ready to
look ahead to better things and to a
brighter future holding for them something
different from their humdrum past.

All work has been almost entirely done by contracts to gangs of thirty men, each of whom shared equally in the profits. The incentive to hard work thus given has been very productive both in the wages



On the Motor Road to Taiyuanfu.

earned by the men and in the cheapness with which the road has been built. This contract system has meant also a very great saving in the staff needed to administer the famine relief funds. No tools or equipment had to be furnished as must be done for day labor. Accounts were reduced to the lowest terms, the only auditor needed being a ruler for checking up the number of cubic feet of completed road according to the stakes 100 feet apart and numbered.

Thousands of small details, the purchasing and checking up of supplies and equipment were avoided. No matsheds or housing for working worried us. The workmen looked out for their own dwelling-places with the aid of the headmen of the various villages. In this way over 30,000 workmen were cared for with only a very small foreign force to direct. It was possible for one foreigner in a single day, with the aid of charts and tables to measure up with ruler and level the work done and to write orders for payments for \$10,000 worth of completed road.

This contract system was a great aid in getting better work done with the minimum of overseers for it was easy to hold back pay or deduct pay if work was not well done.

In some places they objected to paying workmen in money because of gambling tut we saw so open gambling here. Workmen on contracts would often work when it was so dark that they could not be recognized three feet away and they were at it again before dawn in the morning. Naturally there was no room for gambling. They were willing to work long hours because each workman shared equally in the cintract price paid them.

THE CHINESE LABORER

Men from the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Chihli, Shantung, and Honan have worked on the roads built in Shansi during these six months. There may have been a seattering of laborers from other provinces but these five have furnished laborers in considerable numbers.

One of the British engineers who had seen road building in a good many lands said that he had never seen better laborers anywhere. At the present time fully three fourths of the people of China are, from the standpoint of their daily living, interested primarily in agriculture. It is easy to see how great may be the developments when more of these laborers get training in the various industries. The cheapness and quality of this labor ought to bring enormous wealth to China when its industrial development can make use of it.

The Chinese laborer is very easy to manage when he is kept good natured. He has a very keen sense of humor with a quick appreciation of a joke which saves endless trouble when those in charge avail themselves of it. They are very quick to sense injustice and equally quick to appreciate a square deal. When misunderstood and not given fair treatment they are the limit of stubbornness but are equally easy to get along with when their native good nature, sense of square dealing and humor are taken advantage of. Another strong asset of the Chinese is his coolness and self control at times of disagreement and irritation. He can disagree from you in a quieter and more politic way than any other nationality we know.

Notes on Road Construction and Costs.

The Pingyo-Fenchow road in its passage over the plain crosses the entire drainage area of this Province. The road has no grades as there is a difference in the elevation of not more than seventeen feet throughout the entire road. The road at the top is 22 feet wide and has an average height of at least three feet and a half. The dirt work was paid for at the rate of ten cents gold per hundred cubic feet. Later the road was surfaced with ashes. The other roads are surfaced with gravel. There are only a very few small curves and the road could easily be used at any time for a railroad bed.

The real problem of this road is the Fen River bridge. At the present time automobiles cross the river on a ferry where the width is not more than fifty or sixty feet. A well known engineer who estimates that this may suddenly become a river with at least 150,000 feet seconds, recommends a bridge 2,000 feet long that will take a depth of 10 feet of water. Record years for this river were 1884 and 1892

when its waters even entered the city of Taiyuanfu.

The Yellow River Road crosses the divide between the Fen and Yellow rivers. It is 1211 stakes (a "stake" every one hundred feet) from Fenchow to the Pass and there is an elevation of about 3,000 feet above Fenchow which means an average rise of less than three feet in the hundred. Fenchow itself has an elevation of 2,200. feet. However there are a few rises of six feet in a hundred while the real climb over the mountain at the Pass is four feet in a hundred.

It is a scenic route especially in the month of May when Rose Hugonis covers



A deep cut on Yellow River Road. The cost here was over one dollar per linear foot.

the mountains with yellow. For travellers this season will fit in well with the time of cherry blossoms in Japan which just precedes it.

This road has fills of 90 feet, cuts of 60 feet, and stone-blasting which cost about \$1.75 gold per cubic foot. The Chinese laborer who "picked" these gravel and stone banks at 20 cents per 100 cubic feet surely will be better equipped to meet hardship another time. Last but not least are the bridges over these mountain torrents and the culverts that number into the hundreds. The last bridge near the terminus on the yellow River at Chung Tu which is to the completed by frost is 85 feet above the stream-bed and will be a two-decked spendrell arch bridge.

The Fenchow-Taiyuanfu Road runs along the edge of the mountains just a little above the level of the plain and gives many fine views. It has required only a small amount of stone-blasting but there is one stone bridge which has 12 arches each 20 feet in width. While more expensive than the road to Pingyao the cost is very much less than that of the Yellow River road.

For these three roads and the narrow

road 3.82 miles in length which branches from the Taiyanfu road to Yu tao he, the American Red Cross appropriated silver \$721,000 and the Shansi Famine Relief Society (also largely American funds) \$250,000. In American gold it amounts to about half these figures. The total mileage is 173 miles.

THE STAFF.

The building of 173 miles of road, half of which passes through difficult mountain territory, involving the expenditure of \$971,000.00 silver and requiring a laboring force of more than 30,000 demands a rather large staff of workers. Capt. McDonnell U.S.A. was the first engineer to make an investigation of the possible route of the Yellow River Road. Mr. S. Hancock started operations on this road and in April Major Joseph W. Stilwell took charge as head engineer. His task was an extremely difficult one with all sorts of pressing questions to be decided without any delay, with many complicated problems of construction, overseers and men largely new to such work, and many supplies a long distance away. The enterprise owes much to his tireless energy and practical judgment.



The ferry must take the place of a bridge temporarily across Fen River on Ping-yao Road,

Major Horsfall U.S.A. also gave six weeks of very valuable assistance to the road.

On August first when Major Stilwell left Mr. Carl Hildebrand, an engineer loaned the Red Cross by the Standard Oil in China, took charge. Up to that time he had been chief supervisor of the bridge work. His work has been scientific and thorough and his days long ones. To the engineers have come the hard tasks of roughing it in all sorts of places with very indifferent fare. Morever they have come from distant places to help in a task from the benefits of which they reap nothing personally.

For the most part the staff has been rather transient, a new worker coming to take the place of some one going black to his regular business. In all at different times about fifteen engineers were on the Yellow River Road besides eight missionaries from the China Inland and Seventh Day Adventist missions. To all of them we feel greatly indebted.

In the treasurer's office there were during the time of heaviest work a treasurer, accountant and stenographer. Mr. Hausske, business manger of the Taiku Hospital contributed three months of constant, heavy work as accountant. After he left the middle of August Mr. Gabbott who had been teasurer took over the entire charge of the office, as the work had been reduced very greatly.

The Chinese staff was large. Mr. Lang, Mr. Mao, and two other Chinese engineers did the work on the Fenchow-Pingyao road. The first named is a native of Shansi who had, eight years of engineering training a Glasgow. He also had charge of the Loa Cheng-Chin Ssu road, a forty-eight mile section of the Fenchow-Taiyuanfu road. The Chinese overseers on all three roads were those trained by Col. Chao of the

Shansi Provincial Road Bureau last year in the first attempts at automobile road building in Shansi. Shansi's good roads owe more to Col. Chao than to any other one man. His staff of engineers were of great aid and the road making would have been at a standstill many times without them.

GIOVERNMENT AND PINGTINGCHOW ROADS.

In 1920 the Shansi Provincial Road Bureau built the first automobile road in this Province seventy miles from Taiyuanfu to Yu Tzu, Taiku, Chi Hsien and Pingyao.

In 1921 the Shansi government also built a continuation of this road south to Chieh Hisiu, a distance of about 25 miles. This is now slowly progressing farther south through the Pass to the southern part of the Province. This year also the government has built the road north from Taiyuanfu about seventy five miles.

The American Red Cross has invested \$600,000 silver in a road in the eastern port of the Province south from the railroad to Pingtingchow and Liaochow, a distance of 80 miles. This is in the field of the Church of the Brethren Mission. As yet it connects with no other automobile road. It is in one of the best hard coal districts of Shansi and is rich also in iron and other minerals. It is a scenic route through the mountains and reaches an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea.

PEBBLES FROM THE ROAD. GERTRUDE KELLOGG.

The Sanitary Division of the Red Cross sent Dr. Wakefield, a man of large experience in this sort of work, with a corps of Chinese doctors and assistants to investigate an outbreak of relapsing fever and typhus fever. The diseases made no headway and the total number of cases was very small.

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Dr. H.H. Steinmetz of Manila spent a month of the spring working in the hospital where his surgical ability was invaluable.

In July Mr. Pye made a short trip to Taiyuanfu on business in connection with the Yellow River Road.

Regular automobile service between Taiyuanfu and Taiku was scheduled to begin the middle of September.

Early in August Dr. Watson was called to Peking by the interests of the motor road.

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The Fenchow-Yu tao he motor road was completed early in the summer and has been in daily use as the old Ford bus has taken out the Red Cross workers at the end of the day and visitors at the valley who had spent the day in Fenchow seeing the sights.

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Mr. Arnold at Taiyuanfu gave several months time to all sorts of details of famine

relief and road work and has been a staunch friend of giving work through these roads as a relief measure.

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A workman on the road was brought to the hospital with a compound fracture of the leg, the bone protruding two inches from the wound. As there was no ambulance he had to be carried in a crude stretcher the four days trip from Liu Lin Chen to Fenchow, all this time having nothing to relieve the pain. Infection had proceeded so far that it is doubtful if his life can be saved.

Aside from the uses itemized in the directions sent with the case of gum from Wrigleys several have been found here. A workman on the Yellow River road came to his chief one day asking for another stick of that medicine. "Yesterday," he said, "I had such a swollen sore throat that I could not swallow, I ate one piece and my throat was entirely cured." The gum has not only helped the Chinese but has been effective in relieving a foreigner's distress from Hay Fever.



The Fard bus starting to take Dr. and Mrs. Steinmety to the railroad.

Here is a strong argument on the side of the coffee drinkers. A workman on the motor road fell from a cliff and was severely injured. As Dr. Watson cared for him not a word could the man say to tell where he was hurt. The only response he could get from the man was a nod of the head when he asked if he could take some medicine. The medicine kit was not at hand but there was a can of George Washington coffee. Dr. Watson mixed some up and gave it to him. He began to improve and was able to go back to work before long. The news of this new medicine spread and other calls came for it.

The day the Ford truck went out on its maiden trip happened to be a lucky day on the Chinese calendar; many wedding processions enlivened the streets and orchestras of flutes and gongs played the Han wedding march at the doors of many court-yards. The Ford proved a greater attraction than the brides and there must have been consternation when the grooms forgot all about their own affair and hurried out to see the wonderful muleless cart.

The body of the Ford truck is not shiny black and red but unpainted boards, and can carry a load of gravel or ten people. Col. Chao remarked that he thought there was no Ford like the Fenchow Ford in London or even in New York; im fact, he doubted whether one like it could be found anywhere in the world.

There has been one accident on the Yellow River road resulting in death. Out in the western mountains the road is sometimes in the face of a cliff two and three hundred feet above the base. A landslide carried one of the Chinese workmen over the cliff and he was killed beneath the mass of rock and earth.

Shansi has been called "the Pennsylvania of China" because of its extensive coal fields. Perhaps another state will acquire a namesake if the cement industry develops in the region of Fenchow. Not only cement rock but quicksilver has been found also on the Yellow River road route.

Wrigley's Spearmint may not exactly satisfy hunger but taken frequently and in sufficient quantities it gives a pleasurable sense of fullness. The famous gum maker had no corn to give China so sent the thing he valued most. The fragrant boxes, five cases in all, arrived with minute instructions as to its method of use stating that by no means should the gum be swallowed. The distributors have been too busy with road construction to follow up the results on the Chinese of this new recreation but no fatalities have been reported up to date.

At Yen Wu an old man of seventy years tried repeatedly to get work on the road as he was in desperate cirumstances. He was rejected every time on account of his age. His neighbors heard of his difficulty and the one hundred and fifty men who had received employment agreed among themselves to each give a cash a day and pay him fevery Sunday. This amounted to about four cents gold a day, and he was able to keep on living.

In this same village was a cripple who had no clothes and so could not go out on the road to sell buns and tea to the workmen no matter how much he longed to be in on their modern improvement. Some of the Chinese in the church learned of his sorry plight and brought him coat and trousers. Then the Chinese evangelist took him a basket of sweets to sell and set him up in the most popular business of rural China. The divine confided later to a friend that now the cripple was really making progress as he would not have done if the church had merely fed him.

Filial affection did not develop properly in one of the Chinese who beat his old father, kept him in a cold room and gave him scarcely any food. Because of this cruelty the old man was brought into Fenchow to live with his daughter. This was in the winter and the daughter said as they brought her father in, "We have not been keeping up a fire but now that father is here we will have to manage to have one for him."

The motor road from Fenchow to Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, passes the famous Chinszu spring. Chinese history tells us that when the Mongols were over-running Shansi they devised a skilful plan for taking the city there. The city was then located in the plain below the spring and the Mongols so directed the course of the waters of the spring that the



A famous Gingko Tree near Motor Road to Taiyuanfu. Mr. Lan, chief engineer and Mr. Chu, chief overseer.

city was flooded. The inhabitants fled for their lives leaving the gates open. In the temple grounds where the spring is located is the largest Gingko tree on record here. Its trunk has a diameter of over eight feet. Another beautiful tree there is a locust, Sophora Japanica, which is 1500 years old. The most famous tree is a cedar, Chamaecyparis obtusa whose life history dates back 3000 years. It is the oldest tree in our province.

There being no room in the old hospital for isolating the typhus patients who came in from the road, an old Buddhist temple across the street from the church was rented and used as an emergency isolation ward. The burning of incense was postponed as things were too lively for concentrated thought and meditation. Though several of the cases were considered hopeless, in time they all recovered. Typhus Temple is now for rent.

As field manager and assistant Mr. Pye and Dr. Watson have had general supervision of all the roads. Mr. Wolfe was in charge of the culverts on the Pingyao and Yu tao he roads. Mr. Hummel acted as treasurer until he left for furlough. Until they left for the Valley the middle of June. Miss McClure and Miss Walton acted as stenographers, Mrs. Wolfe arranged for the entertainment of the foreign workers when they were in the city and Mrs. Watson had charge of the road commissary.

MEETING OF THE NORTH CHINA COUNCIL.

CLARA NUTTING M.D.

The place of meeting of the North China Council rotates to the different stations, this last May being held in Peking. There was one Chinese and one foreign representative from each of the seven stations, besides several co-opted members from the entertaining station.

There were four days of Chinese meetings, and then two days of English meetings which only the foreigners attended. To hear these Chinese leaders discuss Mission methods and problems and the broader questions of national and international interest showed what keen thinkers they were.

The China Continuation Committee has done a splendid work in studying out the needs for missionary work, compiling charts, statistics etc. which have been a great help to the various missions. It is necessary for them to disorganize, but their general work is to be carried on by the National Christian Conference, with their first meeting next Spring. This is an interdenominational work and the general interest shown with readiness to cooperate can teach us Americans many things along that line. Five committee chairmen have been appointed to work up the following five needs, which will help to give the Conference a splendid basis for discussions and work.

- 1. Present state of Christianity in China.
- 2. Strengthening of the Church.
- 3. Message of the Church.
- 4. Future task of the Church.
- 5. Cooperation and coordination in the work of the Church.

The discussion after the report showed that the people strongly feel the need of working for Christianity and the Chinese Church as a whole, and rising above denominationalism.

The Mission Secretary in Japan had written to our secretary inviting some representatives from the Chinese to lattend their Japanese Summer Conference. The question came up for discussion as to whether we should send delegates or not. The older Chinese present were very reluctant to give their ideas at all. But after

being urged we learned that they did not approve of sending delegates. The invitation had come from the hands of a foreigner (not Japanese) to a foreigner. In other words the Chinese felt that the Japanese were inclined to agree to this idea. But some of the younger Chinese felt strongly, that that was too narrow a way to look at it.

Everyone agreed that there are two parties in Japan, that the mass of the people do not approve of what the Military party are doing, and that in many cases they do not even know about conditions, as there is no such thing as a free press in Japan. For that every reason, argued the young people, we should be willing to go over there and tell them our side of it; but also to go with open minds, to learn their side. The feeling in China against the Japanese is so strong that it did not seem wise to consider inviting Japanese representatives here. When the question was put, it was voted down. But even among the older people some felt that if the foreigners wished to send one or two missionaries that was entirely their question.

However at the English meetings there was still much discussion and many people felt that the time was not ripe for such action. But the small majority was this time on the opposite side of the question, and we have since sent two delegates, who have brot back interesting reports.

The needs for all lines of work in the various stations seemed to be great, but the Estimates Committee went carefully over their work, trying to cut down all but the needy ones. There was a strong feeling that the Board and our other friends at home had been splendid in backing the regular appropriations, which had been so greatly increased by the poor exchange, and that they had been especially responsive in helping out the Famine condition.

FROM THE WOMAN'S SCHOOL REGISTER.

CORA MAY WALTON.

September 8, 1921 is as bright a day for starting into school as could well be imagined, and a dozen new pupils are registered at the Woman's School. With them have come half a dozen applicants for the Kindergarten! With these we will deal later, leaving them now to play in their sand pile under the grape vines. The women vary in age from seventeen to forty, but have these two things in common. They all come from nearby towns here on the plain and all of them show aptitude in learning to read.

With the twelve newcomers are the thirty or more women of the designation former students'—And they come in a glad succession. But what of this woman of whom we've not even heard. Well, her story is not long. In her far western home were persecutions because she has dared to 'register' her name among those who follow the 'Jesus teaching,' so her friends who were coming to the city on the plain, brought her along, trusting that a place would be found for her. And we will make a place.

There is a great deal of debris around. But we can gaily overlook that for in order to make room for all of these new women we just had to add seven new brick platforms—upon which they sleep. Not all of them are dry, for the work has been done only recently. So we will endure for a few days the crowding into the rooms where the kangs are dry. And enjoy these good sized windows in the rooms, admitting more light and fresh air. We're happy too over the newly arranged assembly room, with the low wooden platform for the speaker in place of the big brick platform for the women.

On the faculty we have added two fine men, fresh from student days in Peking. They will enliven Bible study with their fresh viewpoint and clearly thought-out plans for teaching.

We have made a new departure in our program this year, following the recommendations of the Provincial Educational Committee of our church schools. This is in the matter of using vernacular primers for the study of history and geography, arithmetic and language. How revolutionary, this step, can hardly be guessed. It cost the classic teacher a long struggle, scorning as she did this seemingly 'royal road to learning.' It still seems to some of the teachers almost too simple to handle, used as they are to struggling with the subtle phrasing of their classics. But surely it is a step in the right direction, when the primary grade is relieved of the burden of handling a subject which is the equivalent of trying to teach Latin to beginners who cannot read even the simplest characters.

It now remains to start in our fall's work. Everything seems propitious for the most profitable year we have had.

NEWS ITEMS.

The August number of the "Fenchow" was dropped because of the pressure of the work on the motor roads.

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Chang Yuan Kai, a Fenchow boy and graduate of Yen Ching University, is the Principal of the Boys School in Mr. Hummel's absence.

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A mill at Yu tao he had been purchased and is being renovated for the purpose of opening regular dispensary work.

Dr. Watson attended the opening of the Peking Union Medical College in September and also attended to various items of business in connection with the continuation of work on the new hospital.

Dr. Nutting represented Fenchow at the meeting of the Mission and the North China Council in Peking last May, as substitute for Mr. Pye who could not leave because of our road building.

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The new Kindergarten building, the Bible School, and Boys' School Recitation building have been going up during the summer and will soon be ready for occupancy. A trained Chinese kindergartener will have that work in charge.

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Among the guests at the valley this summer were Miss Gundlaock of Foochow. Miss Bostwick of the American School at Tunghsien, the Misses Hinckley, Brooks, Miner, Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle all of Peking, Miss Nellie Aust of Taiynanfu and Mr. and Mrs. Wang and family also of Taiyuanfu.

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The Christian general of China, Feng Yu Hsiang, has become the Military Governor of the Province of Shensi.

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Gov. Yen of this Province has concluded an agreement with the Belgian officials of the railroad which has its terminus in Taiyuanfu, about the searching of trains for opium and morphine. The opium campaign in Shansi is said to be meeting with success.

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Mr. Pye has recently been given the degree of D. D. from Fairmont College, Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Corbin has also received a similar degree from Oberlin College.

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Seventy boys took the entrance examinations to the Boys Middle School but

only thirty can be accepted because of the crowded dormitory.

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Miss Lou who graduated from the nurses' training school of the Methodist Hospital in Peking last June went on duty in the womans ward of the hospital the first of September. She fills the position left vacant by the illness of our nurse, Mrs. Li.

On this plain between Taiku and Taiyuanfu a pest of catepillars is ravaning the millet. The motor road is carpeted with them and no leaves are left on the millet which is seriously damaging the harvest.

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Dr. Chang who since April has been helping in the Hospital while Dr. Watson has been engaged in road building, has become so well liked by the community that they urge his remaining with us permanently and arrangements for retaining him are being made.

Some of the famine funds sent by friends found one most appreciated used in the digging of six wells in different parts of the city,

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Major Stilwell with his wife and four children occuped a mill at Yu Tao He this summer. He, Major Horsfall who also assisted on the Yellow River Road, and Capt. Tenney of Peking, who with his family summered at the valley, are three of the four American Army officers who have been detailed to four years study of the Chinese language.

Mr. Wolf, and Dr. Hemingway are building cottages at Yu Tao He. Mr. Arnold of the Taiyuanfu Y.M.C.A. is buying the site for his summer home and Dr. Adrian Taylor, head surgeon of the Peking Union



A Mill at Yutaoho.

Medical College, is also trying to secure a mill in a favorable location.

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Miss Gertrude Kellogg and Miss Walton spent their summer vacation in Pei tai ho. The latter was detained several weeks in Peking by the illness of her sister Edna who is now sailing to the States after a year in China.

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Miss Holmes accompanied by Miss Williams of Taiku spent a month camping in the mountains near Liaochow where the Church of the Brethren missionaries go for their vacations.

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Miss Alzina Munger has returned to her work in the Taiku Girls' School after her year's furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Leete with their three children are expected back from their furlough shortly before Thanksgiving.

Miss Gertrude Wood who is taking up the teaching of English and station accounts for five years, arrived in our midst the last of September.

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Sheets, Pillow Cases, Cotton Pajamas, Flannelette Pajamas, T Bandages, Absorbent Pads, large and small, Scultetus Bandages, Compresses and Dressings all sizes! What more could Santa Claus think of! All these beautifully made and securely packed articles came, a huge packing case full, from the Sewing Circle Auxilliary of the Old South Church, Boston of which Mrs. Walter H. Servey is president. The patients of the Hospital join with the staff in sending heartiest thanks for these much needed supplies.

Not only are Sewing Circles and Guilds taking a live interest in having the linen closet shelves of the hospital properly filled but individuals also are having a part in keeping up the morals of the nurses and doctors. From Mrs. E. A. Dentson comes

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the most recent box, from Geneva, Ohio. It contains a downy pink crib quilt, rompers, warm flannel nightgowns, sheets, pillow cases, towels, linen tray cloths and old linen for bandages.

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Just a word about sending things to Fenchow. It may be that sometime you will like to send something to someone in Fenchow. It may be a postcard, or it may be a box of supplies for the hospital. Letters require Five Cents gold postage. Printed matter, books, magazmes etc if plainly marked are not dutiable. Nor are used picture postards, sent in small quantities and plainly marked "No Commercial Value." Printed matter is hardly worth sending by freight, for the inland fees are a big item. If a box of goods is to be sent by freight it is advisable to consult with the Boston office of the American Board, at 14 Beacon St., as they send freight to us with the least amount of trouble.

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The Girls School opened the first week of September with a fanfare as it were. Over 120 pupils are enrolled, 80 of which number are boarding pupils. The highest number ever received before as boarders was 65. A rush order was sent to the carpenters shop and a new dining-room table, benches for the class rooms and twenty beds were delivered in record time. The personnel of the faculty is strong this year and great things are expected.

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A number of children with congenital hip disease have been in the hospital this summer. The ease in the hospital now is a bright little lad of five years, and the doctor has pronounced his condition inoperable.

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The women patients seem to enjoy the colored pictures of the scrapbooks which

were sent by Mrs. E. P. Slipp of Brainerd, Minnesota quite as much as the children do. The box bringing the scrapbooks also gave the hospital an attractive patchwork quilt for a child's bed and a splendid lot of towels and wash cloths. Another delightful box was from Mrs. Brunner, Pres. of the Ohio Branch of the W.B.M.I. This brought fine towels, linen tray cloths and large pieces of good linen that will make up into at least a dozen dresser scarfs for the private rooms of the Kate Ford Whitman hospital beside making dressings. More lovely supplies came from Miss Inez Pierce of Lorain, Ohio, a blue and white quilt and seventy articles of baby apparel for the nursery.

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Three boxes of supplies for the hospital arrived March 16. They contained eighteen sets of hospital garments, a bolt of gauze, crayons and paints for the children with composition books and some bright silk pieces for some old lady to make a tiger hood for her baby grandchild. These boxes were prepared by the "Chinese Hospital" committee of the Park Congregational church of Greeley, Colorado of which Mrs. F. J. Allnutt is the chairman.

A MAP OF THE ROADS AND DESCRIPTION. MARY McClure.

In actual mileage the roads which have been built with famine labor, and with funds provided by the American Red Cross and the International Famine Relief Committee, during the past six months, and which are indicated by a red line on the accompanying map, total two hundred miles, and are as follows: From Tai Yuan, the provincial capital, to Fenchow, 65 miles; (12 miles of this built from Taiyuan-fu as base) from Fenchow to P'ing Yao, 20 miles; from Fenchow to the Yellow River



The first automobile, a Buick, to reach Fenchow, March 12, 1921 Standing near front gate of the new Hospital.

82 Miles, and the spur to Yü Tao Ho, our summer resort, and a few li about the city wall 4 miles.

On the level plain north, east and south of Fenchow, because of the danger from floods, the roads run anywhere from three to fourteen feet above the level of the surrounding country, and closely resemble our railroad embankments in America. From Fenchow west to the Yellow River the road runs through the mountains and follows more nearly the contour of the country through which it passes. For scenic beauty this branch of the road compares favorably with many of the famous motor highways in the United States. From Fenchow it soon passes into the mountains where it curves in and out, and always up, through the deep river gorges and a country of wild and impressive beauty, sometimes cutting sheer through a mountain of loess soil, which is of such a mature that the smooth surface of the high embankment on either side looks as though it had been skillfully chiselled out of solid rock, and strikingly resembles the surface of a big cake of cheese after it has been cut with a sharp knife. In other places the road has blasted its way thrugh hillsides of solid

rock. We were interested in going over the road several days ago to notice that in some places high up on these perpendicular walls the gang of men who did the work at that place had cut the characters indicating the number of their gang.

From first to last, an army of ferty thousand men have been employed for the post six months, and thus given the opportunity to earn the money necessary to purchase food for themselves and their families. It is hard to estimate just what this has meant through all this famine stricken area, but the fact that there were so few deaths after the work was well organized, and that the men stayed by through seed planting and harvest, leaving the women and children to care for things at home, is some little indication of how desperately in need they were of this financial assistance.

The road from Fenchow to P'ing Yao was the first to be built, and connects Fenchow with a road built by the Road Bureau of the provincial government last year, which road is indicated by dotted lines on the map. As will be noticed this road not only brought us into motor connection with the mission station at Taiku, but also

with the railroad from Yü Tzu direct to Peking and the coast.

In addition to the workers mentioned in "The Staff" the following were here at different times as volunteer workers. From the Seventh Day Adventist Mission of Kiangsi were Messrs. Dixon, Mountain, Johanson, and Williams; from the China Inland Mission, Messrs. Hole, Jensen, Torjenson, and Mellow; from Soochow University, Mr. Nash. In the employ of the Red Cross and from various parts of China there have been working in the office and on the Yellow River Road at different times the following: Messrs. McDermott, Halsell, Robbins, Hartr, Kelley, Olsson. Petrovosky, and Conner.

The formal opening of the Fenchow roads when they will be presented to the Shansi Government will take place on Nov. 2nd and 3rd. It is hoped that the U.S. Minister to China, Dr. Schurman and Gov. Yen will be among the guests of honor.

Up to 1920 there were in China cutside the Treaily ports but 250 miles of automobile roads. There havt been built during the past year with famine funds in Shangsi alone 245 miles of good roads while the governor has built 170 miles. Those living in Fenchow have now a choice of rides not to be excelled anywhere.

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News Items

February, 1922.

No. 4.

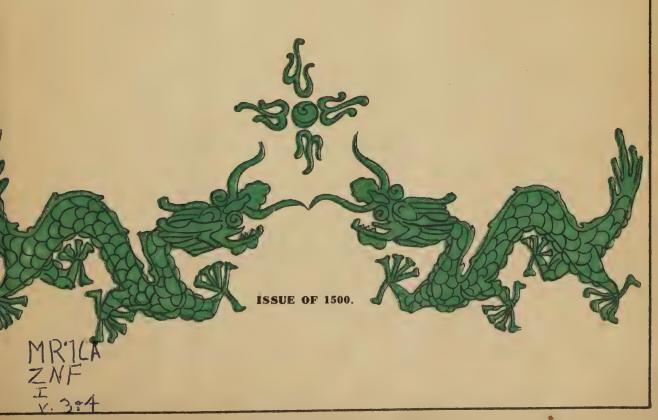


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WATTS O. PYE, D.D.
CORA MAY WALTON
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.
VERA HOLMES



Members of the Fenchow Station of the North China Mission of the American Board

4.4

Rev. Watts O. Pye, D.D.	•••	• • •	Outstation Field
Mrs. Gertrude Chaney Pye	• • •		
Percy T. Watson, M.D.		• • •	Medical Work
Mrs. Clara French Watson	• • •		
Miss Cora May Walton		• • •	Woman's Work
Miss Mary McClure	•••	•••	Woman's Work in the Western Field
Miss Vera Holmes	• • •		Girl's School
Miss Gertrude Kellogg, R.N.	• • •	•••	Medical Work
Jesse B. Wolfe			Mission Builder
Mrs. Clara Husted Wolfe	• • •		
Miss Gertrude Wood	• • •	• • •	Teacher of English
Miss Helen McClure	•••		Secretarial Work
Miss Grace E. McConnaughey	••••	•••	On furlough— Benzonia, Michigan
Miss Josie Horn	•••	•••	On furlough LeRoy, Minn.
Rev. Arthur W. Hummel	•••	• • •	1 On furlough
Mrs. Ruth Bookwalter Hummel	• • •	• • •	Muscotah, Kan.
Rev. William R Leete	•••	•••	On furlough
Mrs. Anna Kauffman Leete	• • •	***	De Graff, Ohio
Clara A. Nutting, M D.	• • •	•••	On furlough Lititz, Pa.

Editor of the Fenchow-Mrs. Clara French Watson. Business Manager-Miss Mary McClure.

FENCHOW.

Vol. III.

Fenchow, Shansi, China, February, 1922.

No. 4.

THE PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

PERCY T. WATSON M.D.

Peking has one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. It has become possible to get a better medical education in Peking than was obtainable not a great many years back by the majority of medical students in America. All instruction is in English. There are over fifty on the teaching staff not a few of whom are Chinese physicians including those who have received degrees and special training in America and Great Britain.

Including all departments of the institution the staff is much larger than this. To some its mechanical equipment would seem more marvelous than its medical equipment. The plant is valued at over five millions and its annual budget approximates one million.

The medical school started as a union missionary institution but was taken over July 1st, 1915 by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Found-At the opening dedication ation. exercises the following cablegram was read from Mr. John D. Rockefeller now in his eightythird year: "My highest hopes are centered on the Peking Union Medical College which is about to open its doors. May all who enter, whether faculty or students, be fired with a spirit of service and of sacrifice and may the institution become an ever-widening influence for the promotion of the physical,

mental and moral well-being of the Chinese nation."

The following sentences taken from the address that day of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., show better than can be put by anyone else the relationship of the institution to missions.

"..... We have realized, too, that although we might give to the Chinese medical students who pass through the College training as good as is to be had anywhere, that alone would fall far short of equipping them for their life work as the highest type of medical practitioner should be equipped. For only as their professional skill goes hand in hand with high character, only as they are inspired with the spirit of service and sacrifice, referred to in the message from my father, will our graduates be of most value to their fellow men and to their country. And it is because we believe that the highest character is built upon the deepest spiritual foundations alone that we have sought to bring together a medical faculty not only with the best scientific equipment but possessed at the same time with the finest idealism."

"With the Medical Missionary Boards which have been most zealous in the development of medical missions, and with the work they have undertaken, the Peking Union Medical College wishes at all times to be in most cordial co-operation. We are here to supplement, not to supplant, what they are doing, to aid,

not impede them in their efforts." The many well known guests from both Europe and America who attended the opening exercises and furnished many medical and surgical clinics for the attendance of the many missionary physicians have already been widely noticed in the press. Friends of the American Board will be especially interested in the presence there of Dr. James L. Barton who is a trustee. His wife and daughter also accompanied him.

People at home may not realize what a great boon it is to mission hospitals to have a place where it is possible to give the Chinese staff the special training they need in order that the work in mission hospitals may be specialized. In this way sick people get a much more expert treatment, the hospital gets a much better name, many of the administration difficulties of a Chinese staff disappear and the Chinese doctor developes a much greater degree of efficiency because of the extra responsibility that can be placed upon him. It means that mission institutions will hold a respected position for a much longer period of time among the mising Chinese government institutions. Furthermore the foreign missionary doctor also has available for him expert laboratory diagnosis through the mail as well as shorter and longer terms of postgraduate study in Peking.

While scientific equipment and buildings are not the most important things in missions yet the more one believes in Spiritual forces the more one must welcome any means that enlarges the field and conditions under which these same spiritual forces work. What more reasonable supposition than that spiritual forces being equal, the results will be the greater the more these forces

can be brought in contact with a world of need by a well selected site and an efficient, commodious plant. Any other conclusion would make one think that faith were lacking in these very spiritual forces. It takes a broader sympathy and a greater capacity to become fanatical over a 100% truth than it does over a part truth. "And the eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee: or again the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

Today in outpatient clinic a mother of four was telling the foreign doctor about her four year old boy whose life had been saved in the hospital but who was still returning for daily dressings. She was grateful for that but she must also tell him about the oldest son of six who had died two weeks before at their home. What was uppermost in her mind was perhaps that that boy's life could also have been saved. She lost control of herself a little in the telling of it and a man standing near remarked: "What is the use of this woman still shedding tears over a child who has been dead two weeks?" The foreign doctor said nothing but thought to himself: "There is more incentive back of that woman's tears than in all the words that man is likely to utter." This brings out a closing fact about the Peking Union Medical College. It is located in Peking and in one sense its staff is located in Peking. In another sense its staff consists of all those interested in Chinese missions whether in China or America who wish to provide more widely for Chinese-inneed a new hope in trouble and disaster that every Chinese mother have what is her right, the medical knowledge necessary to preserve for herself her home and her children.

THE NEW KINDERGARTEN BUILDING.

GERTRUDE C. PYE.

Come down by the West grate and let me show you our lovely new Kindergartten Home.—with its ample play grounds! The building is just finished and it makes one tingle with excitement to think what that corner of the compound holds in possibilities for our Mission work. Till now the Kindergarten has had to live a parasite life in the Lydia Lord Davis Girls School. There at first conditions were quite ideal; but as the enrolment of the School in-creased the Kindergarten had to be transferred from the big room to a smaller one and the rules that were suited to the big sisters were hard for the tiny folk. Now the building is their very own and the rules we hope will be such as to make each child feel its share in keeping the building a happy place. It is so orientated that the sunshine will fill its rooms and flowers and pets will delight to live there. There is a big circle room with a fire place and a large bay window;

a room for tables so arranged that little plays that delight the child's heart can be presented from it as a stage; the teacher's room and the cloak room which will also serve as a place for washing hands-when necessary-since cloaks are few in China.

The building is next door neighbor to our Woman's School, and we hope that this neighborliness will make it possible for us to plan, our courses to work hand in-hand. The first course so arranged will be one for planning programs for the Bible Women, suited be present to children. The matterials will be collected and tried out on the groups of children, and then each woman will make a manual which she can use when she is sent out into some outstation. We can hardly realize how little material has been developed in usable form, and how often these Bible Women need just such help. As the course develops we have great hopes that it may be increased so that it will become helpful enough to be offered also to the men in the Catherine S. Harwood Bible School. We think it is not too much to hope that thus the



The New Kindergarten Building,

Kindergaten may reach out even to the most distant out-station and be a means of bidding the little children to come even as Christ did

The Building will be a center for Mother's Meetings and a place where because of interest in the life of their children, they can themselves be lead into new ideals and into a fuller, happier mother-hood.

Aside from these courses we hope to have observation classes for girls from the girls' school, who plan to go out to teach the following year, so that they will have helpful programs for starting the younger children who are not privileged to attend a Kindergarten themselves,

With the new building completed we are ready for a new beginning in kindergarten work in our station and we acknowledge our gratitude to Mrs. R. J. Bassett, of Ewanston, Ill, for her gift of this building in memory of her little child. We are sorry that the building had to be delayed until this year, thus postponing the time when increased power for might be at work. The kindergarten itself is supported by gifts from the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School. This last year we were unable to get a teacher so we have saved the funds and plan with them to open a second kindergarten in connection with the City Work Plant. Thus we hope to repeat the words of Jesus when he said "Suffer the Little Children to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

IS THERE ROOM FOR GROWTH? CORA MAY WALTON.

The question of expansion, like the title of Anatole France's first composi-

tion,* needs after it no interrogation mark, for we, like him, propose to answer it. In one sense there is no question of expansion in our Woman's Work. work has already expanded. Our problem is a housing problem. In the present quarters for the Women's Department of the Catherine S. Harwood Bible Training School there is dormitory space for fifty women, but our present enrolment is forty five, and there are additional applicants up to the number of fifty for this spring term. We can house about twenty women, who are applicants for the preparatory class, in dormitories used when the school was first opened, but since used by the Men's Department. This spring, however, the men move over to their new building, releasing this sunny court for the women. But what are twenty among so many applicants. We must build and enlarge our borders. And that is the reason why some carefully prepared plans have already been submitted to an architect. We cannot break ground until assurance of the funds comes but we have the site selected, and our hopes are high. The enlargement of the plant for the Women's Department of the Bible School however. takes care of only one phase of the manysided work demanded by the modern approach to work for women in a city like Fenchow.

The expansion of our work is making it more and more necessary for us to plan for a large plant where we will have ample

^{*} Prof. Morris Jastrow Jr. in his recent Book of Job quotes this story. "Anatole France tells us in that charming narrative of his childhood Le Petit Pierre-in which one suspects he has used the Goethean device of combining 'Wahrheit und Dichtung'-that he declined to follow his mother's suggestion to put an interrogation mark after the title of his earliest composition "What is God", because, as he insisted, he purposed to answer the question."

room for all-year-round station classes for women, as well as a reception room for transients, where a resident Bible woman will always be ready for conferences and friendly visiting. In this plant, too, we must have a court reserved for our outstation workers, who must come in for consultation frequently; and annually there are the women delegates to our Association meetings, when representatives of every church in our territory come in for a three days' discussion of our common problems. It is coming to be a part of our winter's program, too, to have a setting up conference in the first week of the New Year, when all of our workers gather together for inspiring addresses and study groups. But we need not list the uses to which such a plant would be put, to convince ourselves of its immediate need. Whether we will or not we must have the plant. Is it not the part of wisdom to have it? It is to this end that we came.

CATHERINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.
SOME NOTES ON THE CURRENT
YEAR'S WORK.

WATTS O. PYE.

The greatest need of our churches everywhere is a sustained and glowing evangelism. The primary need of mission work is not more equipment; it is for evangelistic energies coursing more through the equipment we have. recent letter from Robert E. Speer occurs the following sentence: "The point at which Christians who believe in missions are least satisfied is in the matter of the drive, the persistence, the patience, the longing of the evange-

listic work, and of all our work in its evangelistic utilization. We are further away, it seems to me, from the accomplishment of our aim of evangelization than from the accomplisment of any of our other missionary aims." A wise and thoughtful writer on the Relattion of Missions to Civilization, in the "International Review of Missions" for July 1913, said, "It would appear that the mere process of evangelization, the mere making known of the message concerning God in Christ to the world, is a task now nearly accomplished." Would that one could believe this. No one can ride over these plains or tramp over the great foothill country and not be constrained to think that instead of being nearly accomplished, the task has been scarcely begun. No one can tell when it will be done. It is a long work. It is the magnitude and the endlessness of it that appall one and make it difficult to awaken and keep at a ready glow the evangelistic fervor.

I suppose our chief concern must always be for the hundreds of professed helievers who are during these more recent, years, pressing for baptism, and whom we are not able to give the needed instruction. Many of them have been waiting for two or three years since they first professed to accept Christ as their Lord. The missionary can visit them only once or twice a year, and only for a couple of days at a time. Heretofore our evangelists were well equipped to do pioneer work, but they have been hardly equal to the task of preparing large numbers of inquirers for baptism. "The Lord is doing great things for us whereof we are glad," but one finds it difficult to keep from feeling anxious lest we build with untempered mortar and the consequences will be disastrous. We have reached the



The Catherine S. Harwood Bible School for Men soon to be occupied.

point in our work where we find new converts at every turn who wish to be enrolled as believers. The problem is to give them the propen training. The task is to train our churches and every member in them in ceaseless evangelistic work and the problem in this is the supplying a leadership that is neither too strong nor too weak. One cannot have a leadership that is too strong and that breaks away from its following or coeffees it, nor one that is too weak to fill Emerson's third requirement of leadership, that there must be courage in it.

More is demanded of Christian leadership in this generation than in any previous one. The last century of missions was devoted largely to sapping and mining under the bulwarks of an entrenched heathenism. Every man worked with pick and spade in his own place with little reference to those engaged in the same field. The process was long, laborious and painful, requiring patience and fortitude. It required heroism of a high order and developed individuality, but failed often to inspire breadth of view and cooperation. Now conditions are

The walls have been undermined and barriers broken down. have reached the point where literally tens of thousands are not only open to approach, but are detached from their old faiths or drifting upon the world's conflicting currents. Skillful piloting and a sympathetic leadership may determine for all time the attitude of oriental nations toward Christianity. We are entering upon a new era of missions. It is one of final survey and occupation. The world field is open and ready. Heathenism is undermined. The preparatory stage is ended.

All this has meant an increased and every increasing emphasis upon the need of giving more time and thought and energy to the task of training leadership for the Chinese churches. It is here that the work of the Bible School with its two departments, one for men and one for women, is rendering such effective service for the church in this northwestern section of the country. The past semester just now drawing to a close, has been an unusually fruitful one in the life of the school. The enrollment in the mens' de-

partment is larger than at any previous time, and with the new class, is nearing the hundred mark. In accordance with what has been said above, the course throughout aims to turn out men who shall themselves exemplify the warm evangelistic fervor which is called for in our churches. Am indication of what is being accomplished in this line may be seen in the fact that the volunteer evangelistic bands among the students during the semester just closing have brought 127 new people into the church. This is the result of volunteer work done on Saturday afternoons when there are no recitations. The men organized themselves into bands and visited the nearby towns and village for an afternoon of work with the people of the district. have also had two special meetings at the school for these new converts when in a free and social way they have sought not only to bring about a closer and more intimate acquaintance, but to increase the spirit of followship between the Christians and the church. After his first year each student is expected to do some definite work on Sundays in some center assigned to him. Our general plan is that each student should do this practical religious work through his course, one year in connection with country problems, and the other in connection with city missions and street chapel work. This work is done under the guidance of the faculty.

The social life of the school really heads up under the Social Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The student body is organized into a self-government council, in which the students themselves solve most of the problems of government. A literary society meeting once a week, gives opportunity for practice in this line. A musical club which consists of an original council.

chestra using Chinese instruments and Chinese music, and a glee club is aiding much the life and spirit of the school. An organ is badly needed for the school and would help immensely in the training of the men for their church work . Itt would be worth while if every preacher could play the simple hymn tunes of the church. Baby organs are becoming more and more plentiful throughout the country and in many church centers such an organ may be borrowed for the Suday services where there is a man who can play it. The basketball team of the school has developed a good deal of skill and is proving a worthy opponent of teams in other schools of the neighborhood.

The six members of the faculty have thrown themselves whole heartedly into the work of the churches and on Sundays almost every man may be found in some outstation church or meeting some struggling congregation somewhere in the region within forty li radius of the city.

All these things are helping to provide the men with practical experience and some wisdom in knowing how to tackle problems which they meet as they go out from the school into the churches for their life work.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

CORA MAY WALTON.

"No more school, no more books, no more teacher's saucy looks" runs the undignified ditty. But vacation time for the teachers of the Woman's School means time for coveted study, and the time spent together in the study of Acts under Mr. Ch'eng of the Men's Bible School, is most rewarding. To the three women teachers of the Woman's School the historical point of view in this study is proving al-

together exhilarating. Mr. Ch'eng awakened interest in this study through his class in 'The Story of the Bible' using his own translation of Harold B. Hunting's book, at the Woman's School last fall. This class is the forerunner, we venture to predict, of similar classes when not only the teachers but all of our women workers will benefit by study together.

Influenced by similar movements at the coast the Government Schools of our provincial capital, Taiyuanfu, are petitioning the Board of Education for co-We are interested, also in education. what Dr. Miner has to say about the experiment in coeducation in the Senior College of Yenching University, Peking. For we, too are confronted by a situation which would seem to demand that men and women must meet in the class room. We are coming to accept almost calmly the future possibility of having the men and women of our already closely affiliated Bible Schools (we call then Men's and Women's Departments of the same school) meet in the class room and in joint committees. But our immediate need is for advanced work for two of our teachers, and so, holding our breath, we propose to have them attend classes in the Men's Department. It happens that a class in advanced work is to begin this spring, and these teachers are so eager for study, and we feel so keenly the lack of properly prepared teachers for our Women's Department, that we venture to launch into co-education. Space forbids a discussion of all the reasons why it is not feasible to send them away to a proper Biblie Teachers Training School. We have thought of it, but we do not know of an alive school, giving opportunity for historical Bible study for women of middle school standing, in North China, Moreover we believe that this experiment will work out to the mutual advantage of both departments of our school, and these advantages so far outweigh our misivings that we dare to follow the gleam.

* * * * *

Oberlin, we notice, is limiting the number of women admitted to the Freshman class. We too, must limit the number of women received into our first year classbut for different reasons. We have nut age limits on the children who can come with their mothers, and age limits for the women, along with other requirementsand still the applications fill the drawer in the file assigned to them. And still our quarters are too small to admit more than twenty to our preparatory department (for women who have never learned to read or write), nor more than fifty to our elementary grade department. But on the list of things to be done before furlough is the erection of a building adequate for the class room work of the Weman's School. With such a building for almin. istrative and class room work, rooms now used for these purposes would be released for dormitory use, and a much needed nursery.

* : * · * * *

It is more customary I believe to speak of spring plowing than of spring reaping-but spring reaping is the term to be applied to the work which we are mapping out for the members of our local church. For the harvest is already ripe—we have more evidences of it than can be enumerated in this space. So along with the teachers and the two city workers a dozen or more of the students from the Woman's School will help with this special spring drive calling in as many homes as possible.

Eighteen or twenty women will be in charge of the station classes to be held this spring in ten of our outstations. The classes will open February First, simultaneously in these several places, and will cover a period of ten days. It is in such preparatory classes as these that many women have awakened in them the desire to study.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

PERCY T. WATSON M.D.

In China what corresponds to the American High School or Academy, is called the Middle School. Fenchow has two Middle Schools, the Government Middle School and the Mission Middle School. Much as has been said about the progress of government education in which Shansi has been mentioned as being the most advanced in the percentage of its children in schools, the day has not yet come when even one in two hundred of the grade

pupils enter High School and the majority stop before they reach Grammar School. Between here and Persia the number of Middle Schools probably could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

While Mr. Hummel has been on furlough our Middle School has been in charge of Mr. Y. K. Chang who has just returned to Fenchow after graduating from Yen Ching University the Union Mission University in Peking. While in Peking he wrote for the Chinese daily papers to help earn his expenses at the university. These articles he is hoping to collect together to be published sometime in block form. Here are some of the titles to the chapters: "Expansion of the Universe in Space." "Evolution of the Solar System." "Evolution of the Earth." "Organic Evolution." "Evolution of Man." "Evolution of Thought and Religion." These titles show how naturally one would expect one used to the narrowness of the old Chinese classical



The Caste in a play written from the account of Joseph and presented by the Boys' School.

education to be wrapped up in the wonders of our solar universe. One of our first church members-a man of nearly six feet six-was walking along the road one moon light night and made this remark: "If for no other reason than for the enlarged idea of the world in which we live it has paid to be a Christian." This school teacher too has a very practical mind and he has been teaching the pupils many things more practical than the knowledge of the evolution of our solar system.

The spirit among the school boys this past term has been unusually good. The students have been conducting night classes for those whose educational opportunities have been lacking or limited. They have gone out to preach on Saturday afternoons and Sundays to nearby villages. Also they go out in small groups to talk to the people on general educational and patriottic subjects. This coming term some of them are to undertake special educational classes in the City Work Building something on the order of a Y.M.C.A. and in the new chapel opened up in the East Suburb.

In the midst of writing these lines the postman came in with a letter from our preacher at Whu Chila Pola, Shensi. This man used to be a very poor man who repaired Chinese shoes. He was of very pleasant and likable disposition and one of the preachers in the outstations helped him in his desire to study and get ahead. He also took special work in educational and Bible classes given att idle seasons of the year. He became a colporteur and his family moved to Fenchow. They had a large family and they had a very hard time to get along. The mother was given work in the Women's Industrial School where she had classes morning and night. In the meanwhile the husband continued his education in the summer school and the mother showed promise so she was given a chance to study full time in the Women's Bible School, aid being given to keep their children in school. Finally they went to Shensi to take charge of a church there. Now to return to the letter.

It was a New Year's letter to express gratitude to the church for all that had been done for them and their children.



From left to right—Dormitory of the Boys' High School, Recitation Hall of the Eoys' High School, Catherine S. Harwood Bible School. Residence of Mr. Hummel.

In the background at the right the top of the new hospital.

Their older children are here in Fenchow in boarding schools and being separated so far from them they hoped we would not forget them and help see that they were well looked after. The letter closed with a few lines about the growth of the church there now numbering over 300 members. There happened to be in the writer's office at that time a Chinese teacher when this letter brought out the following conversation. "You know this man used to live in a house he pieced together out of a lot of broken brick no one else wanted. It is not only he. The other day I was over in our Grammar School and the teachers were correcting examination papers. I picked up an unusually good looking paper (they said the best in the class) and I asked whose it was. They told me it was Mr. H. Wang's son's. You know what education his father had don't you?" Yes the writer knew as his father is the anaesthetist in the hospital where he started in twelve years ago as assistant to the cook. He did not know how to read and write but he was industrious, always kind to the patients and he has learned. Not only is he now a deacon in the Fenchow Church but he has been decorated by the President of China for his work during the epidemic of that deadliest of all epidemics-pneumonid plague. Surely a contrast to the boy who used to sell on the streets of Fenchow a wild sour yellow berry which grows wild on the mountains twenty miles away.

The Chinese teacher went on: "You know that Chinese teacher in the west suburb. He took the classical examinations for the literatal at the same time 1 did. He had a large family and had/a very hard time to got along until he became a Christian, the church helping him to get employment. Now

see his children—one at the head of the Men's Bible School, a daughter principal of the girls' school and a son ranking well in the medical school—not to mention others still in school." At this point the writer interrupted and asked: "Does Confucianism ever do amything like this?" In reply the classical teacher paced the floor and shaking his head, said: "No it has not power like that."

In order that this educational work may go ahead we must get the better of the crisis we are now facing. In order that our students may keep up to standards we must have two teachers of English since intruction both in the Mission University and Medical School is in English. Of seventy applications to our Middle School this fall only thirty could be received. Four years ago the Prudential Committee of the American Board authorized a man for educational work and still no volunteer. The last addition to the men's staff of our mission came in Since then not only have no addifficults been made that Mr. Warner has left our station. We cannot drift. In order to grow, the means for growth must be provided.

NOTES FROM THE GIRLS' SCHOOL. VERA HOLMES.

The Y.W.C.A. gave their first public entertainment in Fenchow the week before Christmas. Our school girls do not ordinarily appear on the stage in public, and certainly not with men sitting boldly in the audience, so to attempt such a thing as this was something entirely new. Frequently the girls have taken some little part in special programs given at the church, but then only men of our Christian constituency, who know more or less of our ideas

of woman's freedom, would be present. This time any man who could buy a ticket might come. The price, however, was purposely put as high as possible so as to exclude all but the better class of men. However regardless of whether men or women made up our audience that night, it was a very attentive audience.

The idea of such a play came in this way-the girls were eager to do something for the world about them, but what could they do without money? The average school girl has no more than ten cents for spending money for an entire term, and should she give all of that, still they would not have a very large fund. They conceived this idea of a play and were most happy when the faculty gave their consent. Even our old classical teachers were quite willing, feeling that times were really changing in China, and we must keep up with them.

There was no suitable play in Chinese literature, nor could we find any that had bleen translated that quite answered our needs, so we were forced to do our own translating. This Miss Ch'eng and I did, using the story of "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." It was necessary for us to choose something very simple, as most of the actors must be chosen from the High Primary School. The girls are very clever in their little Chinese Plays which they so frequently give at school, but they had never attempted anything quite like this. Hence weeks of hard practice were necessary. The scenery for the occasion was prepared by local painters with our helps and suggestions. The costumes were hunted from the attics and closets of the foreigners on the compound. But finally all preparations were completed, and on the night in question everything went off with despatch.

If such a play meant no more than giving an outlet to the pent up feelings and emotions of our girls, after living as they do in their high walled compound, then it was quite worth while. But it also gave them a feeling that they could really do something for others. The receipts totaled almost one hunred dollars. This will be divided between the educational work done by the Chinese Home Missionary Society in Yunam Province and scholarships for a girls school in Africal. But I am thinking also of the effect it must have had upon those business men, who perhaps for the first time in their lives had seen a woman or girl do anything in public that might be called clever. No doubt most of them came out of curiosity, wondering what the girls really would do. But comments from more than one of them, have assured us that they were happily surprised.

* * * * *

The girls of the first and second grades gave a Christmas party to the children who have attended the afternoon Sunday Schools conducted by the Y.W. C.A. For weeks in advance they had been saying their pennies, that at Christmas time they might make someone else Each week on Saturday they happy. brought their pennies to one of the teachers. It takes over sixteen hundred of these pennies to make a dollar in their currency, or twice as many to make a dollar of American money, so you see they needed many many pennies. But with their contribution, we bought a treat of muts, candy, and little cakes, which we put in some real Christmas stockings that had been sent out from America. In the toe of each stocking was also some little toy. When Santa really appeared, after the program of songs and stories that they

had learned in Sunday School, it was indeed a most cordial reception that he received. After exacting from them the assurance that they had been good children this past year, and would be even better children next year, the stockings were divided among those happy, happy children. But really one cannot be sure which lot was the happier, the guests or the hostesses.

Christmas was a real joy to us this year in more ways than one. So many boxes had arrived from America with such lovely gifts for our girls, which made them happy, and also assured us that we had some friends at home who were thinking of us and were eager to help us in our work. The packages came thru in splendid condition for the most part and their contents afforded us a great variety of things to choose from. should have seen my study on the night before Christmas when two of the teachers came over to help wrap up the presents and put the girls' mames on the packages. It was a veritable toy shop. We were able also to send little gifts to the girls in some of our outstation schools as well as give them to our school girls in the city. For these packages we especially want to thank The Waveland Church, Chicago, the Sunday School at Brantford, S. Dak., Miss Lilly Nicholas, Ovid, Mich, A. L. Dunton, Lee Center, Ill., Mrs. J. D. Whitelaw, Valley Springs, So. Dak., Young Woman's Sunday School Class, Sterling, Ill., Sunday, School, Wisner, Nobl., Union Congregational Sunday School, Waupin, Wis., Miss Carrie A. Zander, Elkhart, Ind., the Mission Band, Austlinburg, Ohio, Congregational Sunday School, Great Bend, Kansas, Junior Christian Endeavon Society, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GENERAL NOTES.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

From May 2nd to 11th there meets in Shanghai a Conference that it is expected will mark an epoch in the history of the Christian movement in China. All subjects to be brought up for consideration will come through the chairmen of the five Commissions who working through subcommittees will carry on correspondence with Chinese and foreigners all over China. Each Commission will have a report the the hands of all delegates before the Conference opens.

A resume of the aims of these five Commissions will give a fairly comprehensive idea of the nature of the Conference. The first will investigate "The Present State of Christianity in China" which includes such topics as the growth and development of the Christian Church, the types of religious life among Chinese Christians, and the present environment of Christianity—everything that will throw light on Christianity in China today.

Commission II will consider "The Future Task of the Church" from such aspects as the development of indigenous Christianity; religious instruction in fields already worked and in unworked sections.

Commission III will make a statement of "The Message of the Church" based on the religious needs and conditions of the Chinese, while Commission IV will present "The Development of Leaders including men, women, ministers and the laity, the employed workers and the voluntary. It is significant that this and the preceding commissions both have Chinese chairmen.

The fifth Commission has as its field the "Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Work of the Church."

The membership of the Conference will be limited to twelve hundred including representatives from churches, missions, national organizations such as Y.M. and Y.W.C.A, Educational, Medical and S.S. Association, Literature Societies and philanthropic workers such as those helping the insane, lepers, etc.

Every effort is being made to have all phases of Christian work represented, to get the benefit of the opinions and experience of as large numbers as possible of Chinese Christians as well as foreigners all over China—above all it is to be a conference of the *Chinese Church* with missions and missionaries in the background.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM IN SHANSI.

Gov. Yen has established an office in Taiyuanfu for the purpose of examining all civil as well as military officials to discover whether or not they smoke opium. After four successive weekly examinations by the doctors they will be given certificates to show that they are not users of opium. District magistrates and officials in other cities will go in rotation to Taiyuanfu each month for examination.

The daily inspection of the trains on the Chen Tai R. R. is gradually suppressing the smuggling of opium and "golden pills" by engineers and firemen. In order to encourage the cultivation of wheat and other cereals all farmers without money to buy seeds may by presenting themselves to the Chief of Police receive assistance, the idea being to crowd out the possibility

of raising opium by enabling all to raise grain.

ROADS.

At the first Auto Show in the Far East which was held in Shanghai, one of the exhibits was of the Good Roads Movement of China which hopes to educate the people to a realization of the necessity of good roads. Outside of Peking and Shanghai the country possesses no good roads except the great motor road across the Gobi Desert and the famine roads of Shansi and Shantung.

IF SOMEONE ELSE HAD BUILT THE ROAD.

The most common criticism of producing something that is productive with famine funds is: "Why help on a project that can be made to pay? If it can be made to pay why not let the Chinese do it themselves?"

What more reasonable question and we wish we knew how to answer it. In every province of China there are hundreds of public works which would be of enormous benefit to the country, and if properly managed, would bring very productive returns. And yet these public works are not undertaken. If anyone has had any practical experience in successfully inducing the Chinese to undertake such public works without foreign aid we hope they will be generous with their imformation. When that day comes China will have very little need for foreign aid in any of the departments of national life. We only hope that the example of the benefits receive from the public works produced by famine funds will hasten along that day.

NEWS ITEMS.

The applications for admission to all branches of the mission's educational work is far in advance of our room to receive them. Applications are coming in for ad. mission sometime in the future. So far as our copies hold out we are inclosing in this issue of the "Fenchow" a copy of the architect's drawing showing the recitation building of the Boy's Academy or Middle School which was built this last summer and also the plan of the proposed Academy dormitory building which would make possible the receiving of a total enrollment of 160 students. this building will provide only for those applicants already heard from for next year. The cost of the School Recitation Building, the picture of which is seen in this "Fenchow" was \$4,000.00 gold and the new dormitory building proposed will cost between \$4,000.00 and \$6,000.00 depending on the rate of exchange. This is an exceedingly low cost when it is neckoned in the standard terms of cost per cubic foot. The cost includes heating with steam.

We are rejoicing with Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield over the arrival of John Francis on the eleventh of January.

General Feng Yü Hsiamg, the famed "Christian General" of China who is now the Governor of Shensi where we have a number of outstations and preachers, recently wrote to Mr. Pye requesting him to send at once fifty preachers to work among his soldiers.

During December and a part of January a member of the hospital staff took a thinty-two day trip through western Shansi and Northern Shensi investig-

ating conditions in these localities. The primary object of the trip was to define the area in which the disease osteomalacis, is found.

Besides osteomalacia and other diseases the investigation found a small focus of bubonic plague still persisting in western Shansi, and one village entirely deserted because of a severe epidemic of scarlet fever. In osteomalacia, the diet is possibly an important factor and in Northern Shensi the diet was found to be almost entirely limited to millet, bleams and kafir corn. Wheat flour was a luxury and indulged in by the majority of the inhabitants only a few times a year.

The expenses of this trip were supplied by Dr. H. Preston Maxwell of Union Medical College, Peking.

For the first time in thirteen years a death from dipthetria has occured in the schools on the Mission Compound. From the standpoint of the epidemiology of the disease it had its lessons as it was the only case of clinical diptheria which developed in the girls school of over one hundred pupils, the larger proportion of whom are boarders. For that reason the severity of the case was unusual. 38,000 units of diptheria antitoxin were given, the membrane had been entirely cleared away for over two days and we were just beginning to have hope when death occurred suddenly. Although the family were poor and unable to pay for the treatment no expense was spared and the antitoxin was given in larger dosage than most text-books recommend.

Fortunately antitoxin had a chance to reward the next family who came. In a village a day's journey from Fenchow a child died from diptheria. The whole family immediately left home and at

evening at the end of a cold day's ride were received into the hospital. One young child had an advanced case of the disease and was immediately given 17,000 units of antitoxin. The other two children who as yet had shown mo signs of the disease were given a thousand units each and the parents closely watched. There has since been steady improvement and in a few days we hope this family of five will bring their pilgrimage to a happy end. The family while here seemed almost as gratteful for picture scrapblooks sent the hospital from America as for the antitoxin for which they were too poor to pay, nor was their happiness dimmed by the discomfort of the hypodermic syringe.

This year all the schools united in their Christmas festivities and gave one entertainment in the church on Christmas eve. To this entertainment the general public was invited, and what a crowd came. There wasn't an inch of standing room, even, that wasn't occupied. Each school had prepared some special music and also a short play. Anyone who knows anything of the Chinese love for plays, can perhaps imagine a little what that evening's performance meant. The Chinese are naturally dramattic, as is clearly shown on such occasions. Previous to this year, each school had had its own Christmas entertainment, so that the week before Christmas was like one round of parties. The plan carried out this year we hope will be a lasting custom.

Our literary ambitions are not to be confined to the publication of the 'Fenchow' hereafter, for in a joint committee meeting Chinese and Americans, a few days ago we voted to publish a church paper for our constituency. This will be the official organ for our church, and will have for its title the 'Shansi-Shensi Christian Monthly'. Every department of our work, evangelistic, educational, medical and social, is to be presented through its pages, with a competent Chinese acting in the capacity of contributing editor in each case.

At the recent communion in the Central Church eighty-one new members were received.

Dr. Hemingway of Taiku is leaving soom for two months study at the Peking Union Medical School, the first month to be devoted to special work on the eye.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank B. Warner are leaving the last week in January for their year of furlough in the U. S.

Miss Kellogg attended the meeting of the National Nursing Association of China at Hankow in January, and afterward spent some time with her mother and sister who have recently arrived in Nanking.

During the Chinese New Year holidays, Miss Wood visited in Taiku.

The various schools closed during the second week in January for their six weeks' vacation.

The Chinese New Year occurs this year on January 28.

Albert Hausske and Tommy Dutton of Taiku are convalescing from very light attacks of scarlet fever.

Dr. Atwood of Themtsin whose boyhood was spent in Fenchow supplied the pheasant and wild boar roast for the Christmas dinner. He himself arrived latter in the day from his week of hunting in the western mountains.

On December 21 Marjory Ellen Watson arrived—a promising candidate for the "Ladies House" some twenty five years hence.

The Taiku Church Association asked Mr. Pye to present the methods used in the Shensi field at its meeting the first week in January.

Dr. and Mrs. Faust of the Peking Union Medical College spent the holidays as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pye. He made a wonderful Santa Claus at the afternoon Christmas tree.



A not yet obsolete eart on the way to an outstation

Mr. Wolfe was at the coast during January preparing for the season's building there.

Mr. Hummel and family have taken rooms for the winter on East College Street in Oberlin, Ohio, where he is doing some studying.

The city magnistrate's son, David Niu who went to America with Mr. and Mrs. Hummel last spring is a first year pupil in the Topeka High School. Recently with four other students he made a five minute talk in English on the meaning of the five colors of the Chinese flag.

The East Suburb Chapel has just completed a drive wherein several hundred men and women were in daily attendance, and where mearly a hundred new people weste received into the first step of church membership as a result.

Mr. and Mrs. Chang Ch'ing Liang at Shih Wan Chen have had a particularly interesting year, since a considerable number of women have come into the church at that point.

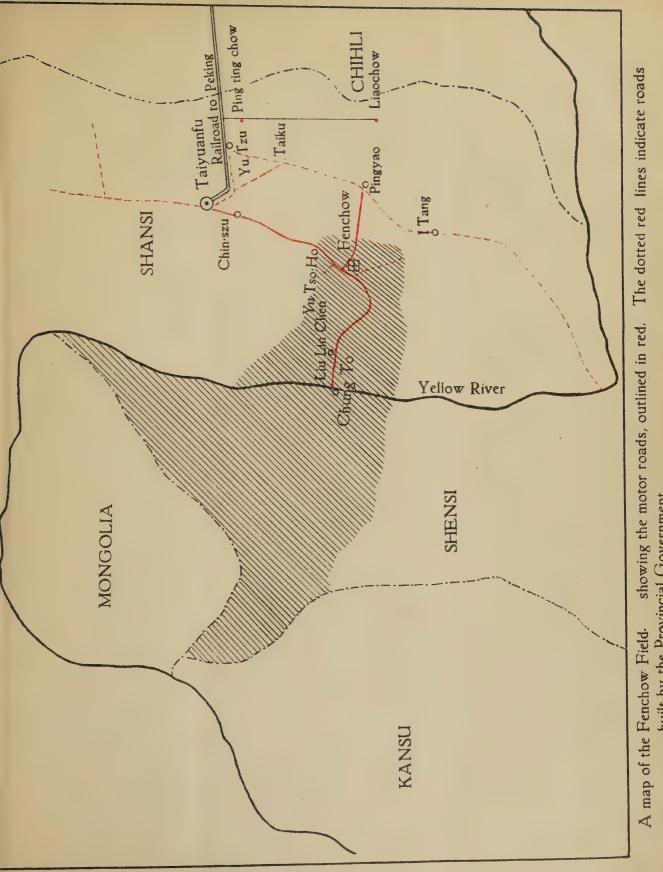
The Swei Te Chow church is just drawing to a close a series of eleven station classes which have met simultaneously in different parts of the field, most of the teaching in the classes having been done by older church members who had first met im a three weeks' training class under Mr. Li, the pastor of the church.

The Yung Ping Chen church has just raised \$85 to purchase a piece of land upon which later they hope to build a chapel.

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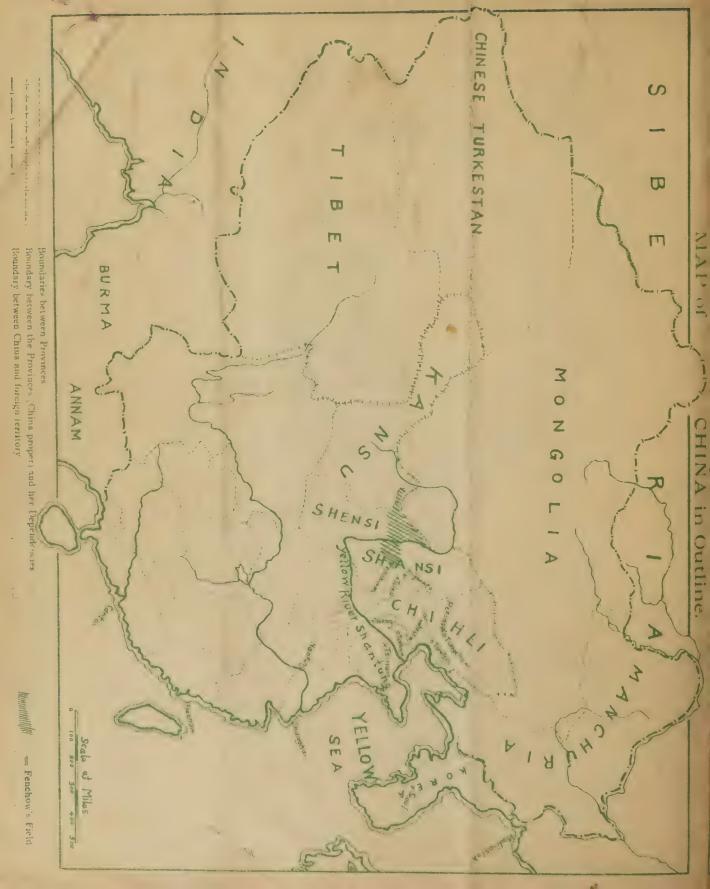








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No. 1.



M * 1. A

Members of the Fenchow Stations of the American Board.

Rev. Watts O. Pye, DD	Outstation Field
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Miss Cora May Walton	Woman's Bible School
Miss Mary McClure	Woman's Work in the
	Western Field
Miss Gertrude Kellogg, R.N	Medical Work
Miss Gertrude Wood	Station Accountant
Miss Helen McClure	Secretarial Work
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Language Study
Mrs. Charlotte Beiknap Reynolds	
Mr. Larry Krause	English in Boys' School
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No. 1.

THE IMPORTANCE TO MISSIONS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN SHANSI.

PERCY T. WATSON M.D.

Several summers ago two children of about three years of age were ill with dysentery at the same time. Both cases were of about equal severity and were of longer duration than usual. One was a Chinese, the other an American child The former had doubtless inherited a greater relative immunity to this disease so common in China than had the latter. The American child recovered: the Chinese did not. Whatever may have been the reason for the outcome in these two cases, the following facts should be noted. Chinese father who had for several years been a nurse in the Fenchow Hospital did everything in his power to have his child given careful diet, but the mother would heed no directions given her. Everything was allowed, to the despair of the father.

Again this summer this same Chinese father and mother had another severe case of dysentery in the family. Apparently no lessons had been learned by the mother from the first experience and after several visits home the father gave up in despair and said that he could do nothing.

In Christian teaching repentance has always received great emphasis. In other words to grow in Christian truth an open mind to our mistakes is essential. This simply means an open mind to facts as they exist. Inability to recognize facts in the physical world is no aid to religious growth. Therefore in our education of Chinese women we cannot hope to gain truth in the

spiritual life without a capacity to recognize facts in the more tangible physical life.

Religious fervor has in the background the capacity to weigh the relative importance of the various facts of the spiritual life and to place the emphasis where emphasis is most needed. Christ's teachings were summarized by a proper emphasis upon only a relatively few truths.

Just now a great deal is being said about the importance of the education of Chinese women. Their medical education ir the physical laws of life must be an important factor in this education. We cannot expect proper growth in spiritual truth without it. Inability to recognize physical facts is illustrated in the new automobile road to the Yellow River. The Chinese travelling over the first section of this road say that the old road is shorter. It has always been called 90 Chinese li by the old road. The new road is by actual measurement 84 1/2 Chinese li. The following experiment was made. were hired to go one way and come back the other. It took one half hour less time in actual travel over the new automobile road than over the old route and yet the Chinese who made the test seem just as much unconvinced as though the experiment had never been made.

Associated with this difficulty in getting facts recognized at their true value is fatalism and superstition. In one of the mission hospitals of North China works one of the most devoted of missionary wives after many years of service in North China. She helped lay the earliest foundations of Christian Missions here. In the face of

FENCHOW.

many hardships and amid unsanitary surroundings she further suffered the loss of all three of her children. She now works untiringly for the comfort and wellbeing of Chinese patients in a mission hospitalher enthusiasm and devotion undimmed by age. One day a Chinese patient learned that this woman had lost all her children. Thereafter he would let her do nothing for Not even did he want her to express any sympathy or hope for him. Surely she must have been a very bad woman or would the Deity have punished her by taking away all her children? It should be noted here that one son of this mother gave up his life at the time of greatest promise in trying to rescue another life from drowning—an act of Christian sacrifice and devotion, not an accident of disease or disaster. Rightly to understand life's hard things and properly to accept the test of life's difficulties is not a problem confined to China but the fatalism illustrated by the above story is a large problem both within and without the Chinese Church.

THE LACK OF TRAINED SCIENTIFIC MEN IN SHANSI.

In Shansi province at the present time there are very few western trained doctors and practically no well equipped laboratories to teach truth by demonstrated experiment. As long as this condition exists we may expect the Christian church to suffer also in its conception of religious truths. Inability to see things as they are makes it very easy to have one's moral judgements influenced or determined by one's personal desires, advantage, or one's temptations.

Of course all that has been said might perhaps have been better put in the reverse form, that if one really gets the desire for an open mind in religious things development in the facts of the scientific world will be easy if opportunity is furnished. This only goes to show that in China as everywhere else the aims of science and religion have this similarity—the desire to make livable and useful the truth as it exists in any realm. Whatever helps one should help the other.

Members of a recent educational commission from America and Great Britain gave as one of their conclusions that China's greatest weakness both educationally and from the standpoint of developing her national resources was her weakness in the experimental sciences.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A TRAINED STAFF.

In the fourteen years the writer has been in China the Fenchow Medical Work has only succeeded in turning out three western trained Chinese doctors. And yet from the standpoint of gaining the right attitude towards truth there is no more rapid method of increase than the development of right spirited Chinese physicians. The geometrical ratio of increase in this method is illustrated by one of the Chinese physicians produced with the aid of the Fenchow Medical work. He is now a teacher in the Peking Union Medical College where he has the opportunity of multiplying his life in every medical student whom he teaches while from among his pupils doubtless will develop teachers of other medical students for years to come.

THE COST OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Where then are the difficulties? The chief one now is the cost of medical education which, although one tenth to one twentieth that of a medical education in America today, is still three or four times (annually) the yearly income of the average Shansi farmer. We know of only one or two families in the

Fenchow church whose annual incomes are great enough to allow of sending any of their children to medical school. Up to the present time one half of all the funds coming from the American Board for medical work have gone into the training of a Chinese Medical Staff and at times we have had as many as six studying in one year. Varying with the rate of exchange the annual cost per student has been in gold \$65.00 to \$120.00 and \$100.00 has been a safe average. With the growth of the medical clinic and the enlargement of the plant some other means will have to be provided in the future for the medical education of Fenchow boys.

FENCHOW STUDENTS IN MEDICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Lu Hua Feng expects to graduate from the Medical Department of Shantung Christian University at New Year's time. He will then take, we hope, a two year's interneship in surgery. A graduate of North China Union College, it was ten years ago that he first came to Fenchow to teach the Chinese language to some missionaries in Fenchow. He saved money and borrow ed enough more from Chinese friends to get through the first three years he applied for aid to finish the necessary two years to graduate which the Fenchow Medical Work granted. His father is a preacher in the Presbyterian Church in Shantung.

Mr. Yen Cheng T'ien is now an interne in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. He also graduated from Shantung Christian University at Tsinan. His father was a physician trained for many years in the Mission Hospital at Taiyuanfu. Their home is 20 miles from Fenchow at Pingyao where they have been leaders in the church of the China Inland Mission. His father was able to support him in all his education up to the last two years of

medical school when aid was granted him by our Medical Work.

Aid of this kind is given under contract to come back to the Fenchow Hospital where they work at a reduced salary until their debt is paid off.

Mr. Ch'eng Cheng T'ien is a product of the mission schools of Fenchow and Taiku. His father has been a teacher of Chinese Classics in our Mission Schools. His brother is at the head of the Men's Bible School in Fenchow and this past year his sister was principal of the Fenchow Girl's School. He has had aid from our Medical Funds for 3 1/2 years and still has 3 1/2 years at Tsinan Medical School. Two years of the seven is in the Pre-medical course.

A classmate of Mr. Ch'eng's is Mr. Wang En Jung, a graduate of the Fenchow Middle School and recommended by Mr. Hummel at the time as perhaps the best student in School. Both of these men are making a very creditable record at Shantung Christian University.

Miss T'ien Feng Luan is a product of the Fenchow Mission Schools and the American Board Academy at Peking where she graduated with second rank. She has just completed in Peking the two years Premedical Course and enters medical school proper in September. There are eight in her class representing seven provinces of China—two coming from the far off province of Szechuen.

Mr. Jen Chao Tung is the son of the Chinese preacher who risked his life so many times in 1900 for the missionary cause in Fenchow. He studied in Tsinan last year and was the only one in June to pass the examination for entrance into the projected School of Pharmacy in Shantung Christian University. As the School of Pharmacy will not open now until further pupils can be enrolled Mr. Jen's place of study for the next year is still unsettled.

Mr. Feng Tzu Ti graduated two years ago from Middle School in Fenchow. He comes however from the China Inland Mission at Chieh-Hsiu. He has been a laboratory assistant for two years in the department of Parasitology in Peking Union Medical College. They still want to keep him there for another year when we hope he may be transfered to another department for further laboratory training before he comes back for the laboratory work in our Hospital here.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

CORA MAY WALTON.

While Wu Pei Fu was gathering his army preparatory to driving Chang Tso Lin back into 'his own back yard' another large gathering was taking place. This latter assembly was the National Christian Conference, held in Shanghai, May 2-11. "The Chinese Church" was the subject, including the reports of the five commissions on "The Present State of Christianity in China": "The Future Task of the Church"; "The Message of the Church"; "The Development of Leadership for the Work of the Church": and "Coordination and Cooperation in the Work of the Church". These five commission reports represent two years of intensive study of the several problems, and are the result of many more years of wide experience

One of the speakers, addressing the Conference, spoke of the gathering as "the birthplace of the Chinese Church". For such an infant body it possesses an enviable degree of self-consciousness! It was nowhere more evident than in Dr. Lew's address on "The Church of Christ in China" a verbatim report of which has appeared, no doubt, in many of the religious

papers in America. Among other things Dr. Lew said that "the Chinese Church shall stand for, nay, even fight for, unity in diversity. She shall teach her members to agree to differ but resolve to love." And further, that the Church of Christ in China shall be one that will "really fulfil the yearning expectations of the faithful 360,000 strong,* in whose hearts dawns the consciousness of a new national life; a Church that will meet the needs of the $99\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the 400,000,000 who are still outside of the Christian fold; a Church that faces not only dense darkness of ignorance and sin as of the past, but also faces the dazzling light of the rapidly growing dangers of materialism; a Church that does not only have to cope with difficulties definite and known, but also has to contend with perplexities peculiar to this age of rapid, innumerable and baffling changes; a Church which not only has to conserve and develop all the good things which have become the precious heritage of us Chinese Christians, but also has to fight against the evils already rooted in the church which are the results of our human weakness." The program for this church will include, according to Dr. Lew, nothing less, certainly, than these points: The Chinese Christian Church shall be a fearless fighter against sin; a faithful interpreter of Jesus; a flaming prophet of God; an obedient disciple of the Holy Spirit; a worthy teacher of the Bible; a genuine servant to the Chinese people; a defender of Christian unity and comprehensiveness; and a courageous experimenter in co-operation.

This challenging note sounded throughout the Conference, and was met by the answering assurance that "we, who come from the West to serve His church and gospel here, must recognize that we are men and women under authority and that our only right is to serve!" Rev. R. K. FENCHOW.

Evans said, further, "I am inclined to think that the Chinese church, properly so called, is only now come or coming to the birth. It has been so far, a foreign church in China. The missionaries who have given themselves most freely and fully in love and trust to their Chinese brethren and sisters. The measure of our Christian surrender as foreign missionaries will be the exact measure of the Chinese desire for foreign cooperation."

With such clearly stated purpose and in the high mood which these two outstanding addresses expressed, the Conference went forward, welding the many elements represented there into a very real spiritual unity. Dr. F. S. Brockman, in the closing address of the Conference said, "If spiritual unity has been attained and realized, then we may use it as a touchstone for future coordination and cooperation. Spirtual unity—not organic union—will draw men to Jesus and into our fellowship. We should go forth determined to be students of real unity."

The total enrolment of delegates, both Chinese and foreign, regular and co-opted, was 1189. Forty five men and women represented the Home Boards, coming from Germany, Norway, Sweden, England, Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Scotland, and Ireland. And every part of China was represented, as well as work for Chinese students in Japan and the Philippines. The outstanding Chinese leaders were noticeably young, while, for the most part, the prominent foreigners were men and women of middle age. But the personnel of this Conference cannot be dismissed with the summary of a few statistics. All of Christendom was looking on, and we were aware of it. The Christian tolerance manifest, and the real fellowship all of us experienced during the devotional period every morning as well as the skilled

handling of difficult questions during the open forum sessions were convincing evidence that "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord" will the Kingdom of God be advanced here in China.

Mr. C'eng Chih T'ien, one of the delegates from Fenchow, in giving a brief report to the Sunday morning congregation soon after our return, said that there were three big issues before the Conference; East versus West, men versus women and old versus new. These issues were clear, certainly, and it was made plain that the approved attitude from now on regarding each of them would be: Chinese leadership must increase; foreign leadership decrease. Women must be given equal opportunity for education and places of leadership with men. The best of the old must be conserved, but a mind open to new light must be cultivated.

It is not thus briefly that we can dismiss the subject of the National Christian Conference. We must dedicate ourselves anew to the carrying out of the high goals there stated, for the values of the Conference will be permanent gains only in so far as the laity of the Church of Christ in China come to share in their full meaning. We must see to it that the one hundred women and men appointed to act on the National Christian Council are well supported. And above all, we must remind ourselves that the Church of Christ in China can accomplish her gigantic task only "In His Name."

UNCONSCIOUS EVANGELISM.

WATTS O. PYE.

Scene 1. A large Chinese temple at Ching Yuan, part way between Fenchow and Taiyuan, during the construction of the motor road by famine labor. The temple grounds consist of three large court yards, one entering into another, used to house a large public school until required for the administration of famine relief. In the inner court, occupying two or three small buildings, a banker with assistants has \$25,000 or \$30,000 piled around him. From this he pays gaunt looking laborers as one by one they crowd upon him with their checks calling for pay for work done in famine relief labor on the road, for these men are all famine sufferers. In one of the buildings of the middle court sits a man writing these checks, after taking up the orders presented by the laborers, while in the outer court with three or four hundred men, each scrambling for the opportunity to get at him first, sits Dr. Watson, working out the measurements of work done by the laborers, figuring the amount of relief each should be given in return for the work done, and writing out the orders. Each one of these three hundred men is head of a labor gang of from thirty to fifty men, men who not only are hungry themselves, but whose thoughts are constantly turning to their homes and home people, conscious of hunger and suffering there. All fight for first place and each demands that his account be reckoned first so that he and his men can get something to eat: A force of government police tries to keep order, but is helpless. In the midst of all this turmoil but one man is quiet, calm, self-possessed, always patient, never ruffled or exasperated by the mob and its insistence. With absolute justice and fairness, which almost without exception every man realized, Dr. Watson gives each labor gang the amount of relief to which it is entitled for work accomplished.

Scene 2. In the chapel and community center of Chi Tsun Chen, in the Fenchow mission field. Three men walk into the chapel and inquire whether this is a church and whether the doctrines of the

Jesus religion are taught here. Told that they are, they begin to inquire as to just what these teachings may be and how they may learn them. When asked where they come from, they reply from a Wen Shwei village some twelve miles to the North East. A few days later another group of men appears with somewhat the same inquiries, and seeking to know something of the teachings of the Christian church. Asked where they come from, the preacher is surprised to find that they also come from the same town. A few weeks later, still another group appears with the same requests, so that now fifteen or twenty men have become interested in the new faith. The preacher began to make inquiries as to how it was their interest was first aroused, where they first heard anything about the new religion. They replied that six months before, during the famine season, they had been at work on the road. All their work and measurements had been reckoned by Dr. Watson. They had been told that he was a representative of the Christian faith and the Christian church, they had seen him day after day and month after month besieged by mobs of hungry men, working under conditions where no man could have kept patient and restrained his temper unless there was something of which they knew nothing which could help him. The one way in which they had been able to explain the fact that never during all those months had they seen him grow impatient or angry was that he was a Christian, and if Christianity could do this for a man, they wanted to know something about it, for in the eyes of the Chinese, to become so disturbed in one's inner being as to lose one's temper is the unpardonable A strong Christian community of earnest men is now growing up in this region, and its beginnings all lie in the quiet, patient, consistent example of a man

PITY LI FINDS A FRIEND.



Pity was just ten years old when her mother died. For nine months her garments were all of coarse white cloth. She learned to help her father. During wheat harvest she would creep along with a basket picking up grains of wheat.

When twelve, Pity's father arranged her marriage. The old lady said it would be a very nice home to which she would go.



She was carried in a red satin sedan chair to her new home while fire crackers popped and drums beat. Her husband, a widower with a six year old child was glad to leave her in his mother's care when tuberculosis developed in her left hand.

After nine month's of suffering they took Pity to the Fenchow Hospital, a two days' ride on donkey back.



In the Hospital she was supremely happy, and soon could sing, "Jesus Bids Us Shine" and read a book of Bible stories. Her very first book. Soon she was able to be up every day. The pink holly hock and the morning glories were her special care. On Sunday she loves nothing better than to go to church. Next Christmas we hope she will be baptized.



The Hospital Bible Woman teaching a patient—a Caesarean section case. The pictures on the wall sent from home. The patchwork comforter made by patients from pieces sent from America.



One form of ambulance used by his friends to bring a patient from a long distance. In the courtyard of the dispensary.



The Approach to the Hospital and Dispensary mill at Yutaohe. A typical foot path, though the trees lack the dense foliage of trees on Mission Property.



The Athletic field of the Boys High School with its one sixth mile running track.

Given by the students of Carleton College.



A group of Girl Scout leaders. Taken at the back of the Girls School.



A punishment of the Buddhist Hell. In a temple several days travel west of Fenchow.

who kept his poise and self-possession under conditions that were too exasperating and trying to be endured by ordinary men.

THE SIGN OF PINGYANGEU.

GERTRUDE KELLOGG.

On a cold day in spring two tall, black mules turned off of South Water, Well Street, passed the church, and mingled with the crowd of mules noisily and drowsiliy munching their grain from flat baskets spread about in the space in front of the Big Gate. The men who were leading the two animals tugged on the ropes and pulled them along between the rows of twowheeled carts tipped up with the shafts pointing at the sky. At the gate the brisk gate keeper hurried out peering at the new arrivals over his glasses. "Yes, yes, yes, this is the 'Chiao Huei,' there are doctors and nurses, hospital and good medicine here and your wives will be made well without delay." And before the two wide-eyed women who were perched cross-legged on the mules had time to ask a question they were being ushered into the Dispensary. Here they took their places in the growing group of women and children watching eagerly the door that opened and shut, opened and shut, letting them in one at a time to the presence of the foreign doctor.

There is nothing about the dress or make-up of the girls who come for treatment that indicates from what part of the country they are but often with the women there are certain distinctive marks either in their hair dress or their garments that tell at a glance from what town they hail. It may be that the coils of false hair will be on top of the head and as large as a breakfast plate or it may be located at the back of the head, fastened on with a bar pin of ancient silver. If the woman is modern her silver pin will have been gold

plated. From a certain town it was noticed that tiny grey squirrels embroidered on the black satin head bands were the thing most popular. After the two women who had come in on the black mules had told us that their home was in Pingyangfu we knew that the sign of that city was,—green trousers. What indigos and yellow ochers had been combined to make the green dye was not known but such a brilliant color had never been flaunted from the drying lines of any Fenchow dye shop.

That evening as the women were having their admission baths in the hospital, they were terrified at the thought of using a tub, so as they did their splashing in a hand basin, they told the nurse of their homes. It had taken three days for them to reach Fenchow, their homes being in a small village, a distant suburb of Pingyangfu. One had not been well for six years and the other for nine, the lack of money forbidding an earlier pilgrimage to the hospital. Their husbands were brothers and they both had left children at home so they wanted to hurry back as soon as possible. All this information was interspersed with the remark that the Fenchow dialect was so different from theirs that conversation was hopeless. After three days of shy watching from their corner of the ward the cheer of the place began to penetrate so that radiant smiles would flash out at the greeting. "Peace to you this day."

Perfected patience was the chief virtue of the older sister. Not one word of complaint was heard during her convalescence and her words of appreciation were a delight to hear. Her prominent cheek bones and dark skin made her look like an Indian and the straw mattress was too short for her tall, bony body. It was when she discovered that she was able to learn the characters in the pink covered book which

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the Bible woman taught her that her stolid mask was quite taken away. She was the one who laughingly told why Chinese women like to wear their shoes to bed. The younger Mrs. Chia had stealthily put her shoes back on after they had been removed and on disclosure insisted with vehemence that she would not sleep a wink if those little cloth shoes were not tied around her ankles. The older one frankly confessed, "We are afraid our feet will grow large in the night if our shoes are off."

The recovery of the younger sister was slower so that she had time to learn to sing and often as she sat on her bed sewing patch work her voice would start the whole ward singing. After they had returned to their village it was noticed that green trousers of the same shade and texture as the Chia sisters' appeared often at Dispensary. Every one of the later patients proved to be as great a joy as the first and every one has gone home with hearts open to the new life.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE NEW KATE FORD WHITMAN AND CATHERINE S. HARWOOD HOSPITALS.

The next few months should be interesting ones to the Chinese who are keenly watching each new activity at the new hospital, as well as to the donors in America who have made them possible. People thus far from the coast have never seen even an electric light and a crowd gathers around the gate as this equipment comes in great boxes. A special kind of well had to be made to accommodate the electric pump which will make possible a modern water supply with modern plumbing all of which is entirely new to most—except a few officials who have been to Peking or Tientsin. These show their

superiority by telling in advance what it will be like.

What perhaps gives the most satisfaction to doctors are the steam sterilizers for operating rooms, laboratories, dispensary, and wards as well as a system of hot and cold sterile water in sections where most needed. So far only one piece of sterilizing equipment needed has been left out—a sterilizer in the basement large enough to sterilize the clothes and bedding of patients without injuring them. Vermin carriers are frequent among the poorer classes of hospital patients and vermin carry typhus fever as well as other serious diseases. Efforts are being made to have this included now sc that it can be installed when the engineers install the rest.

Now that heating-plant, plumbing supplies, and sterilizing equipment are on the ocean, we hope, we are trying to squeeze in the X-Ray so that all mechanical equipment can go in when men trained tor such installations are available in Fenchow.

Equipment such as white enamelled iron beds will not be ordered until we know better where we stand on the mechanical installation. Beds do not need construction engineers to install. We hope that by the next issue of the Fenchow we will be at the most interesting point in the development of the Fenchow Hospital Plant and will know better where we stand as to the securing of the final items of Hospital equipment, many of which such as hospital furniture involve no problems or difficulties of installation but are largely a matter of purchase.

SUMMER CONFERENCE NOTES.

Everyone pronounces the first summer conference held on the new conference grounds at Yū-tao-he the best yet. The spacious rooms in the buildings of the two large courts gave pleasant housing accomodations for the delegates coming from such widely different places and helped increase the friendship and fraternal spirit. The big central court yard, roofed with Chinese matting, made a splendid outdoor auditorium, seating comfortably all who attended the meetings. Backet hall and vollev ball helped to give recreation to the men, though on account of the fearful drought, it was impossible to use the swimming pool this year. The water which would have been required for that was badly needed to do its part, however small, in trying to save a few of the crops.

The enrollment of delegates reached 247 coming from four different provinces, some of them from a distance requiring seventeen days hard travel over the mountains. It is the one opportunity during the entire year which many of them have for fellowship with other Christian workers and they appreciate keenly the privileges the conference offers.

The main theme of the conference was the question of self-support and selfpropogation among the churches. The leaders in this department were Rev. John Griffith of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Honan; Rev. J. L. Yang, of the Methodist Mission, West City, Peking; Pastor Chu of Taiku, Mr. Nipps, General secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Chefoo, and Rev. George L. Davis, General Secretary of the Methodist Mission of North China. The second theme running through the conference was the problem of the development of the work for women. The main leaders here were Miss Ting Shu Ching, General Secretary of the National Central Committee of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Tien Feng Luan of Yen Ching University, and Miss Ch'eng

Chun Lan of Yen Ching University. Bible classes were conducted by Mr. C. C. Peng. Pastor of the Teng Shih Kou Church, Peking, Dr. Li Jung Fang, Professor of Old Trstament, Yen Ching Theological Seminary, Miss Tien Feng Luan, Mr Ch'eng Chih Tien, Principal of the Catherine S. Harwood Bible School, Mr. Yu Feng Ying and Jen Chao Ch'i, of Yen Ching Theological Seminary. Public health and sanitation problems were effectively presented by Dr. Pai; Medical Adviser, Yen Ching, University, Dr. Lois Pendleton of Te Chow. Dr. Vivia B. Appleton, General Secretary of the National Council on Public Health. Shanghai, and Dr. Alma Cook of Lintsing, Shantung. Platform addresses were given on a variety of subjects by the various leaders. The devotional meetings of the conference were in the hands of Pastor Ting Li Mei, formerly missionary of the National Home Missionary Society in Hunan, and now Travelling Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement. The recreation hours of the conference were directed by Rev. Paul R. Reynolds and Miss Mary McClure. The conference music was in charge of Mr. Wang Fa Chou, Miss Cora May Walton, and Mr. Pai Ya Ke.

A STORY OF A HUNDRED WORDS.

In the village of Kwan Tsun not far from Fenchow lives a "Chü Jen", a Chinese scholar of next to the highest rank. He is past sixty and the respected head of a government grammar school of a hundred boys. But no living child had been born to him so he had adopted a son to be his stay in his old age. However another child was expected and great hopes and fears were aroused which caused many a family council. "There is no

son-shall we not sacrifice the mother?" From relatives on the other side of the family "First must the mother be sav-Finally the father decided to abandon precedent and try the foreign hospital of which he had heard. So he early took his wife to Fenchow where doctor and nurses cared for her a month during which her calmness and dignity made all her friends. Then a Caesarean section was performed and next day when the old scholar came he was introduced to an unusually fine baby boy. In due time he came again and the proud and happy family went home to celebrate the "full month" feast of the heir.

As was written upon the scroll which the scholar himself wrote and presented to the hospital in token of his appreciation, they had debated which plan they should adopt-to save the baby or to save the mother. They had gone to the foreign hospital and saved both. The scholar of sixty had his first son.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the recommendations of the Commission of Eleducational Experts which made an exhaustive study of all branches from universities to kindergartens, was that the University should open wide its doors to women students.

Some time in the spring General Wu Pei Fu whose name followers of Chinese affairs will recognize as that of the leader who drove Chang Tso Lin north to Mukden, celebrated his birthday. Among his gifts was one from Feng Yü Hsiang then governor of Shensi, consisting of a huge bottle of distilled water with a message asking him to introduce prohibition into his Province.

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An interesting experiment in self-government is now being tried out in Shansi. Gov. Yen believes that the people should be educated in self-government by allowing people of the towns, and villages to manage their own affairs entirely. Each place will have its own court, pass its own laws, and have its own police. This model self-government has already been introduced into three districts including that of Taiyuanfu, and will be constantly extended.

The Governor feels that this will be the most effective way to introduce reforms and to combat such evils as the drug traffic. Magistrates have been instructed to pay especial attention to the suppression of the smoking and planting of opium and all headmen of counties and villages are now responsible for reporting users of the drug all of whom must be sent to government stations to break off the habit. In this connection it may be noted that the Anglo Chinese opium investigators reported that Shansa was one of the few provinces of China with effective anti-opium measures.

The Governor, accompanied by several hundred students, is now making a tour of the villages personally to investigate conditions and to see that his plans are carried out. The students make speeches and distribute a great deal of instructive literature on their daily tours of which they render a report to the Governor each evening. On the tour a daily paper is published called "Village Conversation". To the village adjudged the best will be given the title "The Model Village".

NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Helen McClure has been greatly interested in organizing Girl Scout bands

in the girls school and good progress has been made. So far as we know this is the first work along this line among the Chinese

Misses Vera Holmes, Mary McClure and Gertrude Wood spent their vacation at Peitatho.

The Taiku station is rejoicing in the return of Mr. and Mrs. Corbin with the twins after their long absence in America.

Mr. Hutchins of Oberlin is joining the Taiku Station to help Mr. Moyer in the teaching of English in the Academy.

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Dr. Watson has been given the decoration of the second order in the Public Service Class for interest and aid in the planting of trees in the Province. This is the first decoration of this order to be given. An assistant in the Hospital who has also been much interested in tree planting has been given the seventh order in this class.

Miss Mary McClure spent five weeks of April and May in the "Western field", crossing the Yellow River and travelling on into Shansi. She was accompanied as far as the river by Misses Helen McClure and Holmes.

Miss Walton and Mr. Pye were representatives at the National Christian Conference in Shanghai the first part of May. On their return they stopped at Techow for the annual meeting of the Mission where Mr. Pye acted as delegate from Fenchow in the place of Dr. Watson who was unable to leave the medical work.

The Taiku Academy basket-ball team accompanied by Mr. Moyer visited Fenchow in May and carried off the honors in the game played.

The Tungchiachwang Girls School and the Shangta Boys' School of the Fenchow field carried off the honors respectively in the final examinations given by the examining board of the Shansi District.

The ladies of Park Congregational Church, Greeley, Colorado are adepts at packing hospital boxes. This was confirmed by the four boxes recently received from them. Garments for the patients, a splendid supply of gauze, crayons and pencils were among the articles.

A new group of partners in the hospital work were introduced when a carefully planned box for the nursery arrived from the Ladies Missionary Society of Newton Falls, Ohio. We are delighted to welcome them into our circle.

"Comforts for the Uncomfortable" could well be printed on each of the three boxes which have come from Mrs. Brunner of Cleveland this summer. The Chinese women think the soap she sends is to be treasured and used as long as possible so refreshing it is. And the great unwashed have been reduced in number because of her soft wash cloths and towels.

Mrs. Hummel while at home on furlough secured for the Hospital a victrola and three boxes of yarn and quilt pieces. Due to her efforts the "occupational therapy department" will receive new impetus. Knitting needles

from Cleveland are likewise a happy thought for this important side of Hospital Work.

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Before this issue has left the printers we hope that there will have arrived from furlough Mr. and Mrs. Leete, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel and Miss Josie Horn. With them comes Mr. Krause of Carleton College who will take up the much needed work of teaching English in the Boys' School.

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Among our visitors have been Mr. Obed Johnson of the Canton Christian College, Miss Munger who made a flying trip by automobile to confer about a Y.W.C.A., Conference, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Wanamaker of Peking, and Major Stilwell on his return from Shensi to Peking.

* * * *

Mary Evangeline Wolfe, born on the ninth of June at Yutaohe is the latest of Shansi babies. She is the youngest of the seven babies, the oldest of whom is nine months, who spent the summer in the valley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds after spending the summer at Yutaohe take up their work in the Fenchow Station.

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From March 28th to April 3rd the annual meeting of the District was held in Fenchow. The foreigners in attendance from Taiku were Miss Heebner, Miss Dizney, and Mr. Dutton. The evening of April first was devoted to a supper at the Ladies House at which all was appropriately topsynturyy. After the supper the annual essay was read by Mrs. Watson.

Among the guests who spent all or part of the summer at Yutaohe were Dr.

and Mrs. Meleny, Dr. and Mrs. Woods, and Dr. and Mrs. Young all of the Peking Union Medical College; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold of Taiyuanfu, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin of Tunghsien, Dr. Pendleton of Techow, Dr. Cooke of Lintsing, Dr. Appleton of Shanghai, Miss White of Tientsin, Miss Russel of Changsha, Mr. Decker of Techow, Mr. and Mrs. Egan of Yutzu. From Peking also were Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Aeschlman, and Mr. Dixon all of the Methodist Mission: Capt. and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw of the American Board Mission, Miss Sailer and Miss Dickinson of the Yen Ching University.

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Besides those just mentioned were the missionaries from Fenchow and Taiku and a dozen of the C.I.M. from different sections of the Province.

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The city government has opened an Industrial School for women who are taught to weave cloth. The present accommodations are for only sixty women and are found to be quite inadequate to meet the demand.

* * * * *

Small-pox was unusually prevalent this spring as well as many other contagious diseases. At one time the hospital had under its care typhus fever, scarlet fever, measles, glandular fever, erysipelas, diptheria, mumps, German measles, cerebro spinal meningitis, and small-pox.

On April 18th, came the first patient to make use of a ricksha as a means of transportation.

A division of soldiers (500) has been recalled from the Shensi border and

established in Fenchow. Their commander arrived the last of April.

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Mr. H. H. Kung is chairman of a sub-committee of the Commission for the Retrocession of Shantung to China, which has charge of the valuation of the Japanese business enterprises of Shantung.

* * * *

The best possible word for the Hospital has come in the appointment of Dr. Jean Curran to the staff. Dr. Curran is a Carleton man of 1917, Harvard Medical School 1921, and now in the second year of hospital service in the Brooklyn Hospital. This service will be completed next summer when Dr. Curran will sail for China.

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An innovation at Yutaohe this summer was a foreign grocery store where such foreign supplies as butter, sugar, cornstarch etc. could be purchased.

The spring term of the Catherine S. Harwood Bible Training School closed June 12. The fall term opens September 6.

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Six women graduated from the elementary course in the Department for Women. Of these six five are under twenty five years of age. For this group, with four or five others from former classes as well as from other schools, we plan to offer an advanced course, giving Higher Primary subjects and classes in more intensive Bible study.

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The two young women who are taking the full theological course in the Men's Department have finished the first term ranking first and second in most of

their classes. This pioneering in coeducation is not without its difficulties. But fear of these girls' not making good is not among them. They have been conscientious in class work and alert in their field work, which was taking charge of a special meeting for women every Sunday in a village five miles from the city. They have helped in countless ways, too, with the other women students, Both of them have been in the Women's Glee Club, and have taken their turns with the other women students in conducting classes for the women prisoners of Fenchow's Model Prison.

* * * *

Twenty five children "dressed in best of sashes" waited on the circle one Friday morning for the arrival of their mothers who had been invited to the party, too. The mothers didn't sit on the circle but they were very much interested spectators and most attentive listeners, and I'm sure would have felt amply rewarded for coming even though the tea and peanuts had been omitted. The Kindergarten has a good start now, so we think of opening a Day Nurserv in the fall! Our purpose would seem to be "the whole family as a unit". according to the best principles of sociology.

* *, ** * *

A recent letter from Mr. E. Alfred Davies, Inspector of Accounts for the Far Eastern Division of the American Red Cross, contains this paragraph with regard to the accounts for the Famine Relief work at Fenchow last year:

"At the end of January this year, the auditors at National Headquarters, ARC, finished their audits of the China accounts and gave me a clearance, passing

the verdict of satisfaction upon those figures and vouchers which you and others of your noble staff worried about and spent so many hours in compiling and signing. But the result has been worth while, I think, for the accounts are said to be the best finished production of any foreign commission of the ARC so far turned in to Washington; and, from the operating end, Mr. Baker was congratulated on the ability to have started the work overnight and to have finished it promptly, without lengthy and protracted closing days. So altogether you and yours at Fenchow have contributed not only to the immediate relief of your beloved Chinese, not alone to the building of works of utility, but also have gided in the formation of a good record in the matter of organization and accounts. And may I thank you and all for the hearty and earnest cooperation which you gave to us of the accounting end of the work?"

Mr. Hausske and Mr. Hummel of the American Board Mission were the treasurers.

Miss Tien, who is taking the training which will make her the first woman physician from this part of China, is spending the summer vacation at home. The idea occurred to her that a school for some of the neglected children of Yutaohe would be worth while. So with the help of another girl who has been in the hospital mill because of tuberculosis, she conducted a school of twenty-six little boys and girls who were taught reading, arithmetic, handwork, gymnastics and other subjects.

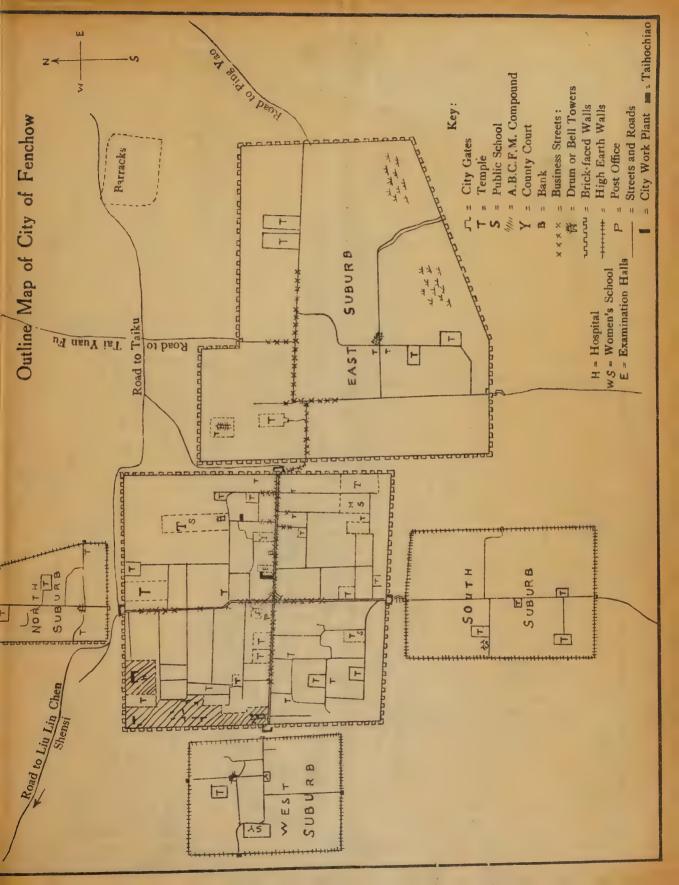
A mill which was purchased last year has this spring been thoroughly made over by the addition of doors, windows and verandah into a dispensary and hospital. Not only can local patients be cared for here but long standing tubercular cases from the hospital in the city can be brought out here with much benefit when the hot weather comes.

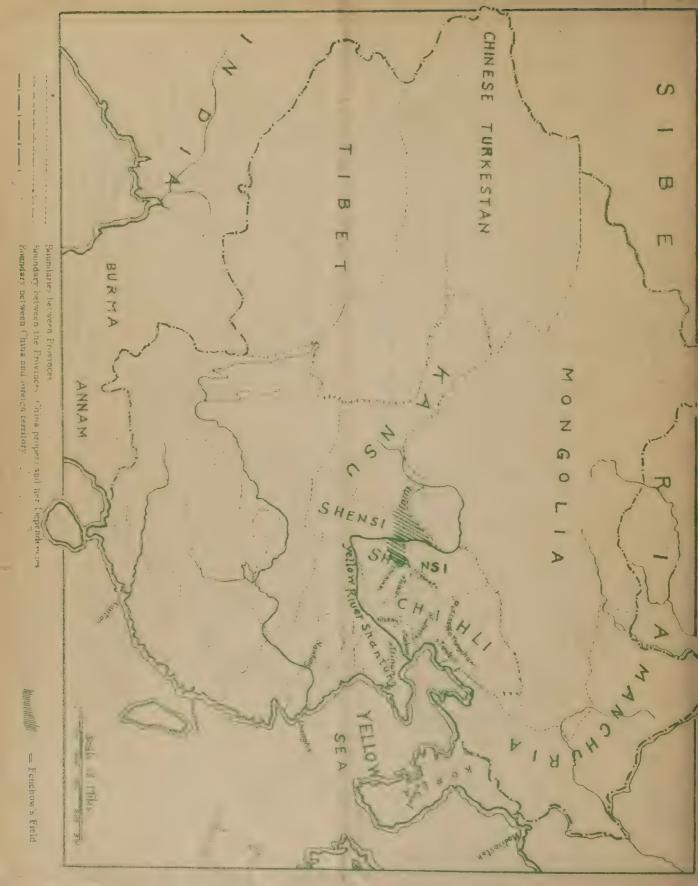
A second mill is now being put into condition ready for the use of the hospital staff which is growing all the time and needs a place for vacation. All have had a turn in the valley this summer and have been most appreciative.

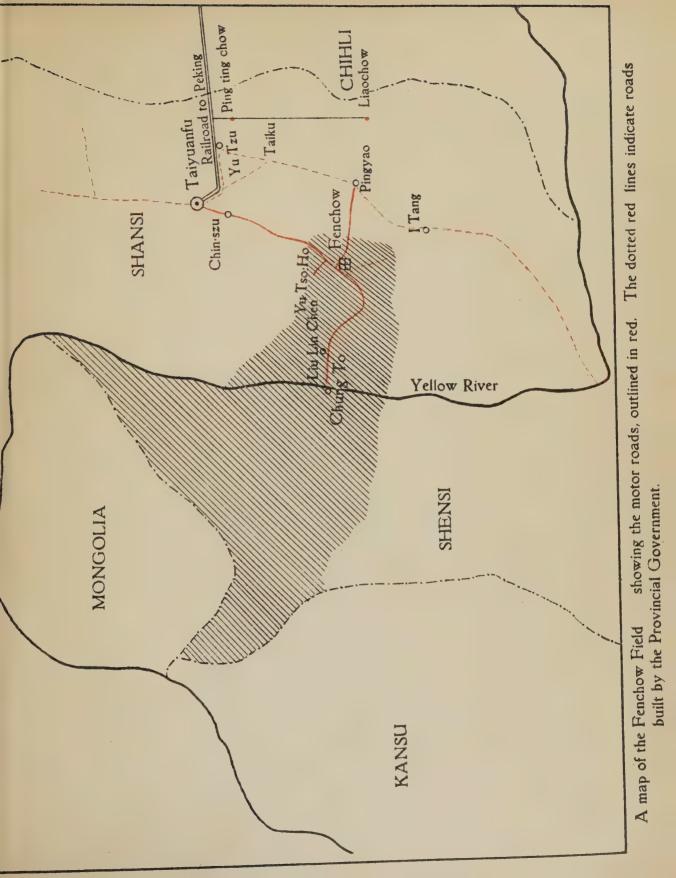
Mr. Pye left the middle of August for an extended trip of three months in Western Shansi and Shensi.

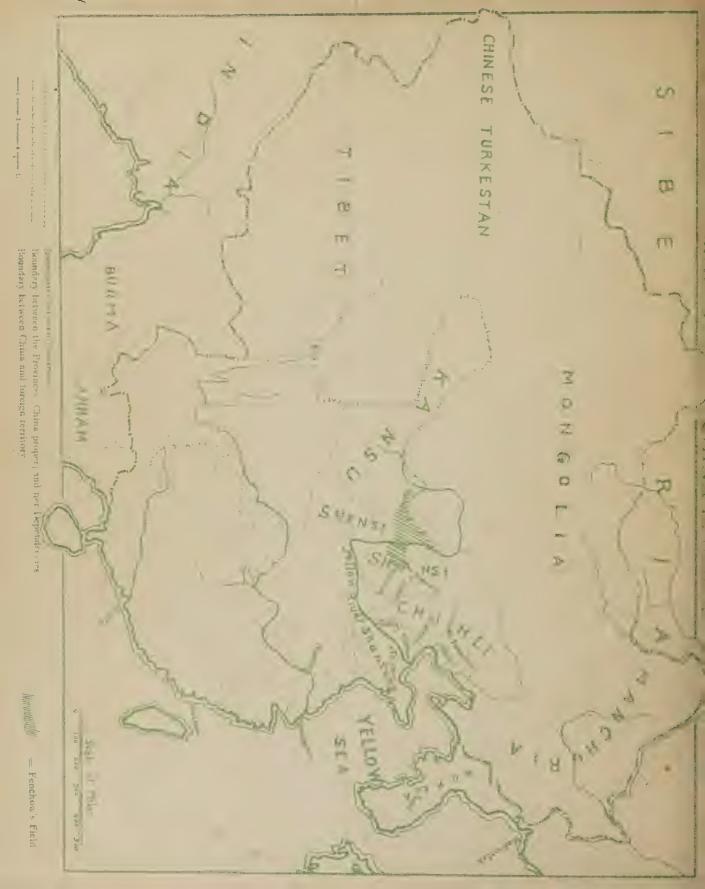
Mr. C. Thorpe of the California Walnut Growers Association spent several days near Fenchow studying the varieties of trees and the conditions under which they grow.

During the first six months of the year something over 6200 treatments were given in the dispensary. This does not include treatments given in-patients.













Vol. IV.

October, 1922.

No. 2.



The Government of the County

The Outlook for the Crane Memorial Community House

A Station Class in Shensi in the Twentieth Century

A Shantung Beggar Has a Change of Diet

CLARA F. WATSON
WILLIAM R. LEETE
MARY L. MCCLURE
GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG



ART A

Members of the Fenchow Station of the American Board.

Rev. Watts O. Pye, D.D	Outstation Field
Mrs. Gertrude Chaney Pye	
Percy T. Watson, M.D.	Medical Work
Mrs. Clara French Watson	
Rev. William R. Leete	City Work and Bible School
Mrs. Anna Kauffman Leete	,
Rev. Arthur W. Hummel	Boys' Middle School
Mrs. Ruth Bookwalter Hummel	, .
Miss Josie Horn	Girls' School
Miss Vera Holmes	Ollis School
Miss Cora May Walton	Woman's Bible School
Miss Mary McClure }	Woman's Work in the
ivilss iviary iviccitic	Western Field
Miss Gertrude Kellogg, R.N	Medical Work
Miss Gertrude Wood	Station Accountant
Miss Helen McClure	Secretarial Work
Rev. Paul R. Reynolds	Language Study
Mrs. Charlotte Beiknap Reynolds	
Mr. Larry Krause	English Teacher in
-100	Boys' School
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	Lititz. Pa.

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FENCHOW.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY.

CLARA F. WATSON.

(READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHANSI DISTRICT.)

The hsien or county is the third and smallest division of the province, being next to the tao. The number of counties in a tao varies greatly. In the tao in which Fenchow is located are 44 counties. In our county are 360 villages. The counties are divided into three classes according to their importance: for example Fenchow, Taiku, Chiehsiu, and l'ingvao are all first class. The magistrate of a first class county has a salary of \$300.00 which may be increased to \$350.00 for good service and in ten years may be raised to \$500.00. The present official in Fenchow receives \$360.00 though of course that should not be taken to mean that he or any other of the officials mentioned in this paper is limited in his expenditures by the amount of his salary.

The Magistrate, the highest official of the county, is appointed or dismissed according to the recommendation of the Governor, though he is directly under the Taw Yin whose powers are similar within his jurisdiction to those of the Governor in the Province. What was said of the district magistrate under the Monarchy seems to apply equally well in these days of the Republic—"The practical efficacy of the Chinese system

of government in promoting the welfare of the people, and preserving the internal peace.....primarily depends upon the district magistrate. They are in immediate touch with the people and stand in loco-parentis towards them..... The happiness of the inhabitants of a district depends in a large measure on the disposition of the Magistrate. He is the unit of government, the backbone of the whole official system and to ninety per cent of the population he is the government".

The duties of the Magistrate cover a large range. He is the principal judge in the district acting under the supervision of the Tao Yin and higher court. Under the Taoyin and the Provincial Department of Finance he is the chief tax collecting official. He has charge of educational and industrial affairs, he is the principal police officer and also has control over the militia in his district. In case of necessity he may request the cooperation of the regular military forces. In important affairs he may petition the Governor direct though such action must be reported to the Tao Yin.

These extensive duties are managed largely through the five departments whose offices are in the Yamen and the heads of which are directly responsible to the Magistrate, In each department are six or seven subordinates.

The Nai Wu K'u, department of the Interior, is in charge of the Ch'eng Chen Yuan whose salary is \$60.00 a month. One of his important functions

is the management of all affairs that come from the villages to the yamen for settlement, He does not deal directly with the village presidents but through the ch'ü chang to whom we will refer later. If any village does not like its president it may present its case to the chengchen yuan.

Most civil affairs are in the hands of this official, as for example taking the census, preventing the selling, planting or smoking of opium, investigation of the amount of land each man owns in order that the land tax may be levied. Most things which the church would wish attended to would go through his hands as for instance investigating the death rate or the presence of contagious Under him are twenty-six officers, called chieh chang whom perhaps we might designate as street aldermen, one in each suburb except the East which has three, and the remainder in the city proper. The government's ulimate grasp upon its citizens is through the village presidents and these aldermen whose duties may be best understood by mentioning a few specific examples. They do the actual work in taking the census; see that streets are widened if they are judged to be in need of it. They stamp deeds of sale either of land or buildings before they go to the judicial officer. They report any transgressions of the law such as using opium, gambling, stealing, or murder, They are supposed to notify their chief early of contagious diseases, report births of which they make an annual report, and search out children who are not going to school and decide whether the family fortunes should make it possible for them to go.

The second official directly under

the magistrate is the ch'eng shen yuan, the county judge and head of the judicial department. His salary is also \$60.00 per month. According to the law he should settle minor cases in three days though important cases may take months. All of his decisions must be reported to the magistrate. There are two classes of cases: civil which are largely over money affairs, and criminal. To the former class belong such cases as those arising from dissolving partner ship, the inheritance of property, family disagreements leading to legal separatrouble over irrigation, over keeping the streets clean or widening them, the boundary lines of buildings etc.

The criminal cases include such offences as fighting, opium smoking, stealing, gambling, murder and drunk-Decisions are based on the enness. national law but there are no lawyers except in the case of the very wealthy. Each side presents his case and the judge is supposed to be able to discover who is guilty, his reputation depending upon his ability in this line. Apparently under the Republic as under the Manchus the decisions of famous judges, who seem to have studied the ways of Solomon, are to be regarded. Here is one of these ancient decisions. Two men were disputing the possession of a piece of silk. The judge decreed that it should be cut in two and half given to each claimant. As they left the court two men were sent to follow them secretly and observe their conduct. One was seen to be pleased while the other was discontented. This being reported to the judge he gave all of the cloth to the discontented man.

Under the magistrate also is the

treasurer, head of the department of the treasury. He receives a salary of \$60.00. His duties are the ordinary ones of a treasurer, his books going to the magistrate for audit.

The head of the bureau of education receives a compensation of thirty dollars monthly. The middle schools are under the direct supervision of Taivuanfu and inspected by its representative; but other schools both for boys and girls, primary and grammar, are under this local educational director. He appoints and discharges teachers, decides on the amount of their salaries both in the city and in the surrounding villages. He goes to the villages, investigates the number of children and if they are numerous enough he orders a school to be established and the villages to raise the necessarv funds.

The board of agriculture and industries, is headed by a secretary who is allotted a salary of \$30.00. duties include the planting of cotton, of trees, of mulberry trees (a separate item because the mulberry is raised only as a food for the silkworm), feeding silk worms, investigating for the presence of coal and ordering new mines to be open ed up. If things do not grow people may ask him why, the reason for pests, how to eradicate them etc. He conducts an experiment station near Yu tao he where new plants or trees are tried out and where anyone may go and learn how to raise them.

You will notice in this as in the other departments, the influence of Gov. Yien under whose orders these various progressive ideas in education, agriculture and city improvement are being worked out

(To be continued.)

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE CRANE MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOUSE.

WILLIAM R. LEETE.

The Community House was erected in 1920 with the immediate purpose of bringing the merchants and officials of the city into closer contact with the Church and the Gospel. It was immediately turned over to the management of a committee of the local Chinese church. Under the leadership of the pastor it did excellent work enlisting many shopmen and students in its night classes. Over a hundred of these have now taken one or more steps in church membership. Many of them work in nearby shops and now attend the religious meetings held in the community House three evenings every week.

Success has also attended the attempts made to reach the children of the neighborhood. Over sixty of them regularly attended the Summer school for Children opened by Mr. Wang in 1920 and 1921. Mr. Wang's attendance at several summer conferences of Christian workers this summer made it impossible to continue the school this year, but the results of former work remain to the extent that the children all over the city know him and greet him upon the street.

The most important work of the first few years of an organization for social betterment and reform must be the winning the respect and love of the people for which it exists. In this most important respect the Crane Memorial Community House has made decided progress. There is no one who does not respect its work and many of the most influential men of the community are

its loyal supporters. Perhaps the greatest single asset of the Community House in its outlook for the future is the fine personnel of its Chinese staff of secretaries: Messrs. Wang. Run and Kang. The first is probably the most loved man of our Christian Community; the last, a man trained in our Fenchow Christain High school and in the Provincial Athletic College in Taiyuanfu, has just come to take charge of our playground and city interscholastic athletics; but the second, Mr. Run, is probably the most highly respected of the city elders. His presence on our staff is a feature which alone would make the outlook most hopeful. During the past thirty years he has repeatedly been asked to take the responsibility of conducting the county magistrate's office in the interim of a change of magistrate. He has done this work so well that for years no one else was ever asked to act in that position. He is therefore thoroughly conversant with all departments, organizations and methods of civic administration in this locality. Since he consented to act as a secretary in the Community House he has drawn many others in official life into friendly contact with us and has allayed suspicion and distrust wherever they have arisen. In a later issue we hope to publish the story of this man's life.

It would be a mistake, however, for our friends to think that there are not those in Fenchow who silently wish us ill. This is because of the nature of many men of ambition who do not like to see the other man succeed. We have to move always with circumspection. At the recent meetings of our board of secretaries it has been proposed that aside from the present activities of the

Community House,—which include the Public Reading-room, the Gentry Bible Circle, Classes in Chinese Phonetic, a Tutoring School, the Anti-Opium and Drug Society, Work in the Prison and local Camp.—the following be undertaken as soon as possible: the organization of city playgrounds for children, a Social Service Club, a local Fire Brigade, a Red Cross Society, higher English Classes, a Y.M.C.A., a Public Lecture Hall, a Weekly Evangelistic News Sheet for free distribution in the shops, a Dramatic and Musical Club, and a Primary Teachers Aid Bureau with materials to assist in the teaching of Geography, Natural History, and Hygiene. But for us to attempt a large program of this kind would mean the treading on somebody's toes and consequent opposition,—unless precautions of the right sort could be taken. In the past good work has been opposed for no other reason than because the cooperation of interested parties had not been previously sought. Furthermore, the purpose of our work is to lead others to do the things which will help bring in the Kingdom of God.

It has therefore been decided that the various civic organizations should all first be invited to sponsor our future undertakings,—nay, even be asked to be representatives on the Board Directors of the Crane Memorial! As practically all these organizations will be affected in some way or other by our program they will all be asked to meet together with the County Magistrate to talk it over. They are (1) the Aldermen of the city and suburbs, (2) the County Magistrate, (3) the Board of Education, (4) the Board of Trade, (5) the Treasury and Tax Office, (6) the Police Department.

and (7) the Opium Reform Bureau: twenty-three men in all. The cooperation of these organizations and the presence of some of their heads upon the Board of Directors of our Community House will mean first of all the silencing of all suspicion and opposition to our program of social and religious betterment, and the drawing of a larger circle of colaborers within the influence of the Gospel, This is the great hope of the present outlook in our Community House work.

A STATION CLASS IN SHENSI IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MARY L. MCCLURE.

In accordance with my plan for our fall work we started out from Fenchow for our eight days trip to Chiu Chia Chien, one of our outstations in Shensi, the morning of August 28th. Miss Jean Dickinson, of Yen Ching University in Peking, as our honored guest, travelled by litter (our Shansi parlor car!) but we three, Mrs. Li (my little Bible woman), Tien Kai (our servant), and myself were seated high on the pack mules which carried our baggage.

Not until we had come six days on our way did we begin to hear rumours of the robber bands being in the very region to which we were going. I had had no previous encounters with them, and don't know that it would have made any difference in our plans if I had had. However, we were glad to accept the offer at Suei Teh of a military guard to see us safely to our destination. The robbers had visited Chiu Chia Chien eight days before, and when the people who had fled to their fortification on the mountain top above the town would not agree to pay the enormous sum! they

asked, homes and shops were burned all down the main street. As a result the whole population when we arrived were in a state of nervous tension and terror, which made it exceedingly difficult for Mr. Chin, the local preacher, to bring together the class which we had planned. Several times during the week he had succeeded in persuading some of the women to come in, having almost to hold them by main strength for a day or two at a time, only to have them melt away again and join the long line climbing the steep mountainside back of the town. It seemed, as in Leviticus, that they would flee at the sound of a falling leaf. However, Mr. Chin doesn't know what it means to give up, and he has at last won out, as I shall tell you later.

Last Monday was one of the best days we had had. Five women had come to live in our court, and seven more had come in for the class. It was one of the few times when we felt that we had really gotten their attention, and they were making good progress. But about two o'clock in the afternoon came the cry of "Wolf", sending them all fleeing for home without even stopping to gather up their belongings. The t'u fei (robber bands) were drawing nearer. That night we were the only folks in town, we four who were living in a court on the edge of town, and the men at the church. Mr. Chin had early pasted in big characters on our gate "Woman's Station Class, the American church," and each night one of the big church lanterns was hung in the gateway, and one of the big Chinese flags each day. But he seemed so confident that we were in no danger that we didn't give it a thought, and trusted him absolutely to do what he thought best. Monday night rumours began to come that the robbers were at

Ma Chia Kou, which rumours were most terribly confirmed the next noon by the terrible report that the fortification had been broken into, forty-eight killed, and all the women and older girls carried away. Of our five church members there two were killed, and the three children, father and brother of another, and his brother's wife carried off to worse than death. Tuesday was a terrible day. The atmosphere was fairly electric. The gates of the fortification on the hill were closed, the bridge across the moat removed, and the ramparts lined with people all looking tensely toward the west where they could see the bombardment of the Ma Chia Ts'a fortification. I couldn't somehow get a semblance of reality into things, and although not in the least afraid, the atmosphere was so tense that neither I nor Jean could settle down to anything. That night after we were in bed Mr. Chin came to ask if we would be willing to go to Feng Chia Ts'a, a village five miles away, in the morning, and see if we could do anything to help then avoid a like fate. Of course I said we would not only be willing but anxious to do anything we could, and of course we would gladly go. The next morning, in half an hour's time, and before the loafers had yet come onto the street, all our belongings were safely stored in the church, and by seven we were on our way to Feng Chia Tsa.

As we walked down the beautiful valley trail in the cool of the morning, all was so peaceful and quiet that it seemed impossible that such dastardly work was going on so near at hand. The Feng Chia T'sa folks were of course all up in their fortification, and it was a stiff climb up to their honeycombed

mountaintop, but once there what a view! We walked the tree trunk across the moat, then plowed into the dust of the big gateway, and gradually made our way to the Feng domicile where we had breakfast. The breaking open of the nearby fortification had all been in plain sight the day before, and these poor folks were nearly speechless with fright. Their faces were chalky white beneath the grime of waterless days on the mountaintop, and red eyes told the tale of sleepless nights. It was pitiful, and almost every step was a prayer that they might be saved from such a fate. They are such fine folks! After breakfast and after we had done what little we could to comfort them, we clambered down the hillside and waited for a bit in the shade of a tree while the gifts were being prepared, and last plans made.

When we started out again the village band led the way, followed by an immense dressed pig carried on a table by eight men. Back of this came a donkey with a load of flour, then Jean on donkeyback, myself, Mrs. Li, the Bible woman, and Mr. Chin the evangelist, all mounted. The little gray horse I was riding was also to be a part of the tribute, together with the heavy bag over the saddle, containing \$150 in silver, two silver shoes worth about seventy dollars each, a package of silver jewelry, and a big dish of opium, the whole amounting to about \$400 silver, or \$200 gold. We had not been taken into the making of the plans so as we started off across the river, into the deserted village, and on down the broad dry river bed, we were expecting at every corner to see a group of the robbers riding toward us or waiting for us at some trysting place. It was, as I said above,

A Shantung Beggar has a Change of Diet.



"Mother, I could only find a few weeds, the people ahead of me had taken every leaf off the tree and all the bark they could pick off, and these few weeds were all I could find."— Then the choked up tears gave way and Yin Ta Sao put down the spindle to grind the weeds so they could eat them.

Grass and leaves gave out and rather than live on clay till death came, as many of their neighbors were doing, Yin Ta Sao, her weak husband and little lad joined a group leaving Shantung. Bitter winds tore at their ragged clothes. The black crows mocked them as they passed the mounds that marked five little graves.

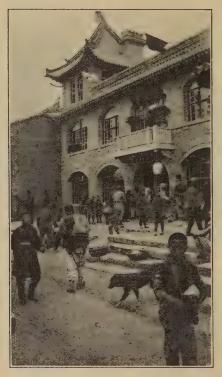
After twenty six days, tired, gray with dust and faint with hunger their eyes lighted with hope as they saw the warm pink glow of the setting sun on the Fenchow church tower. They did not mind the yapping dogs who barked, "Shantung beggars, Shantung beggars."



Within a short time the lad was placed in Primary School, the father admitted into the hospital as a patient and the mother given plain sewing at the Industrial School. She hemmed towels for the operating room.

When summer came and all the schools closed the little family went to the fields to work. Then a temple housed them while Yin Ta Sao and the lad recovered from typhus fever. When they returned to the city she came to the hospital to wash the wee babies' clothes, singing over the tub to the delight of the patients in the ward.

This summer the lad earned his board at the hospital by keeping the open courts swept clean with his stubby broom. Yin Ta Sao's heart is bubbling with happiness. She reads fairly well and works cheerfully, even carrying the old women on her back when they are tired, a real hospital burden bearer.



The Crane Memorial Community House.



The Preaching Room in the Crane Memorial.



Chinese spaghetti drying in the sun. A village not far from Fenchow. Strings made of the local wheat flour are the staple food of a Shansi person who adds vinegar, oils, chopped peppers, and vegetables according to his taste and his Purse.



Tree surgery is an ancient art in China. This veteran Sophora is beside the automobile road at the entrance to Yu tao he valley.

all so unreal, and so like a moving picture, that at one place in the narrow, winding valley when a party of mounted men, armed to the teeth, and with a great display of red streamers and flags came galloping down upon us, I couldn't work up even an extra heartbeat, and had all I could do to keep a serious and dignified countenance as they went flying past with guns and revolvers cocked. But after they had passed the man who was leading my horse was panting with fear and refused to go further.

About two miles further up the valley we came within sight of our destination, the robbers' den! We were stopped at the foot of the hillside by two sentry who as a matter of form, and very formally, inquired who we were (our cards had been sent ahead.) They said we were expected above, and preceeded us up the hillside. At the top of the ascent, which was made in real form with the band going full tilt in the lead, we had to pass through a double line of the ruffans with cartridge belts much in evidence, guns to their shoulders, and gay with red and white banners and streamers. Passing through the gateway after making our formal bows to the dissipated individual standing at the head of another lineup, we came into a much littered courtyard, full of animals of all sorts and descriptions, and were shown through an outer room which was evidently used as a kitchen, into a tiny inner room where the two men who were smoking opium on the kang arose, and were formally presented as the commanders of troop one and two. We were soon up on the kang (oh, what a dirty place!) drinking tea which was more than half sugar, and getting acquainted. And Jean and I were waiting eagerly to

see what the next move would be. Mr. Chin's way of making friends of friend and foe alike is a truly remarkable gift. His courteous and dignified manner. especially when backed up by the open friendliness of his smile, could only be met with courtesy. And that was the keynote of their treatment of us all the while we were there, elaborate and formal courtesy, and an almost ludicrous show of affluence and authority. After the usual "small talk" Mr. Chin came directly to the object of our visit, saving that their honorable letter had been received at Feng Chia T'sa the evening before, and in reply we had come to talk things over with them, and to bring them these few and insignificant gifts (enumerating them as he removed them from the saddle bag and placed them on the kang in front of Mr. Big Chief.) And that we had come to ask that these be accepted in order that they, (the robbers,) might be saved the trouble of an attack upon the village fortification. Immediately Big Chief launched into a tirade in explanation of their action the day before, saying that the people of Ma Chia Kou brought it upon themselves by throwing stones down upon the heads of the approaching "guests". But its too long a story to repeat here, as is likewise the argument which followed in which Mr. Chin with his grasp of local affairs apparently convinced Heap Big Chief that the injury done had in no way been due to any member of the Feng family whose cause we had come to plead. Whereupon Mr. Bandit. oh, so formally and graciously!, assured us that because we had endured such bitterness in coming to their mean and humble mountain dwelling, and not at all because of the gifts which we had brought,

they would be glad to give us their word that our mission was successful. Mr. Chin asked that this be put in writing, which was done with much ceremony and the calling in of this one and that one to give his spoken agreement to it, and to read it over and see that it was all correct and satisfactory. Finally it was handed first to Mr. Chin and then to Mrs. Li for their perusal and approval. With the letter was a formal receipt (written) of all the gifts. Then calling in another underling, and with an airy toss of his hand full of silver, the honorable robber ordered that a dollar be given to each of the men who had carried the pig, and to each of those who had lead our animals. And that little matter of business being completed, he astonished me completely by inviting us to stay to dinner, and I was even more surprised by Mr. Chin's ready acceptance. I felt too much in accord with Paul in his suggestions to the Corinthians to make it seem either right or necessary to eat with men who had done such dastardly things. However, stay we did. While we were eating I asked if they would like to have me take their picture before we left. Heap Big Chief was delighted, but he was called out of the room, and on returning said that the other big chiefs were dubious, not understanding my object in asking. I assured them that I had only the friendliest of purposes, namely that I thought they would be pleased to receive later through Mr. Chin a copy or two in memory of our visit. More consultation followed, and finally a bustle of preparation and the picture down in the valley below, the gentlemen in question standing by their horse's heads, with their guns resting on the ground (Not nearly, fierce

enough looking to suit me—but they would have it so!) Then mounting, with much blowing of trumpets and gay fluttering of flags, they escorted us to the mouth of the valley. Here they again dismounted, stood in two long lines at attention as we made our formal bows of farewell, and we found ourselves safely outside the lion's den, with the lion himself grinning friendlily in the doorway, with all his teeth pulled!

Since they had such unmistakable evidence of our ability to charm the robbers, the confidence of the women in us increased to such an extent that by the next evening eight women had come to live in the church court, and the next morning four more came to join them. And at last after all the interruption and delay our station class is starting off with real vim and enthusiasm, and under ideal conditions with the women living right here where we can supervise and control the daily schedule.

Would you be interested to know the program for the day? We are trying to stress the national phonetic and see if in two weeks time we can take the women far enough in it so that after we leave they can go on by themselves, or with the help of other members of the family, and so that in time they will be able to read their Bibles for themselves. Therefore, three quarters of an hour both morning and afternoon is given to this. Then comes the memorizing of the Lord's Prayer, of the Ien Commandments, of selected Bible verses; then the third period is spent in teaching and memorizing some of the simpler and most popular hymns, and the Doxology, so that they may be able to join in the congregational singing on Sunday. Next comes morning prayers in which the women are given an opportunity to put into practice what they have just been learning. In the afternoon there is another period given to the phonetic, a second to Bible stories, and a third to singing. In the evening, when all have eaten, and the babies are mostly asleep, we have prayers together, (men and women) with Mr. Chin leading in a series of talks on "Christian Fundamentals." The class is getting into line in fine shape, and after only three days' instruction three of the women are already reading in the phonetic primer, which promises well for our purpose in that line.

This is only the first of a series of classes to be held this fall in a number of the larger centers of our Shensi field. Just how much can be accomplished is of course still a question for the future to settle, but we do hope to pick from the various groups promising students for our Bible training schools in Fenchow and Liu Lin Chen, and also to set the opening wedge of knowledge and light into the chains of ignorance and helplessness which for centuries have held the women of Shensi in bonds so strong that only the Christ with his gospel of love could possibly release them. They are fine, upstanding, intelligent people, and are waiting patiently but eagerly for the help which we can bring to them.

THE Y. W. STUDENT SUMMER CONFERENCE AT YUTAOHO.

ALZINA C. MUNGER.

The first Y.W.C.A. Summer Conference in Shansi took place in June of this year from the 17th to the 22nd. For some time it had been felt that more students in this province should have an opportunity to receive the benefits of such a conference than was possible when

delegates had to be sent to Wu Fu Sze. near Peking. The expense of travel was so great that only a few could attend at any time. This year therefore as circumstances seemed propitious. Miss Vera Holmes and Miss Ch'eng Ch'un Lan, of Fenchow, took the lead in arranging for a Summer Conference at Yütaoho, in the new conference mills (renovated flour mills, very well adapted for the purpose.) As Mr. Pve was to hold a conference for church workers. immediately following the Y. W. conference it was possible to get several of the leaders who had promised to come for the former to come a week earlier and help also in the latter. Pastor Chang Keng Kuang, of the Yünnan home missionary enterprise. Miss Ting Shu Ching, a Y. W. secretary from Peking, Pastor Ting Li Mei, and Mr. Ma, an educator from T'ai Yuan Fu were the leaders from outside.

The daily program was similar to that usually followed in such a conference; morning watch, breakfast, an address, Bible study classes led by Pastor Chang, Pastor Li, Miss Ting and Miss Munger. Then came a short intermission followed by a course led by Miss Ting on Y.W.C.A. methods. After the midday meal and a rest period of two hours or more, came round table groups, one on student problems, chiefly dealing with the meaning of true liberty, one on Summer social service work, and one on health and home sanitation. The last mentioned was led by Miss Liu of the Taiku hospital and Mrs. Pollock the two nurses in attendance at the Conference. Their words were greatly aided and enforced by the Baby Welfare Exhibit loaned by the China Council of Health Education.

Form the close of the round table discussions till supper the time was used in recreation such as games, singing, a hare and hound race, school stunts, etc. In the evening came another address followed by delegation meetings. It was especially at these mettings that the girls made evident how much they were receiving from day to day. "The 'morning [Watch' meant most to me to-day," said one young girl with a sensitive face, "I never before had the opportunity to draw near to God on a hillside under the trees in the quiet of the early morning." "Mr. Ma has given me a new vision of the responsibilities and opportunities of women in the world," said another. "It is such a joy to meet other students and make so many new friends," said yet another. They all agreed, with radiant faces, that each day was better than the last.

There were forty-five student delegates in all, representing five schools. Those traveling the farthest were the two from Liaohsien, five day's journey away. Much credit for the success of the conference was due Miss Holmes, the business manager, and Miss Ch'eng the Conference Chairman, and Mr. Pye who helped with special funds in his hands to make the conference financially possible.

We are all agreed that the Y. W. Summer conference for Shansi must be a regular annual event in the future. We cannot afford to without it.

NOTES FROM THE CATHARINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

CORA MAY WALTON.

"All the railroads that may be built, all the mines that may be opened all

the trade that may be fostered cannot add half as much to the happiness of the Chinese people as the cultivation of the greatest of their "undeveloped resources"—their womanhood."

We hardly need to remind ourselves of Prof. Ross' observation-we who are right here and can see the women responding to Christian influences. This past week former stduents, and a few new ones have been coming into the Women's Bible School here in Fenchow for the fall term. The enrolment to date is sixty three and special permission has been given to a number of women to come in a few weeks late on account of important home concerns. Mrs. Liu from far away Heng Hsien has come on time, and quite unheralded a new woman from Liu Lin Chen, although we are starting a school for women in that enterprising center this fall with Mrs. Wu, formerly of our Preparatory Department here in the city.

The church at Hsia Ch'ü has invited one of this year's graduates from the Women's School, Mrs. Li Ch'ing Yün, to take charge of their women's work. Mrs. Li, although over forty years old, is a woman of enviable disposition, and a good student. In conversation with the preacher from Hsia Ch'ü with regard to her residence there she said, quite without pride, "Just make arrangements flor me to live in any home that is convenient. I can get along with anyone."

One of our new students this fall is from K'an Chia Pu where our readers will recall a small school was started a year ago for the women of the village by their own townsmen. Due to the illness of the village president, the prime promoter, interest in the new school lagged in the spring. We hope this is evidence of their renewed concern for women's education.

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Ours is not a school for brides, but we have two spring brides in school this fall. Both of these young women have studied before and their entrance examinations admitted them to our advanced classes.

* * * * *

Miss Wang Yü Jun, a student for one term in the Department for Men. and formerly a teacher in this Department is in Peking this fall, assistant in the Medical Social Service Department of the Peking Union Medical College, under Miss Ida Pruitt, the Director. The China Medical Board granted Miss Wang a fellowship for this year of study and work in this Department, with the understanding that she will return to Fenchow ready to handle such a department in the new Kate Ford Whitman Hospital for Women. This branch of social service greatly needs promoting, and we feel confident that Miss Wang will dignify her position, and make it actrative to other young women eager to serve in a like capacity.

* * * * *

Miss Wang Chih Ch'ieh, of Peking, is in charge of our Kindergarten this fall. A dozen of the children who live with their mothers at the Women's Bible School are of Kindergarten age and have been admitted to the delights of those alluring precincts. Miss Wang will have a class for the women who have children with them at the school, in the Care and Teaching of Children.

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There are fourteen teachers on the faculty of the School. Among these are

three men from the Department for Men of the Harwood School, who have classes in Bible and Palestinian Geography for the students in the advanced course. The two graduate nurses of the Women's Hospital assisted in the physical examinations given the new students and are lecturing on hygiene and physiology twice a week to all the women students.

* * * *

This fall for the first time we have been able to offer an advanced course. Four of our own graduates are already enrolled in this class, and we have received applications from several others. We cannot mention this casually, for we are too much aware of the large significance this has for our work. What will it not mean when we have women leadership ready for the large tasks that await them -when some of this "greatest of China's undeveloped resources" is fully cultivated.

* * * * *

Plans for the new administration building are going forward nicely. The Property Committee now has them under consideration, and as soon as there is favorable action we will make local contracts and begin work. We look forward to having this fine new building ready for use in the fall of 1923—we are occupying it already mentally—and can picture the women enjoying the well planned, and nicely equipped new building. We are very grateful to the friends who are making this possible.

NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Luella Miner of Peking University is spending some time in Fenchow as the guest of Mrs. W. O. Pye.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest T. Shaw who had been spending their vacation at Yu Tao He spent a few days in Fenchow

before returning to Peking where Rev. Shaw will resume his work in the A.B.C.F.M. Boys' School.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reynolds, new members of the Fenchow Station, came in from Yu Tao He September 11th to take up their interests here. Mr. Reynolds is doing special work in connection with the Catharine S. Harwood Bible Training School and also in the Outsations along the lines of Religious Education and Young People's work.

Mr. Pye left the thirteenth of August for his long Fall tour of the Western field. He is spending a great part of this time in Shensi and goes as far as Ho Lou Tsai which is beyond the Great Wall on the Mongolian boarder. Bandits are numerous, but Mr. Pye reports that when they hear that there is a Christian church they just pass it by and attempt no harm. He expects to return about Nov. 25th.

Miss C. C. Wang, a graduate of Yenching College, Peking University is this Fall taking up her work here as supervisor of the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School in the Bassett Kindergarten Building.

Mr. Alfred Jennings, who is the tusiness manager of the China Inland Mission in Shansi, come over from Pingyao which is twentyfive miles east of here for a week—end visit over Sept. 9th. It was his first opportunity to observe our work since his last visit seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have spent the last ninteen months entirely alone at their station in Pingyao.

A new secretary has been added to carry on the work of the Crane Memorial Community House, Mr. K'ang Teng Chi. Mr. K'ang graduated from our Christian High School three years ago and has since taken the government course in Athletic Instruction in Taiyuanfu and taught in their government system at Ta Tung Fu. His addition to our staff is made possible by the generosity of George W. Mead of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Miss Josie Horn received a hearty welcome on her return to Fenchow August 24th after her first furlough.

The Catharine S. Harwood Bible Training School opened on Sept. 15th after having given entrance examinations to ninety-five applicants for admission. Of these, 42 were permitted enter, 20 taking the advanced course and 22 taking the regular course. This brings the total enrollment up to 135 amounting to an advance of about 15 over last term, and quarters crowded to the limit.

Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Hummel and family were warmly greeted upon their return to Fenchow September 19th after their fulough,

The Boys' Middle School opened Sept. 14th on which day one hundred and ninety boys registered. The new dormitory building just finished this summer permits the acceptance of many more students than ever before.

The Women's Department of the Catharine S. Harwood Bible Training School opened September 6th and Miss (Walton is hoping for great things from the splendid women enrolled.

Miss Helen McClure is spending part of her vacation in Peking visiting friends and becoming acquainted with the city and its wonders.

Miss Mary L. McClure left Fenchow during the last week in August for a long trip out west which takes her far into the interior of Shensi. She is expected to return about the 21st of November. Her letters are filled with the most interesting news from each place which she visits. The following is an extract from a letter from Suei Teh Chou; "At Liu Chen we could hardly believe our eyes as we drove into compound. It was most as much of a shock as it was the time we went for the church opening and found all those fine buildings where just the May before there had been nothing but growing crops. The fine new Women's work building, fancier than the Girls' School gateway, is all finished. In the Boys' School compound two fine new buildings have gone up, the dining rooms and kitchen—a series of yaos (caves), opening into one another with big arched doorways,-and a recitation building. This latter is made up of two mammoth big yaos (the biggest ever built in Liu Lin) side by side, with a third one as large at the back. These are 15 Chinese feet tall and fully thirty feet long. They have had trouble getting brick enough so the dispensary and station class buildings haven't been started vet, but will be very soon. Things look busy and prosperous as usual."

Miss Jean Dickenson of Peking accompanied Miss Mary McClure on her western trip in Shansi and Shensi for a number of weeks but is now returning to resume her work. Miss Dickenson's return was delayed on account of the manouvering of the bandits in Shensi in the very region where Miss McClure is working.

Mr. J. Larry Krause, Carleton College class of '22, was appointed as the Carleton College representative to Fenchow to teach in the Boys' Middle School. Mr. Krause arrived Sept. 19th and has taken on his special work, English and Music.

Miss V. G. Smith and Miss Florence

T. Bayley of Peking were the guests of Mis. Percy T. Watson for several days during the third week in September.

Miss Vera Holmes, Miss Mary McClure and Miss Gertrude Wood spent their vacation at Pei Tai Ho by the sea. Miss Holmes, who was quite ill during the summer, has now completely recovered and is about her accustomed tasks.

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain, the Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station of Yenching College, Peking University, spent several days in Fenchow and in the vicinity in the interest of walnut growing. He addressed a meeting of the students in the church and gave a lecture to the business men at the Community House while here.

A new church building was dedicated on September 19th at T'ien T'ung five miles from the city. Deacons, pastors, and church friends from nearby Kuan Ts'un assisted in the program. Dinner was served in the courtyard following the morning service, and outsiders were cordially invited. It was a well arranged, admirably carried out program.

Edith Watson has entered High School in the North China American School at Tunghsien near Peking. The new Principal this year is Mr. Menzi who has just been married to Miss Margaret Wilder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wilder of Peking.

Two small boys were playing train this summer. The whistle blew, the tell rang, the conductor called—now let Boston note—the conductor called, "All American Board! All American Board!" And the train went.

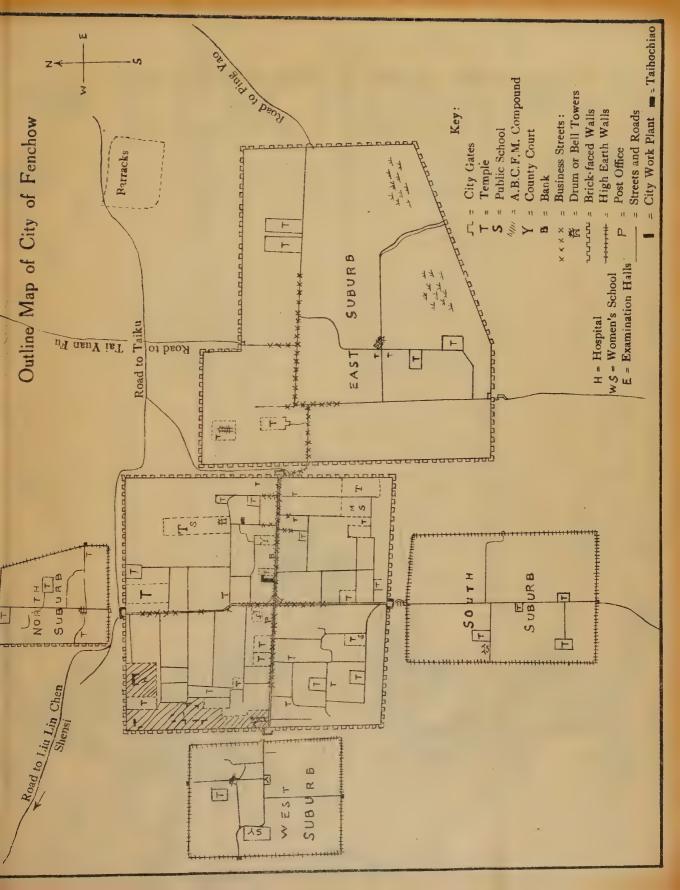
A welcome tea was given the new and the returning members of the station by the Chinese of the church and schools. There were toasts and responses, tea and cakes, and a general spirit of rejoicing.

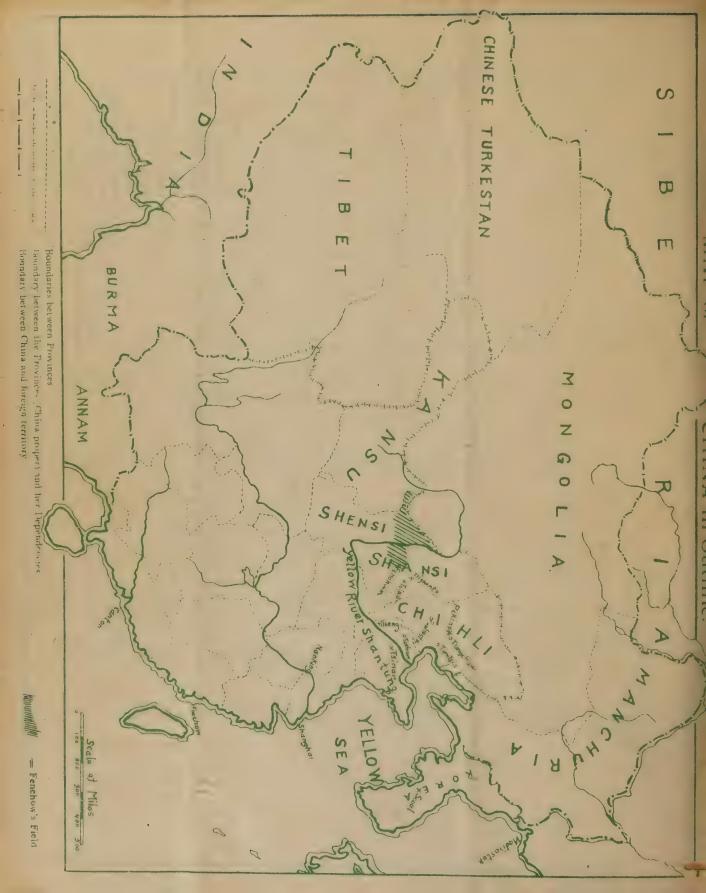
One of the feasts given in September was by the father of a "Caesarean section" baby in honor of his first birthday. All of the hospital staff as well as others were invited.

The Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls opened Sept. 7 with most of the girls in. Several coming three to five days journey were late, while one girl came a week too early. Four Shensi girls who had intended to enter school this fall have not come, due, no doubt, to the dangers of traveling in that bandit infested province.

Among the reports given, of Y. W. C. A. work done by the pupils of the girls school, that of Chao Chin Mei was of special interest. In addition to the teaching of Bible stories, songs, and games to the fifteen or more children who gathered at her home four times a week, she borrowed newspapers from time to time and explained to the children what was taking place in China and the world at large. Others reported having taught in three distinct vacation schools where all regular subjects were taught, with hygiene and physical drill emphasized.

As we go to press freight for the Hospital is arriving daily, almost hourly. Bailers, tanks, pipes, and other things to warm the buildings, Orgon pine for the floors, telephonex fixtures and many other wonders. The wirers have been busy for some time putting up the electric wires and fixtures.





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Vol. IV.

December, 1922.

No. 3.



First Days at Fenchow
The Chinese Schoolboy at Work
Chinese Youth
Middle School Impressions
City Leaders Praise the Community
House Program
The Government of the County
Feet to the Lame—A Picture Story

PAUL R. REYNOLDS J. LARRY KRAUSE GERTRUDE WOOD ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

WILLIAM R. LEETE CLARA F. Watson GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG



Members of the Fenchow Station of the American Board.

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Mrs. Gertrude Chaney Pye	
Percy T. Watson, M.D.	Medical Work
Mrs. Clara French Watson	
Rev. William R. Leete	City Work and Bible School
Mrs. Anna Kauffman Leete	
Rev. Arthur W. Hummel	Boys' Middle School
Mrs. Ruth Bookwalter Hummel	
Miss Josie Horn	Girls' School
Miss Vera Holmes	
Miss Cora May Walton	Woman's Bible School
Miss Mary McClure	Woman's Work in the Western Field
Miss Gertrude Kellogg, R.N	Medical Work
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Mr. Larry Krause	English Teacher in
	Boys' School
Clara A. Nutting, M.D.	On furlough
<u> </u>	Lititz, Pa.

The Fenchow, published by the Station five times each year. Editor—Mrs. Clara French Watson.

Business Manager—Paul R Reynolds.

FENCHOW.

Vol. IV.

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No. 3.

FIRST DAYS AT FENCHOW.

PAUL R. REYNOLDS.

First impressions are often superficial. This is a mere commonplace, yet true. Never-the-less there is something to be said on the other side. Daily acquaintance or long, careful study often blinds one to some of the things which at once impress a newcomer. There is a story of a group of workers who were compiling a supposedly complete and exhaustive city directory. Yet they forgot to mention a college, probably because during their period of work they were quartered in the college dormitories.

So although we have just come to Fenchow, or perhaps because of that fact, I want to mention a few things which stir the blood of a newcomen.

First there is the spirit of the group. There is a cheerful enthusiasm, an active energy, a deep faith which reaches out and grips one at once. The group pull together. There may be differences of opinion on policy and work-indeed there are bound to be when you get active, virile men and women at work togetherbut they present one "fighting front." They believe in the task and in each other and are no end happy about it. There is no sense at all of being sacrificial. Instead they seem to feel that they are very lucky to be here and that they would rather be just here than anywhere else in the world. There is no sense whatever of being sadly, sweetly pious, but instead a vital, fearless, cheery outgoing spirit of love and service.

Coupled with this cheer and energy there is real vision. These folks are not plugging away at one little blind alley corner of a great task, blind to all the rest of it, closing their eyes with pious platitudes about the Lord wanting them to fill this small corner. They pray daily for vision to comprehend the bigness of the work. They look at the whole field from every angle, secure the best possible advice from every source available, urge every commission and survey group to spend time in this field and add the fruits of their work to the total working knowledge. They study not only their own field but through the letters and publications of other groups working in China and elsewhere, seek to improve their methods and technique. Besides this. the standard magazines in each particular field, medicine, education, religion, world affairs together with the latest books are found, not on the library table, but in the saddle bag or coat pocket, to be read on mule back, or while waiting for an announced caller, or between tasks. People marvel at the books that are read here and ask, "How do you get the time?" Well, they get it. Thus the vision grows and the plans develop.

Added to this energy, enthusiasm and vision there is real humility. There is full realization that they are building on foundations laid by the years of grinding, bitter, seemingly fruitless toil of earlier workers. They know that doors which now swing wide do so as the result of the sweat and blood of both body and soul of those who went before. They look out

on a field almost boundless in extent, upon a task which is boundless, and knowing the limitation of their own strength and ability, very simply and directly they turn to God in prayer for this work which is beyond their utmost efforts. Then in fellowship with Him who can and does move mightily in the hearts of men, they arise and turn to the work with a simple and vital faith. Cheerful enthusiasm, energy, humility, quiet faith, they are all very real in Fenchow.

Such spirit is outgoing. It reaches into countless lives in the Shansi field and elsewhere. It touched us while yet in America and made us long to join this group, to try and catch their spirit and have a share in such a task. Letters came to us in America, at Yokohama, Tientsin, Peking, written in moments snatched from their over-busy lives. I think a favorite motto here must be "My Father worketh until now."

Having felt this Fenchow spirit afar, we were not surprised to find a great plant. Away inland, miles from the railroad, a great hospital is nearing completion. There is only one other hospital from here clear west to Asia Minor. Large in structure, to be modern in equipment, it is situated in spacious grounds which are already becoming lovely with flowers, shrubs and young trees. These very grounds speak a parable of what the hospital means to countless numbers of folk. They were just a tumbled waste of great ash heaps and piles of age-old broken masonry, utterly desolate. Now love has burst into blossom in the waste places. In one part of the grounds there are three miniature mountains with stone bordered paths leading to their summits whence one may look out over the city wall across the plains to the

purple mountains. They are typical of the obstacles overcome and the resourcefulness displayed. In getting ready to build, some disposition had to be made of the debris of centuries. It would cost much money to have it all taken outside the city wall. So the stuff was mounded up, covered with good earth, marked with shrub bordered paths and the 'mountainous' difficulty had become a joy for all.

The work pushes forward. An old brick mill in a pleasant valley eight miles from the city is being rebuilt into a summer dispensary, another mill repaired to house the hospital staff. The regular work of hospital and dispensary go on. Plans for heating, lighting, general equipment must all be made, orders put in, the machinery installed when it arrives, the building supervised most carefully. All this depends upon one doctor and the nurse who later joined the staff. I will just wager you that if this work were being done in America there would be three or four good doctors, a number of nurses, at least one landscape gardener with assistants, an architect or two, a head electrician, a man or two who thoroughly understood heating and its problems. And in America we have workmen long trained in building of this kind and such installations. Until you have tried to tell somebody who never saw or heard of such a machine just how to assemble it and get it running (especially when you never did such work before yourself), you little realize how at home we depend upon things being ready to run or having some one within easy call who knows how to install such machinerv.

But we cannot talk longer of the various parts of the hospital plant, for marvellous as it is, after all, this is just a part of the machinery of the vision. For this doctor sees the laws of health and sanitation taught and learned by countless numbers of people; he sees trained workers going out to carry the message of the Great Physician in wide new territories. These men and women will carry not only healing for broken bodies but balm for burdened hearts for the man back of this work is first a healer of hearts. He may have to heal the body first in order to touch the soul but he is always and every day one who yearns that men may know the Master.

Think of a man coming nineteen days by muleback to attend the Summer Conference of Bible leaders, evangelists, and hospital assistants. That is longer than it takes to come from Chicago to Shanghai. Others came from varying distances until the conference quarters in the foothill valley eight miles from Fenchow, were crowded with eager men and women. They drank deep of the inspiration there and then returned the dusty way to work another year in some distant place with absolutely no Christian contact except with the little flock they lead and the one or two days each year when Mr. Pve on his annual tour stops for counsel and encouragement. Think of a field larger than Massachusetts, with the number of churches now rapidly nearing one hundred. Think of the Men's Bible School in Fenchow with 135 men in attendance. (My own Seminary had about 35 men, as I remember it). The Bible School for Women has over seventy at present. Think of Mr. Pye on his tour into Shensi and beyond the Great Wall, waited upon by the virtual governor of Northern Shensi and many other officials who begged that men be sent to teach all the people the Christian way. See him

speaking again and again to as many as three thousand reople at one time. See him in the hours of the night speaking words of comfort and suggestion to the evangelist in charge, and then pressing on to another post. Think of the vision that has brought all this into being, think of the hard work, four months at a time on muleback over rough mountain trails in bandit-ridden Shensi.

The American Board Compound is in one corner of the city,-I was going to say "nestled under the city wall" but that is the wrong imagery for a plant grown as large as this. Here are schools, athletic grounds, dispensary, hospital, residences and when you come into this place of light and cheer from the narrow dark stretes outside, the contrast is startling. The Chinese come and go ceaselessly and gaze and gaze, for it is not shut off or set apart. But after all it is a place for training leaders, a place to serve as an example, and perforce somewhat apart. Down in the very heart of the city, however, on its busiest street is the Community House. Clerks, passers-by, business men drop in to read the papers, join in the games, listen to a lecture, perhaps later to join an English class or a Bible group. Business men and gentrymen, officials, all drop in to meet their friends and chat. These men could never be drawn to the compound church. But the Community House makes a convenient meeting place, various committees gather there. Gradually it becomes part of the life of the street. With the same vision spoken of before, the leader here is putting the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Chinese Secretaries. Formerly the Board of Managers were only church members. This year the Board has been increased by the addition

of citizen representatives from the highest official circles. The City Magistrate attended the meeting when this was planned and gave his sanction. Before this any new move might meet outside opposition as usurping someone's prerogatives. Now the "City Dads" are on the inside and plans to help the government school teachers, etc., have their sanction and help. In the old days the church could only reach a few poor folks, often called "rice Christians" because they depended upon the church for their very living. Now that is changing so rapidly that the older missionaries rub their eyes both in amazement and because of the tears of joy just behind. Not only does Community House help with health campaigns, a study of better walnut culture, a fire department for the city, and what not, but-last year more men came into the Fenchow church through Community House Bible classes than from any other one source.

Hospital, community house, schools, churches, outstation work, it is all geared up together and doing a mighty work. The things mentioned above are just typical of all the rest. We do not have the space to go on and tell of all the There is the Boys' Middle School, a year or so ago with 60 enrolled, now with 180 and some 200 other applicants this fall. There another man of vision is guiding the boys into "fulness of life" that they may go out to be real leaders in their communities. The Bible Schools, the Girls' School, the Kindergarten, they are all part of this splendid program of Kingdom building. Were there time we could tell stories of the work and sacrifice which would parallel all that mentioned above. One of the young women who has the field work goes out into Shensi for the same kind

of work that Mr. Pye does among the men. At present there are ten men for every one woman in our outstation churches but under her courageous work and with the Bible women being trained in Fenchow this will rapidly be changed for they know that the mother and the home must be reached if this work is to be permanent and deep-rooted.

This little group of folks at Fenchow with their outreach into Shansi and across into Shensi and now even on beyond the Great Wall, are doing more to build and mould and change the whole life of a people in a vast territory than any equal number of people I know of anywhere. They are building deep, strong, wholesome Christian life for we all, visitors, strangers, foreigners and Chinese "take knowledge of them that they have been with Christ."

THE CHINESE STUDENT AT WORK

J. LARRY KRAUSE.

I was asked to write in a more or less general way upon the situation here, and so I shall. My impressions, rather fresh, may be accepted as they are, or viewed 'cum grano salis'. My contact with the student has largely come through the classroom, although I have had several visits in the boys' homes and dormitory rooms, and have taken occasional walks with them. What I say concerns the Chinese boy as a student. The Chinese girl is just beginning to have a chance to attend school. Her going to school is quite out of the custom, and her number in school is painfully small. Even the proportion of boys attending school is far from satisfactory, but here the opposing force is poverty. Custom and tradition on the one hand-poverty on the other. These have always been great universal obstacles in the path of educational progress; and educational advancement is made only in proportion to the forces used to combat, harmonize or overcome these obstacles. We face the same problem in China that King Alfred of England faced many years ago, save we have an advantage over him and others of his age with our modern accessories.

I came to China as an English teacher, so my interest lies especially in this field. English is undoubtedly the most popular course given in the school. Therefore the department itself should be strong and effective. The past weaknesses of the department are natural. There are always difficulties to be incurred in a new project; and in China, as nowhere else, the mission high schools and educational centers need financial support to equip suitable buildings, and to hire able teachers. The school has not had a sufficient number of English teachers who could devote full time to this phase of the work. Classes much too large for adequate work were formed. Because of the great differences between Oriental and Occidental living, customs and languages, it is necessary that the classes be small, and that the work be thorough and more or less individual. In connection with the problems of the department, there may be mentioned one which every mission school meets, and will continue to meet for some time, namely the annual influx of government-These students have trained students. been largely trained by Chinese teachers some of whom do not have a good foundation in English.

This year promises to do much toward raising the standard of the department. Mr. Hummel's return and instruction; the work of Miss Wood who has done no small amount of good in

bridging the gap of last year: together with whatever I may do, should be of worthwhile consequence. Above all the English department must realize its prime importance in the development of the student for future citizenship and work. As I see it. English is a requisite for higher education, and most Chinese students have a fair conception of what a training in English will mean. A new world is thrown open to them, and they enter it hindered in their progress only by their own incapabilities. Because a surplus of new ideas has a tendency to overbalance their powers of harmonizing these new ideas with their own, their course of study should be directed along proper channels. English has precedence, too, because good translations into Chinese are still few in number, and they are not accessible to the poorer classes of people.

Already the Chinese student has won my respect. The first thing that struck me was that he is a tangible object in one's hands, quite ready and willing to be moulded if the needed touches are applied. The average student is an eager, industrious plodder, and at the present he is inclined to be more serious than an American student.

In my English classes I find him quite receptive, but he is not alert. Only a few remind me of 'Old Faithful Geyser' with its gush and speed. The majority assume the philosopher's attitude, that of thinking twice or three times before the act. And I have one who reminds me of the 'Great Stone Face'—cold and reserved but who is just beginning to realize that there are other faces around him which live, and move, and speak after an English fashion. I live over my classes in Latin again. Every man is not blessed with an aptitude for foreign languages,

and Chimese, above all others, experience great difficulties in their attempt to master English.

Chinese students surpass American students in their respect for those who teach. This respect is traditional which when taken with a corresponding admiration for learning, accounts in no small way. I believe, for the longevity of Chinese literature. The modern tendency is to look upon the teacher with respect but to consider him a normal man. The old scholar who had the veneration of all, is now passing away; or comes before us again as a character in drama, ridiculed and mimicked. I confess that while a student's punctilious politeness at first made me smile, it made my admiration deeper for him in the end.

Poverty, usually caused by the failure of the local crops and grains, or periods of business depression, make for irregular school attendance on the part of those students who are dependent upon their families' annual prosperity. For that reason many students are older than they ordinarily would have been had they continued their school course unbroken. The educational program of China adopted soon after the Republic (1912) calls in middle schools for an average entrance age of 13, and an average graduating age of 17. The graduating class in this school will be considerably higher than that. This fact may account for some of the seriousness which I find in many of my students.

One thing that surprised me, since Chinese students have a solid, moral training, was the lack of a sense of fairness in the classroom. I can not call it, in general 'cribbing' or dishonesty, because of the indifferent spirit in which it is done—an apparently utter lack of the reason for the necessity of doing individual work. In correction of this defect I found myself often reverting to harsh measures, and even yet I can not say that I have reduced the habit to a minimum

I might go on trying to interpret the character of the Chinese student as I find him only to realize that fundamentally he differs little from an American student. I am thinking, of course in this statement, of the Chinese student working at his best which may not be, now, but will be when the educational program is no longer primarily experimental, but based upon conclusions reached by careful experiment. Then, too, we shall be able to judge more accurately the approximate mental capacity of the student. He is in a period of transition, and the reaction from it should be the coming together of the good of the old with the good of the With leaders who possess discriminating minds, we may rightfully assume that Chinese students will give proportionately to the present-day civilization; a civilization which will stand worthy of comparison to the old which western peoples are just beginning to appreciate and understand.

As educational progress continues and middle schools increase in numbers, it will become necessary to make the middle schools not only preparatory schools for higher education, but they must become finishing schools; or as has been suggested, they must become college for many students. Education, then, must fit the boy for business; it must revert to vocational training as well as pre-college training. Can we not see the magnitude of the possibilities of the middle schools in China? They undoubtedly will be greater instruments for the

cause of education in China, than we can now even imagine.

CHINESE YOUTH. GERTRUDE WOOD.

Gleaned from the autobiographies, written in English by the first year High School students in our Boys' School, are some bits which give us an insight into the lives and thots of the Chinese youth. Yueh, a conscientious lad who is working hard to prove that he is worthy of the financial help that is being granted him, closes his paper with the expression of this desire. "When I graduate this school, I want study into Columbia University, that school is a splendid University of New York City. When I graduate that school I will be help to education of China. Though can't make a giant, yet may be make a good man. China's greatest need today is honest men who truly love their country."

Ping Cheng wears a face that is always ready to smile and he has very definite opinions on affairs of the world altho only seventeen years old. "When I am a boy I like to run race with other boys. If other boys won me, once more I must won other boys because I have a cheer in my head. When I grew up I must study hard because I will help my country. I shall become a reader, give my money to poor men and teach students. If all peoples of Chinese could, so, China is strong and rich as America is strong and rich. My lads, you may carefully to it!" The spirit of a potential leader shines thru these words.

The reason Chia Shen gives for coming to our school was disclosed in this way, "One day my friend came back from Shanghai College, I asked him, 'Why we study English?' 'We can understand customs, sciences, civilization, arts and get knowledges from English' said him, 'It is

very good for us to study'. So I entered Fenchow Ming I Middle to study English.'' He is doing it too and is at present holding first place is his English class.

Chih Mei is Chia Shen's contestant for first place, however, and his aspirations lead him to write, "If I can graduate from this school, and hope God helps, I spend a few years abroad for the purpose of study to get better literature in America. Afterward I back to China and can deliver peoples from evil with the power of God. Upon those statements are my truth. While I write those I am sixteen years old."

Let it be the basket-ball court, the Y. M.C.A. cabinet, a special committee or selected group for some extra work and Yu Pin will be among the chosen. This handsome lad of refinement and reserve combines his work and pleasure so as to get the most out of the opportunities afforded which he appreciates as may be seem from the following; "There was no home education in my home. My parents sent me to primary school at nine years old in my town. I was very glad to play and wasted much times everyday. I did not know what the work hard it is. At this time my father was dying in my home and I left my school to go home. Then my mother spoke to me, 'I am very sorry you could not study in school, what did you want to do after your father died'. I had a teacher who did advise my mother for me, 'Every boy did not lose a chance to get education when he was youth'. Then I returned to my school again and I was feeling that work hard is very necessary. I want to go up Middle School and University. I shall develop education and home education in my country and give boys and girls the chances to get education. I shall try to arrive my aim". All this and more was written in better spencerian than most American college students can boast.

In the front seat every time you will find little Shu Hsiu, and it is an inspiration to have before one a lad whose slanty eyes twinkle with interest from his smooth pleasant face. He has his worries tho, "First. I have not moneys; second. I am very difficult for study. So I am sorry everyday, and I am working hard. I study English, Chinese, Arithmetic, Bible, Science and other lessons. If I shall graduate from this school I want to go to Peking enter the University, but I have not some dollars".

Carrying water is considered very lowly service in China, but Hsueh Chung carried water for the students to earn some of his school expenses as his family are very poor. He hopes to graduate from High School and says, "If I have no moneys I teach two years, then I have many dollars and attend the University. I shall become a good writer in China while I make some kind of book and help the education".

These boys have had but two years of English so their manner of expression is short of the ideals which can be seen shining thru these extracts. Furthermore these are mere glimpses and only from the lives of eight out of our one hundred and sixty-seven.

MIDDLE SCHOOL IMPRESSIONS. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL.

The editor has requested me to record some of the impressions which I have of the Fenchow Middle School after an absence of more than a year on furlough. When in May 1922 I committed to Mr. Y. K. Chang the principalship of the school, we registered an enrollment of not more than sixty students. More desired to enter the school, but we had neither the dormitory or class-room space nor the financial assistance to operate a larger school. In my absence means were secured for the erection of two new buildings-a new dormitory, and a new recitation

building. These being now finished, the school occupies a quadrangle along the lines originally contemplated. The Chinese roofs are in pleasing proportions and bear fitting testimony to the worth of this feature of native architecture. Probably very few Middle Schools in China are as pleasantly housed as this school is.

The new recitation building released space for twenty-five more students in the old dormitory, and the newest dormitory will house eighty more students. substantial enlargement has made it possible to accommodate one-hundred and eighty instead of sixty boys, as was formerly the case. As we have at present writing onehundred and seventy students, it may almost be said that during the year of my absence in America the boy's Middle School has grown practically three fold. Here, as in other parts of China, Middle Schools are crowded to capacity, a condition due in this province to the emphasis of the government on primary education in the part five years. Never in the history of mission-operated Middle Schools has it been possible, as it is to-day, to secure a highly picked enrollment. From two hundred applicants at the fall opening we selected the forty who were best qualified.

The new recitation building contains six large class rooms, a laboratory; the principal's, the dean's, and the business manager's offices, faculty room, reading room, and a spacious chapel with a seating capacity of three hundred students. The library is now being stocked with books from a fund given in memory of Mrs. Emma Bookwalter who was Mrs. Hummel's mother. This fund of five hundred dollars must be suplemented, however, if the library and reading facilities of the school are to be adequately maintained.

The student Y.M.C.A. has assigned to it ample space in the new dormitory, and

FEET TO THE LAME.



It was a clever speech the tall, Chinese gentleman made when he called on the American girl in charge of the little school. He wanted a certain woman to sew for the foreign teacher. Now this woman was the aunt of one of the little girls in the new school and a position here would make it possible to guard her niece from the foreigners.

Glorious Jade King was the name of her niece. She was the brightest of the five small pupils in the First Girls School of Fenchow. They all had bright red garments and all had bound feet. Their feet were gradually unbound and soon they could run, skip and jump.

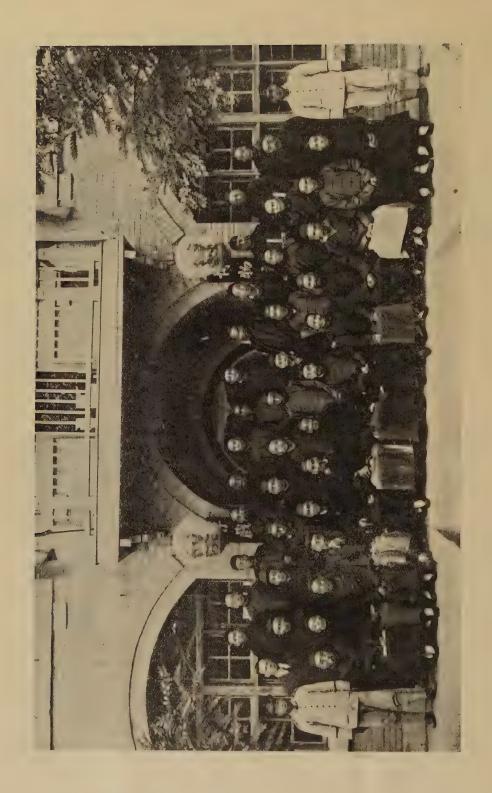
Grammar school was finished and high school work begun but by the time Glorious Jade had completed two years her right foot hurt her so that she could hardly walk. Treatment helped for a while. Then when the tuberculosis advanced so that amputation was necessary she went through the operation bravely. Her plans for the future seemed shattered.



She had wanted to have a thorough education and then act as her father's secretary. But with her lameness she could not go away to Peking to school. After a year's rest she became a teacher in the Woman's School. She taught Arithmetic and Chinese Geography with such spirit that the women just loved to get their lessons.

One day the postman brought a mysterious looking box, but the doctor and nurse knew what was in it. An artificial foot from America! After a few weeks Glorious Jade could walk so easily with her new foot that it was hard to tell which one was not grown on. Her crutch was friendly, still she was glad to put it away.

Now she is helping in the Social Service Department in the largest hospital in Peking. The little children are glad when she comes into their courtyards. The mothers tell her about their babies who cry all the time and she tells them how to find the doctor who understands how to help them. She is a happiness maker.





Mr. Ching, the preacher of Chou Chia chien, among the bandit leaders, with whom he so successfully negotiated for the safety of a whole village.



An athletic meet between the boys of our Middle School and the Government School, held on our athletic field with its one-sixth mile running track. The city wall at the side.



Recreation hour at the Y.W.C.A. Summer Conference at Yütaohe.

The girls in a Hare-and-Hound Chase.

the organization is more flourishing than it has been for some time. Interest was materially increased with the visit in October of Mr. Ch'en, one of the student secretaries of Shanghai. This interest is especially needed now when more than half of the student body is composed of new students. chiefly from government schools. It is most essential that the Christian element be influential enough to shape the spirit of the entire group. Better instruction in curriculum Bible study will help toward the same end. The non-Christian students will thus have vindicated to them that Christianity is a constructive and not a destructive force in Chinese social life. If Christianity can show its appreciation of the old, as well as its alignment with the new, it will have no difficulty in winning the loyal support of these students at their most impressionable age. But if it ignores the great heritage of moral ideas which every Chinese has bequeathed to him from a long and great past if it cannot build on the great ideas which China already has, it will not win the Chinese heart nor the Chinese mind keep this fact ever in mind in our attempts to win these boys to Christianity.

Our school is fortunate to have a Chinese principal so capable as Mr. Chang has proved himself to be. A graduate of Peking University who while in college took a prominent part in the student reform movements of recent years, an ardent student of both Chinese and western philosophical and social ideas, he is withal a sincere Christian deeply concerned with the future of his country. The boys in the school have profound respect for his scholarship and his knowledge of student psychology. He is fortunate in being able to steer a middle course through the choppy waves of new ideas now breaking upon China. "The radicals," he once told the boys in a recent chapel talk, "are too radical, and the con-

servatives are too conservative", or more literally, "the new are too new and the old are too old". He was not speaking of theological views, but of the present day political and social groups in China. On the one hand are those who can see no future except in a thoroughly westernized China, on the other are those who still cling obstinately to an outworn scolasticism. Chang believes thoroughly in the western learning, but he believes also that China has a profound contribution to make to the west when the west is in a mood to receive it. He believes that there is much in the ancient social structure and ethical ideals which does not need to be changed for the simple reason that it is already Christian.

It is safe to predict that this is the type of mind that will do the thinking for the new China. If we can produce more students of this type in the Fenchow Middle School the future of Christianity in this region will not be in doubt, and the expenditure of effort, however great, will be wholly justified. Mr. Chang himself was reared in one of the humblest villages in this county. When he entered our grammar schools he had already received a sound Chinese training, and that is why the impact of western ideas has not confused his mental perpective. To his innate Chinese respect for the moral law Christianity has imparted a warmth and a glow which make the carrying out of his ideas in service to others both easy and attractive. Any school which can do this for a goodly percentage of its boys I should call successful.

CITY LEADERS PRAISE THE COMMUNITY HOUSE PROGRAM.

WM. R. LEETE.

One of the happiest days in the history of the American Board Mission in Fenchow closed as representative city aldermen,

officials and gentry bowed their way out of the Community House on the evening of October 2nd. During the four or five hours preceding, they had listened to addresses by the County Magistrate emphatically endorsing the work of the Mission, and by members of the Community House staff outlining a program or community betterment; they had received printed outlines of this program and copies of a proposed constitution for a body of directors for the Community House; they had endorsed the whole plan without hesitation by electing five of their most esteemed citizens to act on the new Board of Directors; they had then sat down to a dinner in the lecture hall of the building and finally concluded the program by posing for the photographer!

It is interesting for an American to note who the leading men of a Chinese city are. First; come those connected with the County Magistrate's court; heads of the departments of justice, finance, education and police. Most of these men are office seekers who follow the magistrate from place to place, but those in the departments of education and finance are local men. As aids and advisors to the magistrate who is appointed from the capital of the Province, the Governor has in each county ten or a dozen Elders whom he appoints or invites to act in matters of large importance: in Fenchow these men are some of them retired officials of experience and others scholars of distinction. Second, comes the Merchants Guild which might be dignified by the title Board of Trade. There are also special organizations. such the Anti-Narcotic Society, and the Model Village Movement, organized by the local magistrate. Third, come the Aldermen who are chosen by the people themselves. Each street has its own alderman, vice-alderman, and a headman for each of its blocks (or groups of residences and shops).

From the above rough outline one can see that those most responsible for public sentiment are the County Elders and the Aldermen and their assistants. Practically all the elders and aldermen attended the Community House dinner, and from their attitude and words we feel confident of their heartiest cooperation in the future. In putting our program before them much emphasis was placed upon the idea that the Community House really belonged to the city and to them, and that henceforth whatever the Community House might attempt would be done in consultation with the people of the city. In other words we believe heartily in the principles of reform from within not from without, and that confidence is gained as it is given.

The happy events of the 2nd were scarcely over, however, when it became evident that the most crucial moment in our program had not been reached: namely, the moment when the new board should actually assume the new responsibilities to which it had been elected. In China it is one thing to organize, but quite another to function! When the day for the first meeting of the directors came, therefore, great was our delight and surprise to find all except one in attendance! Several of these men had come early from an important social function to be present. At the meeting which followed it was proposed to enter at once into the program previously outlined and the Secretaries were authorized to proceed with the organization of a Fire Brigade, and then with the form ation of an Association of Primary School Teachers. Subsequent articles in the Fenchew will report to friends the early events in the life of these new organizations in behalf of the community.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY

CLARA F. WATSON.

(Concluded from the October issue.)

The sixth assistant to the magistrate is the public lecturer who is paid \$30.00 monthly. Wherever there is a theatre in progress thither goes the lecturer rotating among the four divisions of the county and the villages. His themes include the dangers of using opium pills, the importance of children attending school, methods of preventing disease, unbinding feet and cutting off queues.

Each of the departments we have mentioned has six or seven men assisting in the routine of business, in addition to whom there are in the yamen three classes of assistants or runners. Their duties are to arrest anyone asked for either in the city or villages, to take letters, escort magistrates and other officials when they go out, administer corporal punishment (which still exists to a small extent) and to look after the prisoners. These yamen runners are in three rooms, twelve in each, and are sent for according to the number of the room. Everyone is familiar with their habits of squeezing.

Besides the magistrate and these six yamen officials whose duties we have just been enumerating are the five ch'ü chang in charge of the county, who are appointed by the Governor. To them the village presidents are responsible, reporting any cases that may occur of gambling, using opium, robbery, etc. If a village wishes to use certain water for irrigation purposes, the matter is presented to the Ch'ü chang. Census reports and property lists from each village also go through his hands.

Similar to the Ch'ü chang within his jurisdiction but peculiar to the city of Fenchow is the Tung t'wan Ch'ü chang, a sort of mayor of the East Suburb, which has this

special official because of its great business importance. He is chosen by the residents of the suburb and serves without pay. Outside the shops the aldermen are responsible but within the shops arrests for stealing and other crimes are made by this special official who maintains a general oversight over everything that pertains to the shops.

What this official is to the shops and the aldermen to their precincts, the village presidents are to their communities. Unlike the aldermen they are elected, not appointed, but are like them responsible to the Yamen government to which they report through the Ch'ü chang mentioned above. If the villages are small there is a president, a vice president and one alderman for five or six. If a village has one hundred families there is the president and vice president and four aldermen, i.e., to every twenty-five families one alderman is appointed. Together they form a village council which is a truly democratic institution.

As already stated the duties of the village president are similar to those of the aldermen in the cities. He decides on the amount of taxation per capita necessary for planting trees, repairing temples and schools-mostly the latter-and collects it. Through the Ch'ü chang he reports to the Secretary of the Interior the amount of rainfall, floods, hail, early frosts, pests, drought, thefts, the existence of contagious disease, births, deaths, undesirable persons such as loafers, seditious meetings, burglary. If he captures a burglar, a robber, or a murderer he is rewarded with fifty dollars. There is issued by Gov. Yen for the use of village officers and aldermen a book explaining the law and their duties. There is also a volume which explains the law for the benefit of the ordinary citizen.

The Police Department of the county consists of a police commissioner, appointed by the provincial chief of police and receiving

a salary of \$40.00; the chief of police who makes the arrests, looks after the repair and cleaning of streets in the city and to a distance from the gates of ten *li* in each direction; and of the forty policemen under them

In each county is a board of revenues—consisting of the chief and two secretaries besides two subordinates to run errands. Their duties seem to be limited to imposing such taxes as that on carts, on property, and on deeds.

In addition to those already mentioned the public institutions of this city consist of the telegraph, postoffice, the model prison, the board of trade and the customs. The first two need no further mention. The Model Prison in Fenchow is one of five similar institutions in the Province, can accommodate 800 prisoners and serves ten counties. The management of the prison is in the hands of the superintendent, the 70 guards, several special officers such as the teacher of reading and arithmetic, the doctor, the druggist, and a sort of general mechanic and carpenter and the three departments, which manage prison routine, including teaching various trades.

The Board of Trade consists of president and secretary chosen by the business men and serving without pay, and four assistants whom the officers appoint and who receive wages. Their duties are (1) to stamp the bills issued by the three pawnshops, and the two large flourshops; (2) to appraise the property of a shop that has failed and make the necessary adjustments; (3) to inform wholesale dealers who come to the city if the credit of certain shops is good or not; (4) to decide whether a new shop shall be allowed to open and to impose upon it a small tax; (5) to keep differences out of the Yamen, e.g., if some shopkeeper wishes to dismiss his headman he gets the Board of Trade to help him; if some one has been found to be selling inferior goods or medicines which are

harmful, the board attends to the matter. This keeping affairs out of the Yamen is considered very important, for as is well know the latter may be a very expensive proceeding.

An interesting part of city affairs is its method of raising revenue. The most important tax all over China is that on land. For the current year—all figures are for this year—the land tax is .30 big money a Chinese acre and the total amount is \$200,-000. This tax is received by the county treasurer. Next in importance is the tax on tobacco and alcohol which amounts to \$20,000. The method of levying this tax is novel-not so much per catty or quart but for each day of making the alcohol one must pay \$1.00 for each fire with its great kettle of simmering wine. Another tax falls upon the retailers, \$46, \$16, or \$8.00 according to the size of the shop. Each six ounce package of tobacco costs the seller a tax of seven cash. In counties where the tobacco is grown there is also a tax on its cultiva-

A third source of revenue is the tax on wheat, beans, rice, millet, and other grains which is 8.54 cash on a peck, a yearly total \$9.500.00 The tax on horses, cows. sheep, camels and mules is 60 cash on each 1,000 cash of the selling price while pigs are 50 cash on the tiao. The total is \$8,500.00. This affords a convenient method of putting money into the pockets of the tax collector who counts 1200 cash to the dollar and keeps the balance. The slaughter of animals nets \$8,500. For a cow the tax is \$2.00, a rig.80, and a sheep.60. The carpenter shops altogether pay \$450.00, the skins of sheep, and other animals are another \$450.00 and the customs on packages coming through the postoffice is \$145.00. Of the grand total of these various revenues, two per cent is kept for the use of the county and the balance sent to Taiyuanfu.

NOTES FROM SHENSI.

MARY L. McClure.

In Hsin Chwang, a small town near the larger city of Mi Chih Hsien in northern Shensi, the people are busily at work building their own church. They figured from building actually done in the town this summer that the church plant they had in mind would cost \$1,000 at the minimum. This sum, of course, was entirely beyond their ability to contribute, but they are solving the problem by contributing work rather than money. The quarrying of the necessary stone, the carrying of it on men's backs to the scene of activity, and all the rough work of the building they are undertaking to do themselves. In this way, with a grant in aid of only \$300, their dream of an adequate and suitable place of worship is rapidly becoming a reality.

Among the eighty baptized at Mi Chih Hsien during Mr. Pye's visit the last of September was the county magistrate. He is a man of fine caliber and intellect. Of unusual significance, then, and promise of future usefulness, is the fact that he has set apart one hour each day for the study of the Christian doctrine, and has asked that when Mr. Hou, the evangelist, is at liberty at that time that he come to help him in his study. In his guest room and court room he has posted up a whole set of scripture posters. At the time of Mr. Pye's visit the magistrate was so convinced that it was impossible for a man in public office to be truly Christian that he had already sent his resignation to Yü Lin, and was contemplating when that resignation was accepted spending his time and his moderate means in philanthropic work.

Just outside this same city of Mi Chih lives a family of "thirty-six mouths", as the Chinese say. Of this number twenty were received in baptism at the time of Mr. Pye's

visit, making a total of thirty-two baptized church members in this one family alone. As one might expect, the other four are little children. At present they are busy preparing their own family church, or place of worship.

Eight days journey by pack mule, a week of tense waiting, and an exciting encounter with the bandits in Northern Shensi, preceded a most successful station class for the women in Chiu Chia Chien the latter part of September. women and three girls were crowded into the two small rooms rented by the local This necessitated sleeping on church. benches and doors, and the evangelist and his helper took up temporary quarters in the open courtyard. For eleven days, in class and out, the women studied so earnestly and enthusiastically, that at the closing meeting on Sunday afternoon, to which all their family and friends were invited, they demonstrated their ability to read easily and well in their phonetic primers, repeated the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and a number of selected Bible verses, told three Bible stories, and sang the five hymns they had memorized. Could you do more in eleven days time?

The second station class for women in the fall series was held at Wu Chia P'oa. Here we had the assistance of Mrs. Yen, the wife of the local evangelist, and a graduate of our Fenchow Women's School. And in spite of the fact that we arrived right in the midst of the busy harvest season, we had an eager, earnest class of ten women and girls.

The third link in the chain took us to the interesting, fascinating old city of Mi Chih Hsien. It is beautifully situated just at the foot of the mountains which border the broad fertile plain of the Wu Ting river, and the high city wall rambles up and over and down two high mountains, enclosing them within the city limits as an added protection against the bandits. Here for two weeks we had a delightful class of twelve women and fifteen girls of from eleven to fourteen years of age. First in the advance class of six stood the Magistrate's wife, who, with a serving woman and a little slave girl, made the trip back and forth from the Yamen to the church twice each day.

We thought the women in Chiu Chia Chien' had hit the high water mark in accomplishment for so short a period of time, but in Mi Chih at the close of the two weeks the advanced class had graduated from the Phonetic primer and was actually reading in the Bible, and was writing easily and well (oh, ye shades of former scholars with your scholastic pride and exclusiveness!) "just as one would talk."

A day's journey from Mi Chih down the lovely, fertile valley of the Wu Ting river, brought us to the picturesque and stately old city of Suei Teh. Here we found to our consternation and dismay that the fourth link in the chain seemed to be defective! Word of the class had been repeatedly sent out by the local evangelist, but not a woman had responded to the invitation. We decided, therefore, to spend the eight days in visiting the women in their homes, and inviting them to come to see us at the church and get acquainted. The result was that on the day of the big meeting, when Mr. Pve arrived for the annual communion service, over a hundred women braved the criticism and the ridicule of their neighbors by coming both to visit Mrs. Li, the Bible woman, in her cosy little home, and to attend the service, for custom in conservative old Suei Teh decrees that no woman of good report may walk on the main streets of the city.

Property for a new church center has been recently purchased in the busy,

bustling market town of Chen Ch'uan, and materials are now being collected for the first group of buildings which will be erected in the spring. In this fertile valley ground is so valuable that the dirt necessary for filling in and grading would be no small item of expense. It was real joy, then, that we welcomed the suggestion of the local gentry that we utilize the dirt in the remains of an old city wall for this purpose.

The "pigtail" has entirely disappeared from the progressive province of Shansi, and it is, therefore, one of the most outstanding of the local characteristics when the travelling missionary crosses the Yellow River into Shensi. But even in benighted Shensi its days are numbered. A vigorous campaign is being instituted for the creation of public sentiment, a campaign in which our outstation churches are eager and relentless participants, and in many places one of the requirements for church membership is the cutting of the queue!

It was a red letter day in the history of the I Ho Chen church when Mr. Brewer Eddy, Secretary of the American Board, made a visit to that center. It was notable as being the first time that an officer of the Mission Board had ever crossed the Yellow River into that field. Mr. Eddy met in conference a group of Bates workers to whom he brought great inspiration and help. A welcome reception was tendered by the local church, when Mr. Eddy brought most hearty greetings from the mother church in America, and kindled a great deal of enthusiasm by his stirring address. At the Sunday morning service he brought a message of deep spiritual insight and helpfulness to the two hundred odd members of the congregation. Later he conducted baptismal service, and received into the church the forty-five new members. Eddy's splendid address to the church leaders is sending them back to their

various fields fired with a new purpose and enthusiasm and a will to do that is going to show itself in a rich fruitage for the Kingdom in the year to come.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Watson spent the first three weeks of November in Peking, where she went for dental treatment. She visited her daughter, Edith, in the School for American Children at Tungchow and cared for her son, William, at the Peking Union Medical College.

Miss Vera Holmes accompanied Mrs. Watson to Peking for medical treatment.

Miss Miner of Peking and Miss Walton made a short tour of the Shensi churches the last two weeks of October, in the interests of the Woman's Bible Training School. They returned to Fenchow with the Eddy party.

Miss Mary McClure returned November 11th from a three months tour of Northern Shensi representing the Extension Department of the Catherine S. Harwood School for Married Women. She organized classes for women and girls, many of whom had never before had an opportunity to read. She went about her work in bandit-infested districts, gathering in women in spite of great difficulties.

Mr. Hummel made a recent business trip to Peking.

Dr. Pye returned Nov. 12th. from his semi-annual tour of the churches of the "Western Field". During the three months of his absence from Fenchow he visited 63 churches, organized 7 new churches (at Kuch'eng, Eung-lin-yü, Tien-t'ou-chen, Sanch'uan-kou, Ho-chia-ts'a, Yien-chia-p'ing, and Hsi-wei-ts'un), and baptized a total of ever 600, about 1/10th. of whom were women. Gentry and officials requested churches to be planted in a score of towns in the Fu-ku, Shen-mu, and Yü-lin counties.

In these counties huge crowds met him indicating a new interest in Christianity. Two magistrates were received on probation and one by baptism. Several police commissioners and six of the seven Salt Revenue officers of Northern Shensi have entered the church Although travelling through country infested with robber bands, Dr. Pye was not once molested.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy's evangelistic party travelling in Japan, Korea, and China in the interests of the YM.C.A. includes Dr. D. Brewer Eddy of the American Board offices in Boston. Dr. Eddy has availed himself of this opportunity to visit the Board's work in Shansi and Shensi. He first addressed large gatherings of students and Christian workers in Taiyuanfu, Oct. 28-30th. He then passed on through Fenchow to meet Dr. Pye in his rapidly developing field in North Shensi. On his return he spent Nov. 10th at Fenchow and the 12th, at Taiku. At Fenchow he addressed the students of the Mission schools in the church and the people of the city at the Community House.

The Station rejoices to announce the arrival of Master Robert Belknap Reynolds on Nov. 8th.

Dr. and Mrs. Watson were compelled late in October to hurry their son, William, to Peking for medical consultation. William was suffering from a mastoid infection. His adnoids were removed and he has returned to Fenchow with his mother in the hope that his improvement may be permanent.

Mrs. Pye and Mrs. Hummel are conducting a very interesting and profitable Kindergarten session for the American children at Fenchow, every day from 10:30 to 12 o'clock.

Dr. Watson, together with Dr. Fred J. Wampler of the Brethren Mission and Dr. Hemingway of Taiku, were responsible for the health campaign conducted in central Shansi by the Council on Health Education, Shanghai. Dr. Vivia B. Appleton, their field director in charge, had spent about ten days each at Pingtingchow, Taiyuanfu and Taiku in her campaign before she reached Fenchow on Nov. 6th, Her campaign in this city centered at the Crane Memorial Community House where she set up exhibits demonstrating the rules of health for children, gave daily health lectures, conducted baby clinics and showed moving pictures, illustrating her lectures. Meetings of a similar nature were also held in some of our schools and in the church. We hope her work here will make a City Health Association possible.

The Community House celebrated Confucius' Birthday on Oct. 17th. by inviting Fenchow's most distinguished scholars to give a series of short lectures on his life and teachings. It was heartly agreed that a society should be organized for the study of Confucius' teachings. It will probably meet once a month in conjunction with the Gentry Bible Circle who will study the Christian presentation of similar teachings.

The following poople were the guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Watson: Mr. Clarence Reed from the Agricultual Dept.— Washington, D.C. Mr. Reed came in the interest of the nut-growing business in China and relative to the future of the business in America. Mr. J. Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking, carne with him in his interior trip. Mr. Reed appeared to be keenly enjoying his stay in China.

Captain Parker Tenny, with Edwin F. Stanton, a secretary at the U.S. Legation headquarters. These men chose the wilds of the interior mountains for hunting, and stopped here both in their going and coming back.

Mr. Henry E. Hill, from the Peking University. Mr. Hill is architect for that institution, and made this trip through Shansi to study Chinese architecture as found in the interior.

Mr. Liu Fa Cheng. Mr. Liu acted as interpreter for Dr. Appleton who was in Fenchow on a health crusade, and incidently he interpreted for Dr. Brewer Eddy. It is interesting to know that Mr. Liu's grandfather was one of the most noted of the earlier local missionaries, and was one among those who were killed in the Boxer uprising. His younger sister is in America studying at Oberlin College, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. George L. Richards. They have been making a special study of Mission Hospitals in Turkey, India and China and were inspiring guests for two days in late Nov. Dr. Richards who is a nose and throat specialist operated upon several members of the station as well as upon the Chinese. Some valuable instruments were left behind for the hospital so that there are several reasons for remembering them.

Dr. Sydney Gulick was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Pye in November. This distinguished missionary to the Japanese is spending some months in China as the representative of the Federal Council of Churches of North America. While here he gave an address telling of the work of that body and another dealing with the relations between China and Japan.

Mr. Schramli, the Manager of Peking's large hotel, the Wagons Lits., passed through here on his way to the mountains for a hunt and was the guest of Mr. Hummel.

The Women's Bible School.

A government school student, graduate of the Higher Primary Department of the Girls' School in the city, has enrolled in the Advanced Course at the Harwood Bible School. Her marriage into one of the families of our church is the reason for her

coming to the school. But we plan definitely to arrange a course of study that will attract young women from the Government Schools, directing their attention to the wide fields of work open to them in the enlightement of their own people.

Classes of beginners for women are starting in several places this fall. We find very genuine interest on the part of women in learning to read and in coming into a better understanding of the gospel message.

A club for the women teachers of both the Women's and the Girls' Schools has been organized. The constitution and bylaws have been drawn up committees appointed, and the program of study for this winter is being arranged. The two best educational magazines published in China, The Chinese Educational Review and The New Education, have been subscribed for, furnishing material for discussion and suggesting sources of references for papers and debates. The work in the club is greatly assisted by having two Yenching College girls. Miss Jen, the head teacher of the Girls' School, and Miss Wang, the Kindergartner, as active members.

A beautifully encased Seth Thomas clock has been received from the Junior Christian Endeavorers of Benzonia, Mich., of whom Miss McConnaughey has been leader. It is very fitting that the gracious gift comes to the school which Miss McConnaughey herself started.

The three Bible women helping in the city and suburb work gave valuable assistance in the ten-day health campaign under Dr. Appleton Several of the teachers in the Bible School for Women gave special time to this campaign.

The Girls School.

The Week Of Prayer Nov. 12-19 in the Y. W. C. A. was observed by the members

of that organization in the girls' school by holding short prayer meetings every morning in place of the regular morning watch.

The last event of the Fenchow magistrate's campaign against the use of opium, gambling, and other evils was a great lantern procession. All the boys in the government schools of the city together with the boys and men of our schools took part, marching on all the important streets of the city. The girls made some original lanterns which they were allowed to hold aloft where they stood to view the procession. There were all sorts of objects represented, such as clocks, trees, pagodas, fish, horses, faces, dollars, water melons in halves, setting hens, flags, etc.

Fires were started in the girls' school November the eighth. Only one of the six class rooms has any heat but we can bear the cold knowing that the steam heating plant is here and its installation has begun.

The Middle School.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \mbox{Mid-quarter} & \mbox{examinations} & \mbox{took} & \mbox{place} \\ \mbox{Nov.} & \mbox{6--13th}. \end{array}$

Dr. Appleton's health crusade created much interest among the students.—especially the moving pictures. It is hoped that these lectures may be a stimulus for some continuing work along these lines.

The athletic field which has recently been dug over to remove stones and brick, is now rolled and ready again for the students' use.

No small amount of fall planting was done around the buildings. The plants and shrubbery used included arba vitae, lilies, lilacs and vines.

The student body of the various schools came 'en masse' to greet Dr. Eddy and to bid him good-bye. They will remember his address

The students took an active part in the Governor's three day drive for "Model Vill-

ages." The first night's feature was their drama which was enthusiastically received. They also took part in the various parades and services.

The Hospital.

Nothing is liked better in Fenchow than a hospital shower, especially the kind that the last freight brought. A Victrola from Mrs. Wilmot Metcalf of Oberlin appeared when one box was opened. With it was a supply of Tungsten needles. If there is anything the Chinese enjoy more than a joke it is music. The patients in the wards will forget their troubles easily when the music begins. Santa Claus has been requested to remember the Fenchow patients when he hands out Victrola records; then they will be hilarious.

From a class of girls in the Euclid Avenue church, Cleveland, came a cloud of soft knit washcloths, fifty eight in all. The girls had knit these themselves under the direction of their teacher, Miss Lida Roberts. These will make bathing a pleasure to those who have never known the luxury of owning a personal washcloth.

From the society of Sidney, New York came a thoughtfully prepared box of sheets, pillow cases and baby things. Another Ohio city is on our hospital file. Mrs. S. O. Hathaway of Kent sent a generous supply of bath towels, linen crash towels and muslin operating room towels. These are all deeply appreciated.

We feel greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Jepson of Minneapolis for giving to us the wonderful wooden leg which is making it possible for one of our girls to take social service training in that department of the Peking Medical College from which we hope she will come to serve in the Fenchow Hospital.

Another student has been put into training for the Fenchow Hospital Staff. Mr.

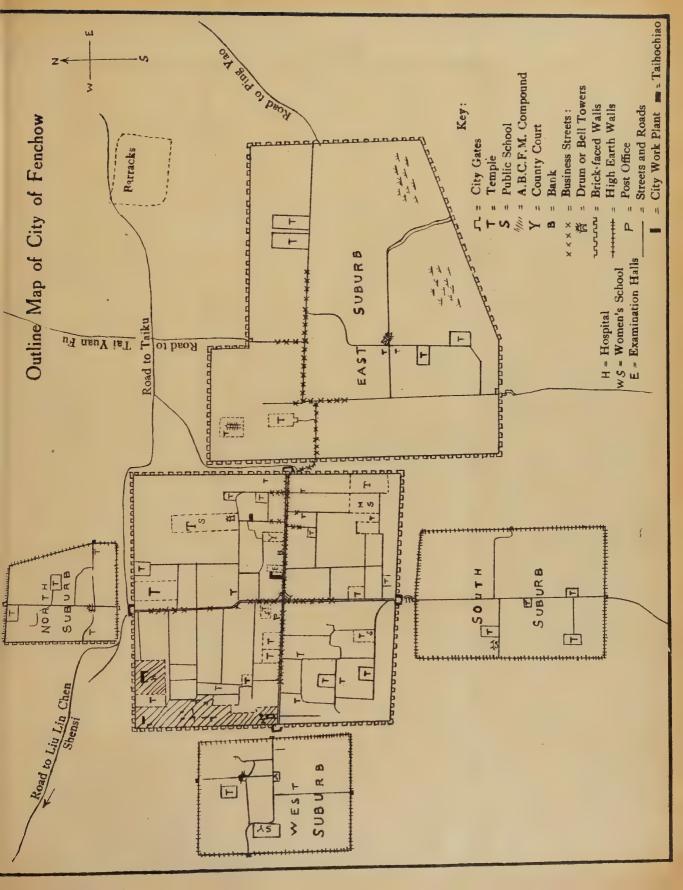
Li Yiu Toa comes from Tunghsien but he spent two years here assisting Mr. Bergamini, the Architect for the Hospital. He then took the first two years in Medical School at the Tsinan Christian University. This fall he started an eighteen months training in Peking Union Medical College. Hospital. His first work is in the Wasserman Laboratory but his training will cover a broad field of laboratory work including bacteriological and pathological work.

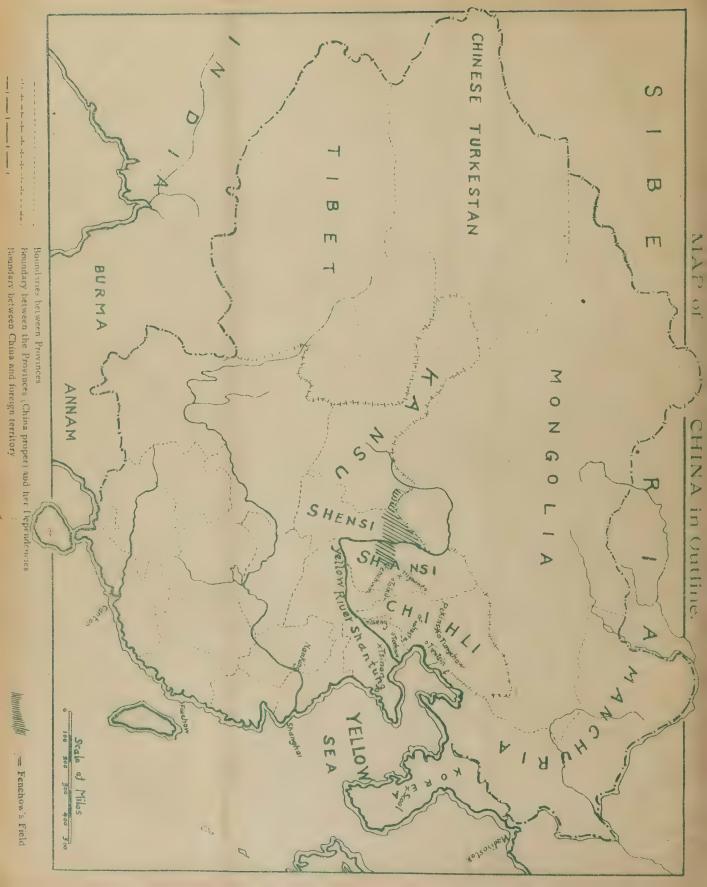
Dr. Chang has been very busy the past few weeks. In addition to his hospital responsibilites the Magistrate has demanded a great deal of his time in helping to inaugurate Gov. Yen's new ideas in village self government.

The Hospital has been fortunate in being able to add to its staff Mr. Loa Yii Ying. who is acting as head nurse in the Men's Hospital. He comes here from the Peking Union Medical School Hospital where he has been for six years. He came unusually well recommended and had filled several positions of responsibility in this best organized hospital in China.

Dr. Appleton's Public Health Campaign was conducted from several different view-points. Its particular emphasis to the mother was the care of children up to the school age; its emphasis for the young schoolchild was the formation of right health habits; for older children the emphasis was up on the fact that health and medicine are built upon definite scientific facts, not upon superstition, nor yet philosophy: to teachers both government and mission the stress was laid upon their great opportunity in teaching hygiene to students.

The new Hospital Building will provide a definite place for public health training and in time, we hope, a better trained staff for working with all other Mission departments in public health work.





FENCHOW



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No. 2.

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Clara F. Watson, Leonard M. Outerbridge

CONTENTS.

SOME MEDICAL ECONOMICS.

A boy of sixteen had died of diphtheria in their home so they brought the boy of four also ill with it to the hospital. He was an attractive little fellow and very patient with his injections of diphtheria antitoxin—a total of about 220 cubic centimeters over a period of three days. The mother was very anxious and wanted to go home on the third day.

The doctor finally found out part of the cause of her worry. The mother had been married twice and her two oldest children were

not children of the present husband, her first husband having died. The mother said she also had a little daughter of eight at home with diphtheria but that her husband would not pay the expenses in the hospital so she had not come. Evidently she had felt badly about it and her pride had prevented her from letting the hospital know about it.

Her distress on the morning of their third day in the hospital was so very apparent that we insisted on going further in investigating the cause. Nothing was gained from questioning her directly but one of the Bible women told us the facts. It was a busy morning in the operating room and we could not go to the home to investigate so we sent a servant to the home saying that the hospital would pay her bills and to bring her at once. Three days had gone by and diphtheria antitoxin might be useless when she came but the men who carried the stretcher came and started for the home.

Our fears were not unfounded and it was a very sick child that came. There was hardly any hope but 20,000 antitoxin units were injected at once and the operating went on. In the midst of the second operation they sent word that the pulse was poor, a hypodermic was given and improvement set in for a while. Just as we were taking off our operating gloves another call came and as we got there everything was over before anything could be done. Maybe it was rash to try to do anything when the odds were all against cure so late in the disease but the circumstances of the case aroused the iron in one's blood to attempt anything whether rash or not.

It had cost 72,000 units of antitoxin to be able to see the little brother of four much better and the improvement has been steady since. They have not been free from anxiety for the parents and all through the night watches both refused to be away from his bed-side—it was all they had left.

It was a costly demonstration of the value of diphtheria antitoxin for the two children were taken sick the same day and the boy of four who came to the hospital first and got the antitoxin in time lived. The girl of eight delayed until the toxin of diphtheria had already injured the nerve control of the heart and was beyond the aid antitoxin could give. Furthermore it had cost the life of a boy of 16 or 18 even to persuade them to try the antitoxin which saved the boy of four.

In America in families where the income is about \$2500. a year the cost of bringing up a child to the age of self support is estimated to be at least \$10,000. and this includes no money value or wages for the mother's very real contribution in bringing up her children.

Dr. Dublin in "The Economics of World Health" (Harpers for November) further estimates the probable return from human capital at the age of 18 in families with \$2,500. income as \$41,000.—the present worth of his probable future earnings. He deducts from this \$13,000 as the present worth of his future expenditures.

At the age of five he estimates the economic value as \$14,156.—the amount necessary to be put at interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to bring up the child to the age of 18 and then produce the net income estimated above for the working period of his life.

The total loss in this family from the standpoint of economic value to their country would have been \$42,156. if in families in America with annual income of \$2,500. But this family has been more fortunate than many as several families have lost as many as four people from diphtheria within the past month or two.

Those who read the advertising pages of American magazines have perhaps noticed the slegan—"No diphtheria by 1930."—published by one of the largest Life Insurance Companies. Contrast with the fact that the losses from diphtheria in the area which the Fenchow Hospital serves—limiting it to say a radius of 50 miles from Fenchow,—have doubtless not been far from the total deaths from diphtheria in the entire United States during the entire year.

This brings home the truth of the statement made by Sir William Osler and quoted by Doctor Harvey Cushing in his biography of Osler Vol. I page 435-6:

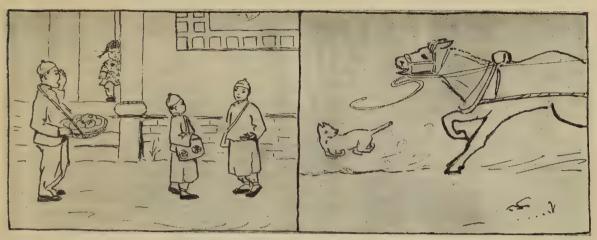
"Humanity has but three great enemies: fever, famine and war; of these by far the greatest, by far the most terrible, is fever. Gad, the seer of David, estimated aright the relative intensity of these afflictions when he made three days' pestilence the equivalent of three months' flight before the enemy, and of three (seven) years of famine. As far back as history will carry us, in ancient Greece, in ancient Rome, throughout the Middle Ages, down to our own day, the noisome pestilence, in whatever form it assumed, has been dreaded justly as the greatest of evils."

Although diphtheria has been so fatal within the walls of Fenchow city and its sub-



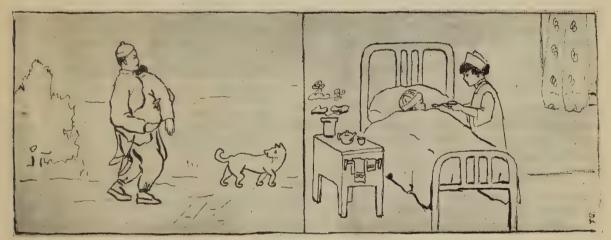
THE CHINESE WOMAN PHYSICIAN AND NURSES ON STEPS OF THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL,

Another Little Chinese Friend.



On a sunny morning in October Shih Yung slipped the cord of his book bag over his shoulder and started off to school. When he had gone down the steps he met his friend. He had just bought an ounce of peanuts and wanted Shih Yung to guess what he had paid for them. Then a peddler with a basket of golden persimmons began to shout and Shih Yung turned to see the new fruit

Around the corner there were red banners hung about the entrance door of a courtyard because there was to be a wedding. The orchestra had been drinking tea and just as they took up their horns and began to play a young horse was passing by pulling a cart. A string of fire crackers began to pop and the horse gave one look and dashed ahead at a terrific pace for a Shansi horse.



Shih Yung was knocked down by the horse and his head kicked in front and at the back. They carried him back to his home and laid him on the brick bed and tied up his head. But the next day he felt worse and the third day his neck was so stiff. A neighbor told the father about the hospital at Fenchow and he decided to take him there. It was a long walk from the village to the big city.

Shih Yung's father liked the room where they took care of his little boy. He did not know that there were friends in Cleveland and Lorain and Lakewood and Toledo and Wichita who had made it possible to care for him. Tetanus had developed and Shih Yung was desperately sick. But after weeks of constant care his neck relaxed and he could swallow easily again. He did not want to go home he liked the singing so much. Shih Yung's name means Glorious Universe.

urbs as well as many surrounding towns and cities yet the church families and those acquainted with the work of the hospital have been almost free from it because many of them have had their children vaccinated in the hospital. The first vaccinations were done over three years ago and since then there has been an ever increasing demand for them.

Scarlet fever also has been very fatal but unfortunately the cost of vaccinating against it would in some families be equal to a two month's income for the entire family. We have to step and think when we make comparisons. We must remember that in America during the past ten years the mortality from Scarlet Fever has been less than one percent while in China it is often as high as 40%.

Doctor Tai with the senior male nurse of the hospital brings back rather startling reports of the lack of medical care in Shensi. No doctors of any sort whatever in many parts. Some ignorant, uneducated men are available in places who deal almost entirely in superstitious wares. The nights were made sleepless with the beating of gongs to lure back spirits about to leave the bodies of the sick.

Sometimes they go to an ignorant keeper of a drug store of roots, herbs, and many other unspeakable products of the vegetable and animal kingdom. They say we have a child sick. Give us some medicine to take home. They are desperate and must do something. They have bought drugs to keep in their homes and ignorantly give these in their desperation to do something, anything, and parents often themselves give their own children medicine which becomes instead of a cure the cause of their own children's death.

The Fenchow hospital has the men trained and in training who can change the whole face of a situation like this in an area larger than the state of Ohio. These men wait the call of someone in overflowing America to show that there is hope yet in life and that it is possible to break up a bondage so dark that we can not adequately picture it.

PERCY T. WATSON.

THE WEST ROAD.

One of the most significant steps taken in the West Road work during the past year was the dividing of the field into nine districts and the appointment of a Chinese superintendent for each. Very providentially a number of our own men completed their theological work at Shantung Christian University and returned during the year. They had already worked as local pastors in the Fenchow field and were thus ready at once to step into these places of larger leadership. Furthermore we were fortunate enough to secure Rev. Y. C. Kuan who had just completed a Sabbatical year of study at the University. He is a man of some fifty years and has had long experience in our North China Mission work. Thus within a few months our staff of field superintendents was increased from three to nine.

Three main factors made this step the indispensable. Mr. Pye's death in January brought discouragement and uncertainty among the pastors. He had been their leader and friend, in most cases from the very time they first entered the Christian life. Besides there was the financial retrenchment incident to decreased income from America. Lastly a very bitter anti-Christian propaganda developed especially in Shensi. Most of these men doing country work have had little more than a grammar school education followed by three years at the Bible School. Likewise they were new in the Christian faith. Mr. Pye gone, the churches' resources cut down, when the student bands came threatening violence and saying "Close up, the church is done", they were about ready to agree. Then came these newly chosen District Superintendents, fresh from the University, able to meet the students in argument, ready with new plans, anxious gradually to weld the men of the district into a real working group. Each district now has its own annual meeting which gives opportunity for fellowship and encouragement. Several districts are doing evangelistic band work. Other plans are under way for cooperative endeavour. Thus instead of defeat there is marked advance.

It has been voted to give these District Superintendents the power to hold services of communion and baptism. This is also most timely coming as it does when there is much opposition to foreigners and when the Chinese church is ready for new responsibility.

In the years past while waiting for able leaders to be developed and trained, Mr. Pye was compelled to spend months each year travelling among the country churches, supervising, counselling, holding baptismal services. Now most of this work falls to the Superintendents. However we still want to bear our share of the hardships incident to the field work. Therefore during the year Timothy Cheng and I have pretty thoroughly covered the field, having visited all the nine districts. In the spring months we visited the Southern part of our Shensi field. During the fall a long trip was made among the churches

America he has been pushing his work along four lines: 1. Daily Vacation Bible Schools. 2. Schools for Illiterates. 3. Sunday Schools. 4. Training Classes for Lay Leaders.

Two years ago a small beginning was made with Daily Vacation Bible Schools. This past summer the number was greatly increased, there being some 35 schools with almost a hundred volunteer teachers and more than a thousand children in attendance. The teachers were from the Fenchow Bible School and the Girls and Boys Middle Schools (High Schools). These young people came back after the summer most enthusiastic over their vari-



Mongol Horse-market at Yulinfu, just inside the Great Wall Thousands of half-wild ponies are brought here for sale. Yulinfu is the center of our Northern District.

farther north including those outside the Great Wall in Mongolia. Mr. Outerbridge who has come to Fenchow for agricultural work also made the circuit, partly for purposes of observation and partly to bring a message to these outlying districts that the church is seeking increasingly to serve in all possible ways. By the introduction of new methods, drought-resisting seeds, and plans for meeting insect pests, real and vital help can be brought to these farmer folk who constitute 9/10ths of our population.

It is significant in this connection that just recently a leader of the Kuo Min Tang the Nationalist Party) in speaking of the Christian Church in China said there were five things the church must do to meet the situation and one of these was to show an increased interest in the welfare of the farmers and workmen.

Timothy Cheng has charge of the work in religious education. Since his return from

ous experiences.

The schools for illiterates are part of the program of the National Association for Mass Education. They are being held in our various churches, usually have evening classes, and the purpose is to give the illiterate enough training so that they may write letters, read the Bible and the newspapers and thus have a share in the currents of new life running strong in China. The 1000 character books are used as texts. In China about one man in ten can read. The church cannot make much progress until people can read the Bible for themselves. Nor can the country be a real democracy with such a large illiterate population. Thus we are building for a better church and a better China. These schools are heartily approved even by those who question or oppose the church's general program. There have been 98 such schools in our field this year. We visited a church the other day where eight men from such an evening school have put down their names as probationers seeking further training for church member-

ship.

There are literally thousands of villages in our area. The Fenchow Bible School graduates an average of about ten men a year. Even if these villages could support Bible School graduates it would be impossible to supply them all. We need rather a great number of unpaid lay leaders, men who can have charge of Bible study classes in their own villages. Mr. Ch'eng hopes to open a great number of classes for training such lay teachers. During the slack months of winter the men can be gathered into the district centers and given courses in Bible, hygiene, etc., and then go back to their homes to pass on the "good news" to their neighbors. Three such schools were held this past winter. Next year we hope to have at least one in each district.

The lesson material for Sunday Schools is not entirely satisfactory. Much of it shows marks of having been brought over from the foreign materials. This will gradually be rectified and in the meanwhile Mr. Ch'eng is planning to open up a few schools in each district. Eventually he hopes that every church will have a thriving school and later still branch Sunday Schools can be opened in the villages around each church center.

As I sit here writing the bell is ringing for a mass meeting. To-day is set aside for the national observance of the Women's Movement. New days bring new ways and there is opening a real opportunity for work among women. Many of our churches do not have a single woman member. 90% of our total membership is male. This will change rapidly now. As we reach the women and the homes, we will be building real foundations in our church work. We have two bible schools for women on the West Road and a third may be opened soon. At Suei Te Chow where the largest enrollment in the past was about six or seven women, this year they have more applications than they have rooms for and already have enrolled some 25 women. Miss McConnaughey has been chosen as Secretary of this women's work for the whole field and is seeking to work out a program to meet these new opportunities.

Another important forward step is in the medical work. For years Dr. Watson has been training men and getting ready to do extension work on the West Road. Shorthanded in medical staff and busy building the

MING I MIDDLE SCHOOL.

The late Ernest Dewitt Burton, when Chairman of the China Educational Commission, said that the fundamental purpose of Christian education in China is to make the largest possible contribution to China's welfare; and to be ready to make any adjustments of policy or practice which at any time may be necessary to achieve this end. Just how large or small our contribution to China has been I am not prepared to say, but I do think we have been willing to make any adjustments of both policy and practice that have seemed to be for the welfare of China. In our Middle School, we have made religious subjects and chapel attendance elective; we have done all in our power to have the school registered with the Government; we have more and more turned the entire control of the school over to the Chinese, until now it surely cannot be said to be a foreign school.

We now have a student body of one hundred and fifteen students, coming from five different provinces. Five come from Chihli, six from Shensi, three from Shantung, one from Chekiang and the others from Shansi. The Shansi students come from many different cities including sixteen of the larger cities of the province. The bringing together of these young students from so many cities is a splendid piece of work. This is especially true in China where the family and local ties are so very strong.

hospital at Fenchow, not much field work has been possible. Now some of the boys he has been sending up through college and medical school are coming back. Dr. Watson took additional work in public health at Harvard while home on furlough. The time has now come when the work can begin to spread out into branch hospitals. This present spring Dr. Tai, our senior Chinese doctor, Mr. Hê, a nurse, and Mr. McLean, hospital business manager have been visiting a number of places in western Shansi and Shensi, studying the needs and making various investigations. As a result probably one branch hospital can be established soon and perhaps within a year another farther north on the Mongolian border.

Thus the Fenchow church is seeking new avenues of love and service in order to meet the needs and demands of the new day in China.

PAUL R. REYNOLDS.



THE CHURCH CHOIR FROM THE COEDUCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL THE GIRLS SCHOOL SHOWS IN THE BACKGROUND.

The students have complete charge of their dining room. Their food costs them one dollar and a half gold a month.

Last semester every student was given a thorough physical examination. Besides doing this, every morning the hospital sends a Chinese doctor to the school to treat minor ailments and discover any new diseases before they spread and cause an epidemic in the school. To my mind a very important factor in keeping the students healthy is the early morning run around the track followed by calisthenics and games. This is compulsory for all students and takes place every morning from six-fifteen to six-thirty-five. Then there is just time to get ready for breakfast which comes at seven o'clock. There are also the competitive games every afternoon from four-thirty until six o'clock. These are basketball, tennis, and soccer. We have two outdoor basketball courts, three tennis courts, and a soccer field. For competition the different teams play against the teachers, the Fenchow Government Middle School, the soldiers and sometimes the Taiku and Taiyuanfu schools. Last year our basketball team went to Taiyuanfu, the capital of this province, to play several of the schools there, winning every game by a wide margin.

In the National Health Essay Contest last year, one of our students won first prize with an essay "Health Conditions and Medical Facilities in My Home District and How to Improve Them." His essay was written in English.

In regard to co-education I wish to quote from a report by our principal, "No other Middle School is trying this experiment. So far the results have been very satisfactory. The boys and girls are working very hard to compete for the first places and the relations between them during the year have been most cordial and polite."

Formerly all of our graduates went to Yenching or Cheloo Universities, both of which are Christian institutions. Now they are admitted to all Universities, Government and Christian. They are going to which ever school has the strongest department in which they wish to major. Out of last year's class four of the graduates are now in Yenching University, three are in Cheloo, two are in the National University and one is in the Peking Teachers College.

SOME OBSERVATIONS OF A TEACHER OF ENGLISH.

As I think over the events of the past year I do not wonder that many of my friends have written asking, "Is teaching out there really worth while? Does it warrant postponing your college work for two years?" After being on the field only a year I would not hesitate to say that it is certainly worth while although during the past year there has been almost continual fighting, first in the

Our principal, Mr. Chang, has spent two and a half years of post-graduate study in Chicago and Columbia Universities. He came back to us in the middle of last year, so that this is really his first year of active responsibility. We have in our school thirteen Chinese fulltime teachers, three part-time Chinese teachers and three foreign English teachers. This is Miss Beach's first year. Mr. Yale came in the last part of last year.

Practically as soon as Mr. Chang reached Fenchow he began making inquiries about the possibility of registering our school with the Government. In spite of many difficulties he finally succeeded in getting an examiner from the Provincial Board of Education to come to our school. This Board has approved our registration papers and has sent them to Peking to the National Board of Education. We feel confident that a favorable reply will soon be received. One of the requisites for registration is elective courses in Religious Education, so that we now have no compulsory courses in Religion. Also our morning chapel program has been changed to the following:-Monday,—a religious subject, Tuesday. social problems, Wednesday,—outside speakers or singing, Thursday—scientific problems, Friday—students day. Sunday morning service is also elective. I should estimate that between a fourth and a half of the students attend. It is a larger percentage than at the beginning. It is not bad when you consider that only a little over half of the students are Christians. Someone has said that if the dominant student leadership is Christian you have a Christian school. If that is true, there is no doubt that our school is Christian.

This coming May we are to celebrate our tenth anniversary. We believe that there has been ten years of progressive growth.

ERWIN HERTZ.

north and now in the south. But this situation has affected us very little. Our mail has come through a bit slow at times, and we have had a few exciting incidents such as the digging of trenches around our city, but nothing has come of it. We hear rumors of war from the south but the work goes on here in the usual manner with no signs of any anti-foreign feeling.

Some of the missions in the south have turned over their stations and work to the native Christians. How soon such action will take place in the north no one would attempt to prophesy, but I think that all will agree that eventually it will take place. In our English work I feel that it will be different. The years to come ought to bring an increased desire for educational workers especially if some exchange relationship could be developed. Carleton, Oberlin, and Ginnell have already established contacts with middle schools in China. These colleges are not only aiding a worthy cause but are giving their representatives a traveling fellowship. By a travel ing fellowship I mean the education that one gains from his contact with Oriental life, as well as the advantages of such a trip to and from China. The Chinese have a proverb, "One seeing is worth a hundred readings." We so often write of the work and what has been accomplished that I thought it might be of interest to describe some of the advantages that China can contribute to us.

I think the outstanding thing is what we can learn from our contacts with the Chinese people. In school work we have a real chance to study the boys and try to understand their problems. Two years is almost too short a time to draw many conclusions, still I find that many of my former ideas of the Chinese were prejudiced. It is too bad that more of our college students do not have the chance to see China and her people except through the eyes of the newspaper, which so often give wrong impressions.

During vacation times we have a chance to see more of the people and country in which we live. Mr. Hertz and I took advantage of the vacation at New Year's time this year and planned a trip to Yulinfu in the northern part of Shensi. Our mission field covers an area slightly smaller than the state of Minnesota. Parts of three provinces are included in this territory: Shansi, Shensi,



THE MIDDLE SCHOOL BOYS ARE HAVING A FLAG-RAISING ON CHINESE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THE BUILDING AT THE RIGHT IS ONE WING OF THE RECITATION HALL WHILE THE OTHERS

ARE DORMITORIES AND DINING-ROOMS.

and a small part of Inner Mongolia. After some little hesitating due to the reports of bandits in Shensi, we left with two mules, a driver, and a student to act as interpreter.

There is a great deal of truth in the saying, "One half of the world knows but little how the other half lives." Even living in Fenchow I but dimly realized the conditions that existed in this section. Poverty, as the western world knows it, cannot adequately describe conditions that we found. authorities in Shensi have placed such high taxes upon the people that most of them are forced to grow opium in order to raise the money. Opium is used quite freely and can be purchased for about two dollars an ounce. Here in Shansi it is against the law either to smoke it or raise it. The historians tell us that Shensi is the cradle of the ancient Chinese civilization. Although the present inhabitants have intermingled with the Mongols they are of the original Chinese stock. With these facts in mind it was of especial interest to see this country first hand.

Nearly all the country villages that cannot boast of a large city wall have some fortification on a near-by peak to which they can go in case of bandit raids. From a distance these walls and turrets reminded me of the pictures I have seen of the castles in Europe. As one gets closer the resemblance

ends, and we see only sunbaked brick with crude attempts made at fortification. There are usually a good many caves within the walls where the people can hide and bury whatever valuables they possess.

On our return journey from Shensi we traveled behind a caravan of girls who had been bought in the south and were being taken into Shansi or Chihli to be re-sold. Thirty dollars was the highest price paid for a girl, we were told. Can you imagine such things going on so close to us and yet our being unable to prevent it! Christian ministering and teaching is doing a great deal to help such conditions, but we find that when money is scarce families often times sell their daughters.

However, Shensi is only one place of interest. Through Mr. Hummel of Peking we found another spot of unusual interest—the Buddhist caves at T'ien Lung Shan. These are easy to get to and are but fifty miles or so from Fenchow. I am told there is only one other such group of caves in China. We counted twenty four caves but only fifteen were accessible. These were cut out of the solid rock and contain many beautiful and unusual carvings. Some of the

FARTHER AFIELD.

The following facts taken from the Christian Science Monitor regarding foreigners in China are of interest at the present time.

Washington.—The number of Americans in China and the value of American investments in China were given in the House of Representatives by J. Mayhew Wainwright (R.), Representative from New York.

The information which was obtained from the State Department, set forth the total number of Americans in China as approximately 12,000, including children. Of these

figures were at least forty feet high. We could only wonder at what might be seen in some of the other caves which we were unable to reach without the aid of ropes or ladders. Some of the caves date back to 581 A.D.

These are only a few things that make the summers and vacation times so full of interest. Yu Tao He, where we spend our summers, is situated a short distance from Fenchow. It is close to the mountains, and people from all parts of Shansi as well as some from the coast come to enjoy "the valley."

No article of this kind would be complete without mention being made of the Mien Shan Mountains. They take the place that is filled by our Grand Canyon of the Colorado in America. Here we have beautiful white pine forests, mountain gorges and lofty peaks. The Chinese, always appreciative of beauty, have built many temples along the mountain trails whose bells echo and re-echo in the canyons below.

I hope that no one will think that we have to leave Fenchow in order to find beauty and enjoyment, as our own compound and city offer both of these. Besides our contact with the Chinese a great deal of pleasure has come from the seven homes in the compound which have combined to make life for the English teachers one of joy and happiness. These are the reasons why I think it is a great opportunity to have such an experience, and I hope that my school boys have received as much good as I have. That however is not for me to judge.

ELLIS C. YALE.

about 6000 are missionaries and their children. About 2500 are in business, 580 in professional work; 365 in government service; 325 in the Chinese service; and 400 in occupations not specified. American citizens of the Chinese race number 1200, mostly at Hong Kong and Canton.

The chief center of American population is Shanghai, where there are about 4000 persons, more than half of whom are in the business community. There are 2000 Americans in the Tientsin consular district, 1300 in that of Hankow. 1000 in that of Nanking, 800 in that of Canton (exclusive of American citizens of Chinese race), 500 at Hong Kong. Other centers of American population include Foochow, Tsinan, Changsha, Chungking, etc.

During the past 20 years the American population has increased approximately three-fold.

The American population in China is exceeded only by the Japanese, Russian and British.

There are about 600 American firms in China. Half of this number are in Shanghai. The next most important centers for American business are Tientsin, Hankow, Hong Kong and Canton.

China's total foreign trade (sum of imports and exports) is about \$1,300,000,000,55 per cent of which represents imports. During the last 20 years China's trade has increased threefold, while during the same period the share of the United States in the trade of the country has increased fourfold.

Other American interests represented in China include banks, insurance companies and professional firms.

An estimate of the value of American investments of a commercial character in China is contained in a publication now in the press, entitled "Currency, Banking and Finance in China," by Dr. Frederick E. Lee, special agent of the Department of Commerce, who says:

"American investments in China of a commercial character—that is, excluding all such investments as those of the Rockefeller Foundation and properties of mission schools, colleges, hospitals, and stations—fall under four classes: (1) Bonds and securities of the Chinese Government; (2) Investments in

railway and other industrial enterprises; (3) Long term credits to Chinese Government or agencies; and (4) Investment in lands, buildings and equipment of American merchandising firms in China. These total conservatively \$66,300,000."

A Message From a Thousand Chinese Christians of Shanghai.

In February about a thousand Chinese Christians in Shanghai in a meeting to discuss the present situation in China addressed a message to their missionary co-workers there. The following paragraphs from it bring out its main points. It should be remembered in reading it that there are many denominations in China with widely varying policies, some retaining most of the control in the hands of the missionaries, and others placing it largely upon Chinese leaders. The American Board belongs to the latter class and here in Fenchow the responsibility and control is very largely Chinese.

"China is at present going through a gigantic upheaval, the main characteristics of which can be summarized as follows:

"A struggle for a stronger and freer national life.

"A struggle for a fuller and richer content in the life of the masses.

"A struggle for a more worthy place in the family of nations.

"A struggle towards a new cultural expression which will unite the best in our intellectual and spiritual life with the best in the modern scientific civilization.

"The four-fold struggle has penetrated every phase of Chinese life to-day and in its onward sweep profoundly affects every form of organized effort in the country. We, Chinese Christians in Shanghai, feel acutely the challenge of this present hour. Already among us two definite trends have been greatly accentuated.

"More than ever before, there stirs in the heart of the Chinese Christian Church the desire to find its own soul and to live its own life.

"More than ever before, the Chinese Christian Church is experiencing a compelling sense of obligation to assume responsibility for carrying on the Christian movement in China even though its leaders are fully conscious of their unpreparedness for the task.

"In this crucial experience through which we are passing, we need the continued ecoperation of the older Christian communions of the West and of our missionary co-workers in China. None better than ourselves realize our unpreparedness to carry on a Christian movement which thus far has been fostered largely by the churches of the West.

"We invite you to identify yourselves fully (1) with the Chinese people, in accepting the risk involved in the voluntary surrendering of your extraterritorial status and (2) with the Chinese church, by merging your present mission organizations with it, thus bringing directly to the church the gift of all your knowledge and experience.

"As followers of Christ, the Prince of Peace and Goodwill shall not missionaries and Chinese Christians unite in undertaking the ministry of sympathy, understanding and reconciliation in the midst of strained relationships of all kinds?

"Above all, let us unite before God in a humble and penitent spirit and examine ourselves as to:

"How truly Christian our own individual lives are and. . . :

"How well prepared we are to make a worthy Christian contribution to the great human needs around us today.

"Extraordinary occasions in life call for prompt and adventurous adjustments. The whole Christian movement in China is to-day facing such an occasion. We, therefore, urge:

by missionaries, either through deputations going back to their home countries or through other means, calling for an immediate readjustment in treaties with China on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty.

That the mission boards send immediately representatives to China to work out with Christian leaders in this country definite measures for the placing of all branches of Christian work under the administrative charge of Chinese Christian bodies.

"That responsible missionary and church leaders in China, in the meanwhile, get toget-

FENCHOW CHURCH INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE REPORT 1926.

Report to the Annual meeting of the Fenchow Christian Church.

This year the Industrial Committee members set the task of finding out as much as possible about the local economic conditions. They felt that no intelligent effort could be made toward helping the condition of the people here unless we first know their present actual conditions. As the first step toward this we prepared a survey form and with the help of Mr. Wang Chun Wu and of many pastors and church members these forms are now being filled in.

While it is too early to give any idea of the detailed information which this survey is giving, some conclusions can already be reached. In the first place it seems apparent that, in the area covered by the influence of the Fenchow church, there is little industrial work. Moreover, the places where there is prospect of future industrial work are scattered and the development in greater part will come naturally with the unification of China and the resultant development of her natural resources. It would, therefore, seem to the committee that the place of the church in this development would be one of fostering cooperative and just relationships among all groups of men who will be involved therein, rather than in any direct effort toward their development. While this side of the problem in Fenchow and the outlying districts is now a very small one, the church should never lose sight of it, and should take steps to prepare itself for the time of greater need.

The survey indicates that the two main economic activities here are those of agriculture and commerce. If we accept the maxim of "doing the greatest good for the greatest number" we will then bend our efforts toward trese. What can be done in the way of help-

her to work out ways and means toward this transfer of responsibility.

"In concluding this word to our missionary co-workers, we wish again to express to them our deep appreciation of the noble work which they have been carrying on in China, to assure them of our continued trust and affection, and to record herewith our conviction that they have a permanent and fruitful place in the service of Christ among our people,"

ing commercial endeavor is not very clear, though one suggestion is that through a commercial school for apprentices, an effort can be made to work out a harmony of older Chinese methods and the newer western methods with an emphasis on business ethics.

The greatest necessity of course is in agricultural improvement, and for this we are fortunate in having Mr. Outerbridge here to work on this problem. Besides great work to be done on seed selection and improvement of the crops, work can be done toward improving the livestock and increasing their economic value, toward better and more productive breeding of chickens, and toward the introduction of fruit and nut trees. This would be in agreement with present American methods, where investigation of poorly developed regions shows that those farmers who rely on grains only are the poorest and the first to fail in famine times, while those who in addition to grains have a few animals or chickens or a small orchard can usually get through hard times. Something can also be done toward helping wider introduction of mulberry trees and silk worn cultivation, and toward helping such winter occupations as basket weaving, mat weaving, making of wool thread and the like where raw materials for such are available.

There is no one way in which the economic condition of the people can be raised. The improvement of living conditions is a slow matter, depending as much on general education and the desire to attain new standards as upon the introduction of new and better methods. It would also seem wise for the church to bend its energies to the doing of those things which are not already being done in the region. The church should be the leader not the follower. For instance the weaving of cotton cloth and the making of cotton stockings is already a well started business here, so why spend church energy in merely widening this field which will widen to its natural limit within a very short time.

One other thing which this committee has done this year has been to act as sort of agent for the China International Famine Relief Commission in investigating and trying to establish an experimental Cooperative Credit Scriety near here. Our first attempt was not a success because it was found that conditions in Chihli province which had governed the making of the regulations were not the same as conditions here, the main reason being the higher standard of living in Shansi. With

THE FREICHT-TRAINS OF SHENSI.

The Caravan trains which have connected the far-reaching stretches to the West, have always had a curious fascination for us Westerners! On a recent trip to Yu Lin Fu ten days to the north west of Fenchow-one saw more than the usual number of camel trains. The camels are at their best in February. Their long and heavy coats of fur look as though no of goods seen going north west, the greater bulk of which was unbleached muslin from Germany, Japan and other parts of China. On the banks of the Yellow river these bolts were piled up quite as one sees them on some large wharf at home. Other things seen in notable quantities were indigo dye from Germany, being sold in some quantities here now because it can be sold more cheaply than that produced



THE GOBI DESERT SANDS ARE DRIFTING DOWN INTO CHINA. EVEN THE GREAT WALL CANNOT SHUT THEM OUT. THE SAND HAS HERE DRIFTED OVER A FORTY FOOT CITY WALL AND INTO THE CITY ON THE OTHER SIDE,

cold weather could ever really smite them. There were numbers of large cream colored ones very rarely seen here, some of them stately and handsome enough to have been the carriers of the Magi. On the first day's journey we met six hundred in one train, all carrying wool, purchased they told us by a Russian to be sent to Germany. Each animal carried about 300 catties or 400 lbs. making a right goodly amount altogether. The smaller trains which we constantly met were also carrying wool, hides, soda and a gelatinous dough string made out of bean flour.

The return trip afforded a greater variety

these facts in mind, and with the benefit of the experience of four Fenchow delegates to the third annual Cooperative Credit Society meeting held in Tinghsien, Chihli, last fall it is hoped that this experimental socitey will shortly be established within a few miles of Fenchow.

by the laborious process used here; sun-maid raisins from U.S.A.: Sunlight-soap made by a British firm in Japan; Milk-maid brand condensed milk; Asiatic oil, foreign candles, grain, matches from the Fenchow match factory, paper, shovels and plowshares being sent up to the tracts in Mongolia which are being opened up for cultivation, and last but not least boxes and boxes of cigarettes.

And all this in spite of wars and rumors of wars! The camel trains go slowly but we met them every day. At might too, if one slept near the "big road" the deep tones of their bells and the flute like notes of some of the little camel boys, as they sang to keep themselves awake during the long nights under the stars, either awoke one to full consciousness or intensified one's dreams of Oriental skies.

GRACE E. McConnaughey.



Women shelling walnuts, the boxes in the back are filled with meats ready for shipment.

FENYANG WALNUTS.

The county of Fen Yang, of which Fenchow is the county seat, is one of the four chief walnut producing centers in North China. Ten years ago, however, the trees here grew practically wild, no attempt being made to cultivate them, and no nuts being shipped away. At about that time the Tientsin buyers became interested, due no doubt to the fact that the Watsons and the Pyes had been sending each year sacks of nuts to their friends at the coast. From very small shipments for the few years thereafter, this trade has grown rapidly until last fall over \$400,000.00 worth were shipped from Fenchow, and it is estimated that the yearly increase is now about 20%.

In the year 1922 the American growers began to feel the effect of the China exports, and the California Walnut Grower's Association sent its secretary, Mr. Thorp, to investigate the local situation. Later Mr. C. A. Reed, a specialist from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, came with Mr. J. L. Buck of Nanking, likewise investigating the present production and the future possibilities. As the result of these visits Congress was induced to levy an import tax of four cents a pound on Chinese unshelled walnuts and twelve cents a pound on shelled ones. In spite of this, the production locally had continued steadily to grow.

The Fenyang variety of walnut tree is very easy to grow. Whereas the California tree is killed by hard frosts and needs plently of rainfall or irrigation, the one here will stand a temperature as low as 20 degrees below zero, and will live through a year with as little as five inches of rainfall. In the past these trees were grown, as they sprang up from the roots, for shade, and the nuts used in the home. Planting from seed was not considered feasible and this practice did not become general until after Dr. Watson demonstrated the practicability of this method some seven years ago. The disadvantage of the local walnut as compared to the California one is the longer time it takes to reach the bearing age—seven or eight years as compared to three or four.

By far the greater quantity shipped to Tientsin are the shelled ones, graded in four classes: wholes, halves, quarters and pieces. The first three grades are exported, while the pieces are shipped to Manchuria to be pressed into a cooking oil for making of cakes and pastries. The shelling of these each fall gives many women and older men a profitable occupation. At Tientsin these nuts are usually repacked for export to America, Japan or Europe, in accordance with the regulations for import of the country to which they are shipped.

What the development of this walnut production means to the farmers here is easily

AS THE DAYS COME AND CO.

THE HOSPITAL.

The proof for this issue of Fenchow is being read in Tientsin where several members of the station are waiting further developments in the political situation. Shansi like other parts of China is being evacuated by the foreigners and the mission work and property turned over entirely to the Chinese. There is no value in trying to give any idea of the situation here. The daily telegraphic reports will do that. No one knows what turn events may take, whether for better or for worse.

* * * * *

We regret that the February number of the Fenchow will be so late in reaching our readers—indeed it may never reach them. The publishers were unable to get the postoffice to send it until finally on April first it was mailed to Fenchow. On that day the first group left Fenchow for Tientsin!

* * * * *

The seven nurses of the Harwood Hospital who took the national examinations of the Nurses Association of China in January all passed. This is the first class of nurses to complete the course of training. There are three in the spring division of the class. One of this group is to take up Public Health nursing in the city and surrounding villages, an-

imagined. The farmer who does not have to depend entirely upon his one crop of grain, but has a crop of walnuts to either supplement his grain crop, or to fall back upon in case of failure of that crop, is economically well off. What this may mean in some cases is illustrated by an example Mr. Pye told of, "An old farmer friend of mine, who lives some ninety miles north of Fenchow, has all his life long had the greatest difficulty in making a bare living out of his little mountain farm; but two years ago, with his new market, he was able to sell his walnuts for five hundred dollars. This means that today he and his wife, in their late sixties, are able to enjoy most of the necessities, it not many of the luxuries of life."

W. A. McLean.

other is to study anaesthesia, preparatory to acting as assistant anaesthetist in the Fenchow Hospital.

* * * * *

Twenty one young men applied for admission to the spring class of nurses in the Harwood Hospital. After careful physical examinations by a committee of physicians the entrance examination will be taken and six will be chosen for the preliminary course. Of the group applying, two live in Tungchow near Peking, one in Liu Lin Chen on the Yellow River and two are from Chou Cheng, a three days' journey south of Fenchow.

* * * *

This month the nurses were given the Dick test and those who were susceptible to Scarlet Fever have been given the Anti Toxin treatment. Physical examinations are given to all annually.

* * * *

During the New Year vacation evening services were held every Sunday evening in the hospital chapel. The hospital servants filled the room and entered with spirit into the singing and worship.

* * * * *

Dr. Curran has been granted a scholarship at the Peking Union Medical College for six weeks beginning the first of April. One of our Chinese doctors, Dr. Wang, is also spending the month of April there taking an intensive course on the eye. One of the fine things being done by this institution in China is the granting of such scholarships to either Chinese or foreign doctors in China which enables them to spend a longer or a shorter time working along any chosen speciality. Expenses are paid including travel and the very best that science offers is presented.

For six months the hospital has been bringing up a baby girl who has become a great credit to her nurses and better than a health chart in showing what proper care does. The father refuses to sell his baby though he has had requests from several people with an offer as large as fifty dollars.

Mr. Liu Fa Cheng, head of the Social Service department of the hospital, spent January in Shanghai in conference with the Y.M.C.A. who want his services as General Educational Secretary for Shansi. It has been

* * * *

arranged that he shall divide his time equally between the hospital and the Y.M.C.A. While working under the latter he will make five cities his successive headquarters, Fenchow being one of them.

* * * * *

Mr. Liu came back with all the latest Christian and Public Health Literature and full of many ideas for branching out in needed lines. With his return the final organization of the Hospital Social Service was perfected. There is now a central committee consisting of himself, Mr. Chiang of the Church Y.M.C.A. and others including several city ladies who will give their time without compensation.

* * * *

The anniversary of the dedication of the Hospital is to be an annual event with program, health work and open doors to all visitors. In connection with it this year there will be a Children's Health Conference with various exhibits, of which we can tell more in our next issue.

* * * * *

Among the patients is a Japanese woman and her little girl, the family of the Japanese director of the coal and iron mines at Hsiao I, ten miles from Fenchow.

* * * * *

Four Caesarean operations were performed within twelve days in February, one case being from the city, another from a day's journey away, a third two days, and a fourth three days.

* * * *

The increase in the total number of patients last year from January to January was 38%, that in anti-Christian and anti-foreign times.

* * * * *

The Hospital Mother's Meetings opened again on March twelfth with a crowded room. The nurses assisted by several school-girls gave a health play showing the importance of isolation in contagious diseases and Dr. Wang gave a talk along a similar line. The meeting was the dedication of the splendid equipment of tables, chairs, benches and curtains presented by Miss Beach's home church in Dubuque, Iowa, for the social service room.

Mr. Outerbridge gave the staff and the patients an evening's pleasure in looking at his lantern slide pictures.

* * * * *

The following paragraph is quoted from a letter written in English by a Chinese doctor who received scholarship aid while in medical school from the Fenchow medical funds. After graduation he had an interneship and about three years training on the staff of the Fenchow Hospital.

"Thank you very much for your pretty Christmas card to me. . . . I am in charge of the women's surgical, gynecological and ear, nose and throat cases. We have many interesting cases and foreign patients here. Two days ago I did a foreign patient who has acute mastoid. He is getting on nicely. Today two foreigners came up from Tsingtao asking me to take out the tonsils. You would be surprised to hear that I can do a tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy in ten or fifteen minutes. One time I had five tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy cases at one time and the operations only took about an hour and a half.

"Last two weeks we had seven gastroenterostomy operations and they are all doing fine. We have three foreign nurses and thirtyfive boy and girl student nurses and four Chinese and four foreign doctors.

"I do hope Fenchow Hospital is going and doing the best for poor Shansi men and women. I am still praying for my old friend, Fenchow Hospital. Your kindness and helpfulness to me I will never forget in my life. Please write to me when you have time."

* * * *

At the present time in five different provinces of China ten Chinese doctors are working who have had either scholarship aid or hospital experience and in most cases both advantages through our hospital. When one considers that about 50% of medical education is in practical hospital experience after the M.D. is secured, that branch of work cannot be too much emphasized. On the other hand as the cost of a medical education would be a greater annual expenditure than the entire annual income of perhaps 95% of the population of Shansi, the importance of scholarship aid in medical school is very evident. One



THE FIRST WINDMILL IN SHANSI SHOWS OVER THE TOP OF THE HOSPITAL WALL.

of the Chinese doctors who received scholarship aid and later on his practical hospital experience in this hospital is now associate professor of Anatomy in the Rockefeller Medical School in Peking. He has been sent twice to America by the Rockefeller Foundation for further post-graduate study.

THE WOMEN'S SCHOOL.

Yes, we're all back at work again, such a happy, busy family! We miss tremendously the thirteen students who graduated last December, that is, those of them who didn't return and enter the two years of higher primary. And we have a fine group of new students in to fill up the ranks again to just the number we had last year, forty. They have such a funny time trying to get acquainted with our school customs and regulations, such as standing in their places at chapel till all can make their bows together to the teacher who is leading that day, and taking baths once a week, and living by the bell which wakes them in the morning, calls them to meals and classes during the day, and puts them to bed at night. But there are always many helping hands and voices to direct or admonish, and they get on surprisingly well.

IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Middle School girls enjoyed a tea given recently by Miss Beach and Miss Horn. Miss Janet Watson one of the guests did much to help everyone have a good time.

A meeting of much interest, sponsored by the Student Union of Fenchow, was held on March the eighth. It was in honor of the World Women's Day. Students and teachers made short speeches. The signs posted about the building were of special significance. A few read thus:

Ten Thousand Years to the emancipated woman!

Equal education for man and woman! .

Liberty of contracting marriages for men and women!

Opposition to marrying secondary wives and buying concubines.

Opening up of social intercourse between men and women!

Woman suffrage!

Ten Thousand Years to the emazcipation of Chinese Women!

Ten Thousand Years to the World Revolution.

Opposition to mistreating daughters-inlaw.

Last term we carried on some very interesting discussion groups, and from the enthusiasm shown in signing up for this term, the work promises to be even more successful. We are to have three groups in middle school, and others in the grades.

IN GENERAL.

Recently in Rome the Pope consecrated as Bishops the first ten Chinese to be so appointed. One of these ten who had formerly been a priest in this locality is to return shortly to Fenchow where he will have his headquarters. He is endeavoring to buy a suitable location of about seven acres where he plans to establish an extensive plant.

Dr. Hemingway left Taiku early in March to join his family in Oberlin, Ohio where they will be for the year.

Mr. Edward Vardon stopped in Fenchow on his way from Lanchowfu, Kansu where the office of the Salt Gabelle of which he was in charge had been closed by the Kuominchun. He reported that every consideration was shown him personally. Lanchowfu which is seventeen days west of here has a hospital, the only one between here and Persia.

. Many would doubtless like some report of political and war conditions here in Shansi, but events take place so rapidly and often so unexpectedly that in the nearly three months that elapse between sending the Fenchow to the Press in Tientsin and getting it into the hands of our readers in America, the situation would probably be entirely changed. magazines are printing very reliable articles on Chinese affairs and the newspapers have as full and reliable reports as most of the news published. We were astonished however to read in a Minnesota paper that we and other Minnesota people have left our stations! At present everything is as usual and it is possible that the turn of events may keep it so.

An unprecedented number of snowfalls this winter with rain early in March and a snow-storm the eleventh has kept down the price of flour and keeps people happy. As the Chinese phrase it they "will eat wheat" this year, not famine substitutes.

The Ladies' House entertained at their annual New Year's Eve party on the last night of the foreign old year. Miss Dizney of the Taiku hospital and the two Oberlin English teachers, Mr. Monty Doane and Mr. "Pete" Ingalls came over to help us celebrate.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lewis was the guest of the McLeans during the Christmas holidays of the North China American School in T'unchow.

Alma Roisum and Sandy Beach spent the Chinese New Year's vacation visiting in Peking.

Mr. Doane of Taiku spent his vacation in Fenchow as the guest of the McLeans and Watsons.

The Reynolds family leave Fenchow March 30th for furlough in America. They will spend the summer visiting their families and attending young peoples conferences, and will spend next winter in New York City where Mr. Reynolds has a fellowship at Union Theological Seminary.

The Hertz family will return to America this spring, too, leaving Fenchow the end of April.

William Watson is rapidly establishing his reputation as the most successful hunter around here. He has brought home many rabbits and recently brought in a bustard or wild turkey, a bird that is very difficult to shoot.

The trenches which were being dug around the city were abandoned over the New Year and it is not expected that they will ever be finished. The portions dug by men from the city unaccustomed to such work have fallen in many places already.

Mr. Outerbridge is using his motorcycle a good deal in trips to nearby churches, and recently he made a trip to Yutze to inquire into the whereabouts of some freight.

The North China Mission sent a practically unanimous cable to the U.S. government endorsing the one sent by the National Christian Council from Shanghai urging revision of unequal treaties and the abolition of the rights of extraterritoriality.

This month has brought another gift of \$500.00 for the evangelistic work from our friend, Miss Margaret Wilder, of Newton, Mass. It comes at a time when we are desperately in need of all the help our friends can give if the work is to go forward with strength and power thru this year of 1927, and we are most grateful for her generous and continued interest.

We wish to acknowledge also the following gifts toward the Scholarship Fund for "West Road" children:

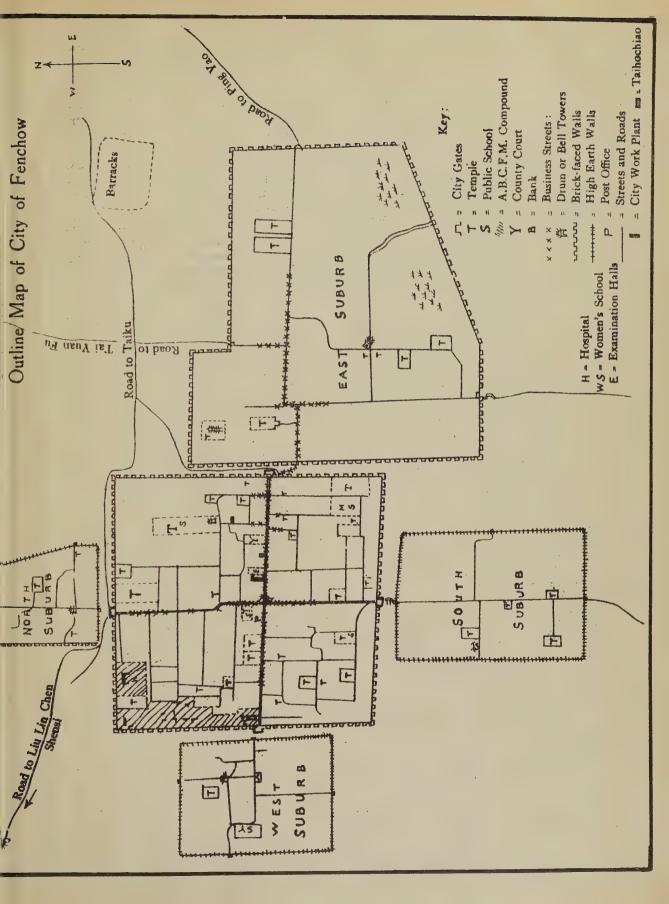
Eliz. Skinner Hubbard Bible Class,	
Second Congregational Church.	
Holyoke, Mass.	\$ 5.00
Dr. Delphine Hanna, Oberlin, Ohio.	
Miss Natalie Sawyer's Class. Phillips	
Church, Watertown, Mass	5.50
Entre Nous Club, Y.W.C.A., Syracuse,	
N. Y	50.00

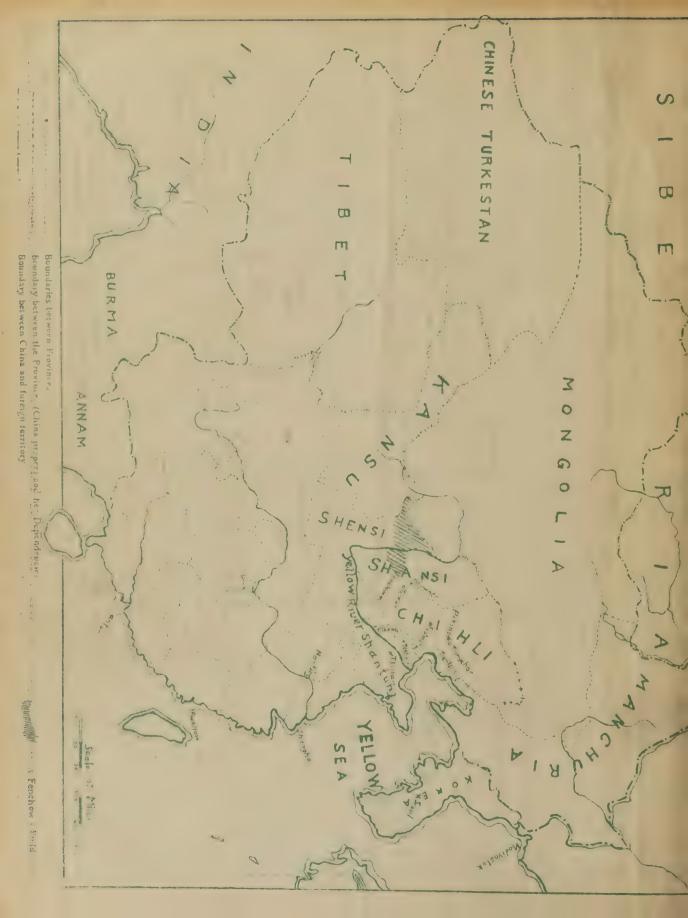
N. Y.	······	35.00
Worcester,	North, Association, Wor-	
cester,	Mass.	41.69

Entre Nous Club Y W C A Syramso

	ry Dep			Eden	
C	hurch, W	'altham,	Mass	*******	20.00
	William				

We would also make special acknowledgment of a fine box which arrived just at Christmas time, 144 cakes of Guest Ivory Soap (!!), from Mr. H. C. Mather, Suffield, Conn. Now that's a box as is a box, and you'd think so too if you'd 'a' seen a little laddie from a mountain village, who has come into the Women's School with his mother, being cleaned up the other day. He's all of seven, and I'll venture to say it was his first bath!





FENCHOW



Vol. IX.

December, 1928

No. 3.

MRTCA ZNF VIIIS

Under the auspices of

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

Organized 1810; Incorporated 1812; Massachusetts Headquarters: 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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RECRUITS REQUESTED FOR 1929

One Board appointee, man, to be Treasurer for the Station. One English Teacher for Middle School from Carleton College.

Vol. IX.

Fenchow, Shansi, China, December, 1928.

No. 3

"THE FENCHOW"

Published by the Station several times each year

Editorial Board:

Leonard M. Outerbridge, Jean A. Curran, M.D., Everett A. Sandburg.

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MORE WEST ROAD JOTTINGS. AUTUMN 1928

Shih Chuang Chen. Aug' 25.

have had my hearts desire—to sleep on Mrs Chang's great flat roof here in this village set in the foot hills, when the moon was riding high. When we arrived we found that the Bible woman Mrs. Wang had not received my letter and was out in another village seeing a school girl whom she wanted to have go down to Fenchow to school. I wonder how many girls and women that one woman has brought to us anyway! The result of her being away was that we were brought here to Mrs. Chang's and I soon asked whether we might not sleep on the roof and here we are with all our possessions. A horse was sent for Mrs. Wang and she got in about ten, and came laboring up these steep stone stairs and we had a good visit in the moonlight, without disturbing Miss Senger in the least, for she did not know until morning that anyone had been up. I could'nt imagine when I was packing in the intense heat of Fenchow yesterday that I would ever need half of the warm things I was taking along, but we needed every bit of bedding last night and could have used more before morning. There is something stately about the march of the stars across the sky at night, and the air is wonderful. I can look back thru' the one break in the foothills to the east and still see the peaks of the mountains seen from our Fenchow wall, which tells me I am not very far away yet.

As usual I am put to shame with their wonderful hospitality here. It is a busy time of year, but the husband has given of his time freely to help with the cooking, so that Mrs. Chang might have more time with us, the two little boys are such nice little chaps and anticipate our every want. Nuts are just beginning to be harvested and we have blanched nuts fixed with pork and mushrooms. I wish I might learn to make some of these dishes before going home!

The village president Mr. Jen has been to call and we have been to his home. Every time I am here I am more impressed with what it means to have a fine young man like that interested in all the activities of the church here. His little girls were getting ready to go down to Fenchow to school. They had had their boxes re-lacquered and they were getting a good sunning out in the court yard before their clothes were packed.

There were more people in church this morning than could be seated. The women filled the kang and finally the men had to move off the benches and stand to make room for more women. I see where I am to have a rest from much speking. They have heard Miss Senger at Summer conference and want to hear her again. She gave a good talk this morning and was well understood for the most part.

Sept. 1 Kuan Chia Tsuei.

Again on a roof at nearly sunset time.

We have joined Mr. Shih and his party who are bound for Yü Lin Fu. There is a litter carrying Miss Wang, who goes to teach in the Government girls' school in that city; eight mules and donkeys carrying cloth and rope, and the four mules we are riding. I was not loathe to have Mr. Shih attend to the Yellow river crossing. It is so much easier for a Chinese man to attend to the customs men and the soldiers than for a foreign woman. The river was low and it was not even exciting. Miss Senger's old white horse did object to making the leap which landed him it the old boat. I don't blame him. It does not look seaworthy, but finally we were all across, packs on again, litter hoisted to the backs of mules, Miss Wang safely in, only to be stopped by soldiers, with the demand that all packs be taken off again, and litter taken off and searched. I don't know what they thought they might find. They imposed a slight fine and we were off again. I guess it was mostly to satisfy their curiosity as to what we had.

Had a splendid talk with Mr. Shih this morning. His one year at Yen Ching after seventeen years of work, has done much for him. He is especially impressed with the vice-president Mr. Wu. He has written a little book on the Lord's Prayer which Mr. Shih says he will show me when we reach Yü Lin. He said he never dreamed that the Lord's prayer had so much meaning until he read that book. Mr. Wu must be a man with genuine humility coupled with splendid learning. Contacts with men like that will enrich his services greatly. It will mean much to Mr. Kao to go out with a man like Mr. Shih for his first work. I can scarcely believe that he is the little boy who came in with his mother when she entered woman's school fourteen years ago. We had a good visit together this afternoon when in coming over the last long mountain, he and I took a short-cut, which the animals could not take, and as we picked our way down we made good use of the time. He is a nice lad. It is interesting to see how Mr. Shih makes contacts all along the way. Everyone likes him and that is why with his fearlessness and his endurance in walking long distances he has made such a good pioneer in this north country.

I have just stopped to count the men and boys who have come up on this inn roof to watch me write. There are forty. They close in so closely that I can not see out, so I have asked for a patch of sky and they have given me a man's length and ask if that is enough. I could fain use more for the hills and the cloud effects are alluring. On top of one of the high hills I can see the "lodge in the cucumber patch" (only it's watermellon) standing out against the blue sky. Is there anything, I ask you, more blue than a China sky cut off by a bluff or the walls of a canyon!

September 3. Li Chia Kou.

On the edge of the desert. To the right hand sand dunes; to the left the river and ahead the trail to Yü Lin Fu.

We have stopped in this inn by the side of the trail, and I have come out with some little village girls to watch the sunset. A log presented itself in just the right position for our seat. Of course there must be the burden and heat of the day, but just would'nt it be nice if the world were made with just mornings and evenings! I love them! We have been starting long before dawn these last two mornings. As we swung out of the inn courtyard this morning, the stars were so bright in the east, but not in the west where hung that great light, the moon; and later the flush of the eastern sun on the western mountains, was enough to make one create high resolves always to arise early and feel the glory of it.

We have seen wild ducks flying overhead today, and the came are getting their winter coat of fur. It is so soft. Autumn is here



Bound feet are fast disappearing in China but are still found in North Shensi

I am so glad that I took my leather coat. It feels good until nine o'clock or so mornings. We have the very nicest muleteers and such good strong mules that the trail is a perfect joy. My pack is very flat and I don't need to hang on, but can move about freely and read to Miss Senger from whatever angle she appears on her white steed. We are reading "Christ at the Round table" now and find it so stimulating. It is so nice to have her along, she is good company. When we got in today she said how would it be to have "rivels" for dinner and "rivels" we had. She and Mr. Shih were chief cooks, eggs were brought and flour which we had brought along produced (it can not be bought here) and with the meat which we bought in the market town yesterday and little local potatoes, we have had a wonderful meal. I went out to the outdoor stove and found them sitting in the inn window watching the pot boil. The stove is built outside so that in the summer they may sell right from pot to customer.

September 8. Yü Lin Fu.

We have been here long enough to see Mr. Shih get started in his work. I have been trying to analyze his success, and guess after all it is very simple. He loves folks, and with the measure he metes, it is measured to him again. We have made some very rewarding calls; enough to show me women of such a caliber as to make me want to put a Bible woman here as soon as possible.

September 12. At the "Peak of the three Gods", and under the shadow of the Great Wall.

All day we have been going in and out of Mongolia, if the great wall could be said to still mark the boundry between China and the Mongols. I got quite a thrill out of it at first, when I got off and walked for some distance on what is left of the wall, but by the time five o'clock arrived man and beast were ready to turn in to this village of three homes three li away from water. We were most careful not to use much to wash in, and then I told the little girl she might empty it in their own basin and wash her hands, but alas they had none. I never hope to see so much trackless sand. Hours and hours without seeing a living being or an abode of any sort. There is a majesty in it. Last night as we left Yü Lin and headed north we travelled forty li and passed only one village. We stayed with the muleteer in his home, a mud building set down not so far from a river which makes living All was so still after the there at all possible. days in the noisy city, and there is something in the air and the stretches of sand which "gets" me and sort of makes me want to get my living from battling with nature where she is not kindly to man. It is fur-coat-cold. His little girl had on a fur upper garment but no trousers at all so she had to sit on her feet to keep them warm. They gave us a raw carrot each to eat for our breakfast and since then we have been ploughing thru' sand and keeping within sight of the wall all day long. They have nothing here in the



Crossing the Yellow River

way of "eats" buts squash and beans. The winter will be a hard one for many people, because of lack of rains, even their potatoes and millet have been scorched by this pitiless sun.

Sept. 16.

Fu Ku Hsien, again on the banks of the Yellow river where we can look across into our own province, which makes us feel as tho' we were most home, altho' actually we are still ten

days away.

We arrived here this noon and found them in the midst of a service, so we slipped in and made no disturbance and the service went right on. I was glad to find a nice group of Christians, and was much surprised to see a foreign man there. He proved to be the man who is working with the China Inland Mission over across the river. He has been all alone for a year and is rather newly come to China, so was hungry to be with other foreigners and we asked him to stay for dinner with us. Soon his boy and our boy were busy in the kitchen and we had very commendable noodles within an hour.

This is the place where Mr. and Mrs. Shih worked for five or six years and where Mrs. Shih died. One can certainly feel their influence. I love the way they all speak of him. He is certainly "their Shih Hsien Sheng".

Sept. 17.

We have decided not to go to Na Kung Chen. It is really a great disappointment, for I wanted to see a really Mongol village inhabited with Mongol people. Today has been a thrilling day. We had a meeting with the church members this morning and then went to the home of a woman who came down and invited us. We must have been on the k'ang for an hour talking to her. The room filled up with people and k'ang with women and children, but in the midst of all that distraction, the woman sat right in front of Miss Senger-face to face tailorfashion and listened like a thirsty thirsty soul while Miss Senger told her more of prayer and the "Word of God" as she knows so well how to do.

This afternoon we heard people in the courtyard and I went out and found some twenty Government school girls come asking for a meeting. It was rather sudden, but there they were, so I took a picture and got them seated on benches in the courtyard and began telling them the story while Miss Senger collected herself a bit and made ready for the real address to them. I have never seen better attention given anywhere, and it was only the falling of dusk and the waiting of men asking for another meeting

in the ally outside the gate which made us close the meeting and send them home.

Off again and this time with a caravan of 18 animals in our train, two of them carrying a coffin, others carrying silver dollars mounting into the thousands, so we have been much delayed and have stayed much in little out of the way inns with all our wealth.

Again I hear of Mr. Shih. The muleteer has known him and loved to sing his praises and two of the merchants who are in the caravan have come under his influence and asked me if I knew him and then went on to tell how much he had done for them.

I have said it before and I say it again "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a woman who took leaven and placed it in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened."

Grace McConnaughey



A scene on the trail in North Shensi

ON A DAY OF SNOW.

From the city wall.

Last night the world lay in brown irregular outline.

The wind waited beyond the mountains.

The clouds pregnant with beauty covered everything with their snow flowers,

A new world was born.

The Hospital Pigeons.

The blue pigeons nestle along the ridge of the roof.

Do they feel something of the warmth and love that move in the wards below.

A night of stars.

The camel driver trudges along in the snow.

The shadow of his huge sheepskid coat breaks the circle of his flickering lantern light.

He looks up and all the sky blazes with the friendliness of the stars.

After the snow.

The yellow mud wall is crowned with a coronet of snow.

So the love of my friend brings meaning to my insignificance.

THE PLAGUE

Four days pack trail journey north west from Fenchow on the Yellow River in the district of Linhsien is one of the dreaded danger spots of the world. In this mountainous area the disease bubonic plague is endemic, smouldering in out of way corners year after year to burst forth in great epidemics when conditions are favorable. In 1918 Dr. Watson assisted the government in stamping out one of these outbreaks. In 1924 Dr. An of Taiyuanfu, formerly of the Fenchow Hospital staff, was sent to this same district by Gov. Yen to control a small epidemic.

The last part of September this year appeals began to come from the local authorities of Linhsien to the Ferchow Hospital for help against bubonic plague. At this time Dr. Watson was absent in Peking taking special studies at the Peking Union Medical College. While waiting for his return an investigation party consisting of Mr. Wang, our anesthetist, an experienced plague worker and Mr. C. S. Chang, head nurse of third floor in the Harwood Hospital, went to Linhsien. Their report emphasized the seriousness of the situation. Dr. Watson meanwhile having returned from Peking with a fresh supply of plague vaccine, organized a second party which left Fenchow on Oct. 14th. Transportation for both parties was furnished by the Shansi authorities and consisted of mulelitters and pack animals.

Since arriving, the plague workers have kept in constant communication with Fenchow by means of the telegraph or the military telephone which has been placed at our disposal free of charge. In a talk with Dr. Watson on Oct. 23rd we learned that up to that date 84 villages in Linhsien were infected with an average spread of about four villages per day. By December first there had been about 900 deaths.

In Linhsien city itself there have been 20 plague deaths, fifteen of them in the south suburb. Dr. Watson and his assistants have been innoculating as many as they can reach with the plague vaccine, establishing quarantine regulations with police cooperation, directing proper burial of the dead and directing a campaign against rats. Dr. Wu Lien Teh, the famous Manchurian plague expert has very kindly sent down a supply of vaccine and plague literature for distribution.

It might he explained in passing that it was Dr. Wu who discovered that the plague is kept smouldering in these endemic foci in Mongolia and Shansi in a rodent, the marmot. These little animals are prized for their fur and trappers become infected from them. The Chinese make a curious observation. They say that when the marmot is caught in a trap he

spits blood and dies. The trapper who takes him then does the same thing.

Bubonic plague is spread from animal to man and man to man thru the bite of the humble flea. After the marmot, the rat becomes infected and is a very important agency in spreading the epidemic. When a rat succumbs the infected fleas from its body leave for a new host, either another rat or a man, and by their bites spread the disease much as malaria is carried by the mosquito.

Plague, starting from Egypt in 542 A. D. spread all over the Roman Empire. In 1664-5 the "black death" caused 70,000 deaths in London alone. In recent years it has appeared in California.

Dr. Watson's group is not only attempting to localize the present outbreak but is carrying on experiments in treatment of actual cases and gathering data for future use. The government must seriously tackle the problem of stopping the disease at its source. At best it is going to be a long and expensive process. All of us were impressed with the matter of fact way in which this group of five started off to fight the most dangerous disease in the world. They are risking their lives that thousands may live. They are completely equipped with "plague suits" of which the Fenchow Hospital always keeps a supply in readiness. All have taken heavy doses of the plague vaccine.

Over the phone one day Dr. Watson reported that the telephone office itself had had to be fumigated since his conversation the day before. A dead rat presumably plague infected had been found in the office itself. Three districts are now known to be involved; Linhsien and Hsinghsien on the Shansi side of the Yellow River and Tuanhsien on the Shensi side. The Hsinghsien magistrate telegraphed that he was sending a cavalryman the five days journey to Fenchow for help but we stopped him turning him back to Dr. Watson's headquarters. The postoffice authorities under direction from the hospital enforced quarantine of the mails.

On the 20th. of November Dr. Hemingway of the American Board Hospital at Taiku and Rev. Dr. Crumpacker of the Church of the Brethren Mission at Pingtingchow, left Fenchow for Lin Hsien to assist Dr. Watson.

Just as we go to press Dr. Watson Dr. Hemingway and Dr. Crumpacker returned from suppression of the plague epidemic and we have delayed publication a few days in order to include his account of the relief work, which appears also in this issue.

IN THE FACE OF DEATH

"Few thought it possible, when plague broke out in Bombay in 1896 after an absence of 200 years, that the disease would not be controlled, checked and stamped out in a short time." Over ten million deaths followed in India. "Punjaub is not a large province and yet it lost in the course of 12 weeks in 1904 over a quarter of a million of its inhabitants." This was equal to the total number of soldiers fighting in both the Russian and Japanese armies facing each other in Manchuria at that time. And yet the source of this trouble came from an isolated mountainous district in Yunnan, China.



"The Plague has been stamped out"— Homeward Bound



This Corps of men working under Dr. Watson's direction travelled hundreds of miles through the mountains, quarantining villages and mountain roads, in the effort to stamp out plague.

Dr. Harvey Cushing in his Life of Sir William Osler, Vol. I page 434—5 quotes the following from one of Osler's addresses:—"So important has plague been in the world's pestilences that the word plague itself is used to cover all such epidemic diseases."

"Humanity has but three great enemies: fever, famine and war; of these by far the greatest, by far the most terrible, is fever. Gad, the seer of David, estimated aright the relative intensity of these afflictions when he made three days' pestilence the equivalent of three months' flight before the enemy, and of three (seven) 3 years of famine. As far back as history will carry us, in ancient Greece, in ancient Rome, throughout the Middle Ages, down to our own day, the noisome pestilence, in whatsoever form it assumed, has been dreaded justly as the greatest of evils."

Guy de Chauliac says of the Black Death (Plague in 1347-48) "The plague commenced with us in January (Avignon), and it continued seven months during which time it appeared in two forms. During the first two months, it was accompanied with a continuous fever and with a coughing of blood. All who were attacked died in three days. During the other months the continuous fever was accompanied with tumours and boils, which appeared in the external parts of the body chiefly in the armpits and in the groin. Those who were thus attacked died in five days. The disease was so severe and so contagious, especially that which was attended by coughing of blood, that it was contracted not only by visiting and living together with the sick, but by being in their presence, so that

people died without service or attendants, men were buried without priests and without religious rites, the father abandoned the son and the son approached not the father; charity was dead and every hope lost."

Le Baker de Swynebroke's account of plague in 1349 says that finally the plague attacked the whole of England so violently that scarcely one in ten of either sex was left alive." and that it raged "so terribly that it cleared many country villages entirely of every human being."

This fall (1928) in Linhsien and Hsinghsien counties of Shansi 6-8 days journey north-west from Fenchow we had both pneumonic and bubonic plague as described by Guy de Chauliac. The earliest description of bubonic plague we have is in 1st Samual 5 & 6 chapters. The emeroids being the buboes and images of golden mice indicating the relationship that bubonic plague has to the disease among rodents. Beth-Shemesh could not have been a very large place at that time and yet it is reported that 50,000 persons died.

When plague comes today they may go to the temple and worship the gods; they paint crosses and circles and long lines of white wash on their buildings. They get pieces of bright red cloth and make flags. They hang these at the top of their chimneys and at their door cross. Finally they may notify their higher officials who may send for the foreign doctor. The time is soon coming however that the National Bureau of Health will take charge.

Plague of the bubonic type is generally at its worst during the time of the fall harvest season, September and October. That is when the rats have the most fleas in this climate. First the rats get plague and and die. The rat fleas then jump for other living rats and so spread plague. If they fail to find another rat to jump on they jump on man. When man gets bitten the infection spreads through the !vphetics to the nearest lymphatic gland. This then enlarges and becomes very painful. The plague bacilli may reach the blood stream very quickly and we get no buboes. This is the third form of plague called Septicaemic plague. It is always fatal. In about 100 cases of plague the bacilli invade the lungs. If this comes soon enough so the patient coughs up a bloody serous fluid plague is carried from man to man without the means of rats or fleas. In Septicaemic plague contagion is also often carried without rats but by blood sucking insects. This is easily possible on the Chinese brick bed on which the whole family may sleep among the poorer classes. Pneumonic plague is uniformly fatal and may be so in 24 hours.



"A noon-day stop on the Journey down the Yellow River.
Village of Sa Ma To, Shensi, is seen across the River.

In the Pasteur Institute. Paris, Besson carried out an experiment with a plague culture which had been neglected over a long period without being recultured to a fresh test tube. The bacilli had lost some of their virulance. He infected some of these bacilli under the skin of a rat and it did not kill the rat. However he inserted them in the rat's nose and it was dead in 36 hours. These bacilli recovered from the dead rat had all regained their virulence and were fatal to rats in any way the infection was introduced.



This Girl of eight years was the last to die in a family of eight.

She was too young to realize the need of constantly wearing her mask.

Our saddest experience in Linhsien.

All three kinds of plague were common in Linhisen and Hsinghsien this year.



Local officials of Lin Hsien who co-operated in Plague Relief.

Dr. Watson in front row Dr. Crumpacker in second row Dr. Hemingway, back row, left.

How did plague get to Linhsien and Hsinghsien? Instead of expecting them to be the first counties to be infected with plague you would expect them to be the last as they are isolated and away from the main routes of travel.

Away up in Mongolia there has been some plague off and on for 40 or more years, but how did it skip all the intervening territory of 200 or 300 miles?

In the language of North China there was no name for plague. No one had ever heard of the disease. A disease as fatal as plague would be one of the first diseases to have a name to identify it.

It is possible that plague may not have occured here for 200 to 400 years or even longer. The unusually high mortality of bubonic plague—over 96% suggests that there is not much inherited immunity. It suggests also that this focus may be more than usually dangerous because of its very high virulence.

Plague has varied greatly in its power to spread in various parts of the world. This depends on many factors too numerous to mention in detail here. Rat and flea immunity, species of rats and fleas, rat and flea population temperature and humidity all enter into the problem. Altitude seems to favor the plague foci of the world-4000-7000 feet depending on temperature, being a frequent characteristic. The flea frequency on rodents gives fresh outbreaks each year. Chronic plague in rats occurs

in about 2% of rodent plague and is one of the factors in carrying over the infection from one flea season to another.

The weather was ideal to start a journey even on mule back and with mule litters. Even an automobile does not give you a comfortable lounge to recline upon while you take an after dinner nap. Walking and riding the pack animals gives variety to the day. Some willow trees have turned yellow often with the bright green background of those not yet turned the green seeming even more freshly vivid by contrast. Some people are harvesting their oats; some fields are still standing; some are being threshed on the thereshing floors with flails. We began to climb almost immediately after leaving Fenchow that second weeks in October. By dusk we had reached the mountain divide some 6000 feet about the sea. The dull base thud of camel bells was ahead of us after dark and contrasting was the Christmas like note of the donkey and mule bells. Our animal drivers must enjoy these bells. Stein has written two volumus on this

central Asia trail. For centuries it has helped enliven an otherwise monotonous seclusion with the exchange of goods which an artery of trade makes possible. It has done other things as well as the 1918 world wide epidemic of influenza was traced back to Turkestan.

The second day took us down a broad river valley and we travelled all day long on the automobile road which is used largely by mule carts. This automobile road replaced 84 miles of pack animal trail to discovery of wheels.

The third day took us up an even broader river valley branching off directly north for one half day. Then we branched off west into a narrower river valley and began to climb again. Two years ago they opened this road to wheels by building a road for carts and a tunnel through a clay mountain at the divide. This showed the stimulus the automobile roads given by American Red Cross time had been to go and do likewise. This tunnel lead down another narrow valley until we came out into another wide prosperous looking river valley



GRATITUDE

The whole population turned out to bid farewell to Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway, Dr. Crumpacker and the Fenchow Hospital Staff after the close of the epidemic.

Dr. Watson was presented with a huge silk umbrella "To the man with ten thousand friends". Over two hundred streamers from the umbrella bore names of heads of two hundred towns and villages

and we started north again for the fourth day's journey. This tunnel and the inexpensively built cart road had reclaimed to the use of wheels another 80 miles of tributary road to the American Red Cross built road which ended at Chung Tu on the banks of the Yellow River.



Funeral of a plague victim from a mountain home.

The burial corps are completely covered in uniforms and are kept in Quarantine until the end of the epidemic.

As we approached the end of this fourth day's journey mounted police carriers met us carrying the calling cards of 15-20 of the officials and leading business men of Linhsien city. By the time we were in sight of the city gate we would have their names in mind and could meet them more intelligently.

Members of the plague party had all been given official commissions protentious and spacious sheets of paper with several large red seals.



The family in this picture were saved by observing Quarantine and wearing masks.

A family of eight on the other side of this same court all died of plague.

The first day was spent in getting all possible plague data; getting data concerning all minor officials who must carry on in plague districts. Many such officials were asked to report immediately to get plague facts. Maps had to be made and plague literature gotten out. Then officials' reports had to be checked up. Plague centers were visited on horse back.

On beautiful fall days these rides were enjoyable: River views, broad valleys, narrow canyonous stoney paths, little streams with even grass on their borders all bathed with the benediction of a warm sunshine and clear blue above. A village comes in view at the end of the second or third tributary. The dirt mountain rising high and steep as though made of stone rose above it to protect it from the cold north and west winds. It was the picture of peace, but one day someone came to visit a friend in this out of the way isolated village. They lived about ten miles apart. They were girl friends.



One of the Quarantine Police, masked, standing outside the wall of Linhsien City.

When plague occured in this village to miles away this girl fled away to her friends. She took the plague unconsciously, bubonic type. It changed to the pneumonic type. There were four brothers living in one courtyard with their families. Three of these brothers had died and their wives, daughters in law, and children with them. I went into the courtyard with mask and gown covering shoes, head, and eyes. I told them to all come out. One man 55 or so and his wife were left with 8-10 small children. Would they all die? This man had a strong face. He talked in an incisive and epigramatic way and his wife also. They had fought the handicaps of life and had gotten ahead a little.



Staff of Fenchow Hospital inoculating School boys against plague in Lin Hsien.

They were under guard. They could not go out and get in the fall crops. They were afraid of the dead bodies. They could not go out to bury them. They had to hire that done. The whole village had been safe because these people had staid in isolation and died one after another faithful to nurse the sick until death came to stop it. The village owed its safety to their courage in staying faithfully in the face of death. The only gratitude was that they

charged the savings of a life time as the price of burying those who died.

How did we find it out? We went in to inspect and hear the story of how one after another had died. We saw three childred in the teens stagger to the door in their ashen whiteness. We saw the head of the family feel of the head of some of the 8 children sitting on the ground in front of us. How could we stop it? We explained to them how not to sleep



"Typical mountain village of Plague area"

on the same Kahn (brick bed), with those who were sick. The mother looked at me in despair. How was she to take care of these 8 children without. I took off my mask, and gave it to them. I was at a safe distance out of doors. I told them how to wear it. What could I do to help and make them feel I was interested in them so they would be more ready to believe in me and follow the directions? I took out 2 dollar bills (10 days wages in this country) and tried to give it to the children some of them without father and mother. The voices of the father and mother remaining got husky. They said they could not receive it. What did \$2 mean anyway when they had been fleeced of a lifetimes of savings to bury their dead. We left wondering how much we had helped.

them that if they had any more dead to tell the policeman at the door and we would send trained men to bury them without any charge. We knew they would have 4 more deaths at least, children who looked sick then. Could we save these others with all the children depending on them. Yes they got the directions all right and the disease was stopped. When the plague was over, the last night I was in Linhsien I sent for that village president and asked about that family. I told him it was their courage and faithfulness that had saved the lives of all the rest of the people in that village and they deserved a higher reward than the price he fixed to bury their dead.

Percy T. Watson

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OUR GUESTS

With the re-establishment of direct communications with the outside cities, Shansi Province and Fenchow in particular, have been most fortunate this fall in receiving visits from secretaries of the various National Societies. Mr. Sun Ch'in Fan of our Harwood Bible Institute, in an address of welcome likened our condition to that of a desert city which through several years of drouth had been cut off from life-giving streams of water. "Now these visitors have come," he said, "to bring new life and hope." This has proved to be more than a figure of speech.

Lack of space prevents any general report of the various splendid meetings and conferences. Instead we must content onrselves with merely listing our distinguished guests with an added word or two concerning their special contributions.

The first to come was Mr. R. R. Service, for many years Secretary in the City Y. M. C. A. of Chengtu, Szechuan Province. Mr. Service because of his long experience and unusual record of work accomplished, has been called by the National Committee to the work of a Travelling Secretary for all China. His conferences were especially helpful to the Secretaries of our City Y. M. C. A. He gave many concrete suggestions as to useful methods of work. On Sunday afternoon he spoke at a mass meeting held in the church. Out of his long experience in China, he spoke very directly of the immediate needs for courage, perseverance, hard work and devotion to ideals. In these last few years it has seldom been either wise or possible for a foreigner to speak as directly as Mr. Service did. Pastor Kuan at the close of the meeting said that long years of faithful service and the consequent experience had given Mr. Service not only the right thus to speak but had given him the "heart of a Chinese" so that his words" spoke to their hearts".

A few days later Mr. Y. T. Wu, Student Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., arrived for a short period of meetings and conferences. Mr. Wu is an able speaker and excels in the ability to draw out student discussion. The students felt that he has a real understanding of their problems. Mainly these seem to center around life work, sex problems and home life, national and international problems.....the most acute being the questions of attitude toward Japan....., life philosophy and religious problems.

Mr. Liu Fah Ch'eng, Student Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Shansi Province, accompanied both Mr. Service and Mr. Wu. Mr. Liu is a Taiku man, received his training in our mission schools and later studied in Bangor Seminary. He was for a time in charge of the evangelistic work of our Fenchow Hospital until called to this general work. Mr. Liu is a brilliant orator and his intense patriotism makes him popular.

Just before Thanksgiving a party of three made us a brief visit. Dr. Chester Miao and Mr. Frank T. Price represent the National Christian Education Association. With them came Mr. C. Y. Liu, General Secretary of the Chihli-Shansi Christian Education Association. Dr. Miao was in the Graduate School of the University of Chicago from 1919 till 1923. He is rendering yeoman service in these days of the complete reorganization of our program of religious education. He is no "swivel chair" Secretary but in addition to his manifold duties as executive of the Association, spends much time afield and actually carries on an experimental school of his own.

Mr. Frank Price is perhaps best known as the translator and interpreter of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's famous book of "Principles", the "San Min Chu I." This book is now famous as the "Bible" of the Chinese Nationalists. Mr. Price believes that if read and used with discrimination, there is much of the most fundmental value in the San Min Chu I.

He spoke before a mass meeting of government school students and merchants, using as his topic "The Relation of Christianity to the San Min Chu I" and was received with the greatest approbation. The Chinese love to hear him speak because he "talks like a native", being indeed born in China of missionary parents. His father is a professor in the Theological School of Nanking University.

Mr. C. Y. Liu brought a virile interpretation of Christianity and the relation to educational problems His suggestion of the possibility of holding the Annual Meeting of the Chihli-Shansi Association in Shansi instead of as here-to-fore in Peking, met with instant approval. He has plans also for a summer institute for terchers, to be held in Yütaoho or Taiku.

Another party came on Thanksgiving Day and was worthy of a special day of Thanksgiving. Dr. Henry Hodgkin, one of the Secretaries of the National Christian Council, is a Quaker. He is one of the prophets of this generation in the field of spiritual life. He is author of a number of books dealing with the revolutionary aspects of real Christian living. He is a profound student of Chinese life and has such an understanding of their struggles that recently in the period of greatest strain in the relationships between England and China, the Chinese asked him to go to England on a special mission of interpretation. His is indeed a service of vital reconciliation. To any who would understand China and her problems we can recommend heartily Dr. Hodgkin's "China in the Family of Nations." It is a masterly presentation. Early next year Dr. Hodgkin is resigning from the National Christian Council of China to accept the Presidency of a new graduate standing Training School for Christian leaders to be established in Philadelphia by the Friends Church. He will be sorely missed here.

The second member of the party, equally distinguished altho much younger, was Dr. T. C. Chao, Dean of the School of Religion of Yen Ching University, Peking. Dr. Chao is one of the most brilliant of the younger generation in China. His articles and poems appear in leading magazines in both China and the West. He is even now at work upon a new Chinese interpretation of the life of Christ Dr. Chao's university and graduate school study were done chiefly in America. He was one of the Chinese delegates at the Jerusalem Conference last Easter time. Following this he was guest of the British Student Movement, giving a series of lectures in England as well as on the continent. While here in Fenchow his winning personality and luminous presentation of the essential elements of Christianity gripped our hearts, Chinese and foreign alike. One evening he reported the Jerusalem Conference to our foreign group, telling of the personal side of the conference, speaking with such deep feeling and charming presentation that afterward one American was heard to remark with a sigh, "If I could speak English like Dr. Chao, how proud I would be."

Mr. Rowland Cross, manager of the group and through whose good auspices these visits were made possible, probably needs no introduction to Fenchow readers. He is General Secretary with Mr. H.C. Chang of all the American Board work in North China. Mr. Cross led a number of the discussions, interpreted for Dr. Hodgkin upon occasion, gave a splendid report of the recent meeting of the National Christian Council, and withal had a vital share in the on-going of these days of our Retreat.

-Paul R. Reynolds

The hospital was happy to have Dr. Ch'iao of Taiku as a guest in November. He came over primarily to learn the technic of the Kahn test but stayed to go on morning rounds twice and attended our Wednesday night Fenchow Medical Society meeting. At his request it was voted to have the secretary mail a report of each week's meeting to Taiku. Taiku is planning a society of its own.

Dr. Hemingway has been in Fenchow severa times this autumn, first in consultation during Lucian Pye's illness and then later on in company with Mr. Crumpacker of Pingtingchow on his way to and from the plague area. One evening during Dr. Hemingway's stay (Election Night), he impersonated Hoover before the Fenchow electorate. He found life very strenuous in the hectic electioneering that preceded the polling of the Fenchow vote.

We all enjoyed renewing the friendship so happily begun with Mr. Crumpacker last spring when he was our good angel at the end of the "long, long trail" when so many of us "packed" and "hoofed" our way into Shansi.

The Pedar Holes of the Norwegian branch of the China Inland Mission whose field is in N. W. Shansi, were guests overnight of the Galts on their way back from furlough. Both of their two little boys were Fenchow Hospital babies. They traveled on from here by mule litter and were delayed nearly a month on the road by the plague in Linhsien.

Mrs. Pye entertained the Emmotts of the English Baptist Mission in Hsinchow in September. It was a pleasure to have the opportunity of getting acquainted with them.

GOOD SPIRIT IN THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

Another school year is well begun. Though the enrollment is not as large as two years ago it is good considering the hard times people are suffering. We have 36 in middle school and 83 in the grades

The fifteenth of the eighth Chinese month was fittingly celebrated this year in our school. The big round moon looked down upon gay festivities, as girls sang and gave little fairy dances in the lantern bedecked court. There were moon cakes and tea for all, and not too bright moon-light to dull the warm lantern light.

Never before have our girls been cared for better physically. After a thorough physical examination at the beginning of the term those found suffering from trachoma were started upon a schedule of treatments, and the doctor reports progress. Fifteen have special treatments once a week, and ten, twice a week. If a visitor happened in on us the week of each month when



Entrance to Girl's School

every student gets drops in her eyes he might wonder what our school was weeping about. What seemed an ordeal to some at first has become part of a game now to see who can get "dropped" first.

All autumn we have had ideal weather for outside work in physical training, and if shouts tell us anything, we may surmise that everyone is enjoying herself. At other times one sees an eager group following their interesting teacher, Mrs. Outerbridge, as she takes them to the kindergarten floor for a moorish dance, or a folk dance.

We are specially happy this year over the daily health supervision given the students by Mrs. Curran, and the enthusiasm in physical training inspired by Mrs. Outerbridge.

We have a thriving Sunday School of seven classes. Miss Tien was elected superintendent. The teachers of middle school classes are Mr. Han, head teacher of the Women's School, Rev. Mr. Kuan of the Student Church, and Miss Horn. The grade classes are taken by middle school students who are instructed by Miss Tien.

We are glad indeed to have Miss Tien filling such a large place in the school this year. There is a fine spirit of co-operation among students and teachers.

Miss Cheng who has done so much for us the past three years is taking some interesting post-graduate courses at Yenching. We miss her greatly but are glad she is getting this much-desired chance to study.

The days shorten, and both morning and evening find a nip in the air. We have not, however, found it necessary to start fires in the classrooms. (Oct. 24). The sun pours out his warmth from cloudless skies day after day.

-Josie Horn

15

A "RETREAT" FOR CHURCH LEADERS.

It was in more ways than one a Day of Thanks-giving which brought Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin and Dr. T.C. Chao to Fenchow in early December. An interior mission station, by its very isolation, tends to grow provincial and narrow in its thinking and planning. And the coming of these guests, fresh from the inspiring annual meeting of the National Christian Council in Shanghai, and with the memory and deepflowing influence of the great, international gathering of Christian leaders at Jerusalem last spring still filling their hearts, was like a life-giving stream to a parched and thirsty land.

Upon arrival they said their purpose in coming was to hold a three day "Retreat" for the leaders here on the subject of "Worship." These meetings began on Saturday, December 1st, and continued through Monday, the 3rd. The spirit of the retreat can perhaps best be given by quoting from Dr. Hodgkin's opening talk at the beginning of the meetings. He said, in part—

"We need to take time to listen to pray, to meditate. Since we are all busy people, we doubly need to do so. In meetings such as these, as we talk together, each giving his contribution, a new thought arises, one which no one is the group had thought before. This may be a fresh sense of God's presence. It may be a fresh call to duty. It may be something in our lives displeasing to God which we must face. It may be something for the group as a whole, or for the individual. We enter a retreat like this as on an adventure, in a childlike spirit of wonder. We do not know what is going to happen. But we do know that if God is with us, and we listen to his voice, SOME-THING will happen."

"If the Christian life is to be maintained we must constantly be reaching up to do something beyond our strength. If we get to the point where we think we are equal to the situation, there must be something wrong either with ourselves, or with the situation. If we seem able to measure up to all that is demanded of us we have reached the danger point. It will be well for us to stop and examine carefully both our own hearts and purposes. Are we doing what God expects of us? Is there anything in our lives which is hindering the working out of His purposes through us?

It was a time of questioning, of heart-searching, of spiritual renewal and power. Would that it were possible for men like Dr. Hodgkin and Dr. Chao, leaders in the Christian Church in China, and men of world vision and spiritual power, to visit our little country station more frequently.

-Mary L. McClure

"Would you like to play tennis this afternoon, Mr. Sandburg? The boys in the middle school are very fond of tennis. Basketball and football are also very popular with the boys. We are fortunate in as much as the lack of snow makes it possible to enjoy these sports throughout the entire winter. When we do have snow, it rarely stays on the ground more than a week.

I find that it is a good policy to speak English on the playground as well as in the classroom. In this way the boys put their book knowledge into practical use with no conscious effort on their part.

Everett A. Sandburg



Camel Back Bridge at the Summer Palace, Peking

Precious Orchid Finds a Bed.



Little Second Girl was very tired when her father led her in the big gate of the Wang court. She had begged her father not to take her away from home—even though their little room seemed lonely since the mother had gone to sleep and could't wake up.

Although she was just four years old she soon learned to sweep the brick floor of the court neatly. If there was any dust left around the pot of the pomegranate tree Seventh Mother would chase her with the broom. Once she struck the back of her hand with the broom handle and broke a bone.

Grandmother Wang was the only one was kind to little Second Girl, all the other women and wives in the court thought a slave girl should be treated roughly. After she emptied the Grandmother's wash basin she would polish the brass till she could see the cat's whiskers reflected on it.



When Seventh Mother frightened her she would sleep in a bag under a eable in the gateway. One cold morning when she wakened both of her feet were frozen. Finally she became ill and Seventh Mother didn't want her around any more and gave her to a neighbor woman to be her son's wife. And she was just six years old.

An older son who is a gardener and cares for the yellow roses in the hospital lawn was sorry for the little girl and carried her to the hospital. The nurse asked what her name was. The gardener looked puzzled and then turned to the mother-in-law who was coming slowly behind on her tiny feet and said, "We will call her Precious."

For many days she lay in her crib or sat looking mutely around the ward. But now there is no merrier sound in all the hospital than her laugh. She loves her pink flannel coats and stockings. When she saw the big girls sewing quilt pieces she wanted to help too, and now one quilt has a row of pieces that she sewed. Already she has learned one verse of a song.



NEW DROUGHT RESISTANT GRAIN

Note the Stocky Leafy growth of these Feterita plants with heavy heads of grain. Compare the tall thin Chinese Kaoliang behind. Grown at Yen Wu Chen on dry land. This farmer Mr. Wu planted this new seed right in centre of a field of local seed. The Contrast was remarkable!

FARMER CHRISTIANS

The wind was blowing high. The heavens were heavy and low. The sand stung one's face with a bitterness. Would they come? Will they come? Could they come? Mr. Tien of Wu Chung and Mr. Wu of Yen Wu Chen, a farmer of 200 mow some 20 miles East of Fenchow, had everything in readiness for the thirty farmer delegates. They were coming from as many different church centres this side of the yellow river. It was three o'clock and it had blown all day. The sky was dark. Shall we hold the welcome meeting to-night? We decided to hold it even if there were only three to reach town for they surely would deserve it.

It was November 20th., the day set for the first Agricultural Institute held in our Fenchow work. We were meeting in the rooms of the YM.C.A. in the heart of the city on Main Street. Sleeping accommodations were limited to entertaining a maximum of thirty delegates. Invitations had been sent to leading farmers with whom we had been carrying on cooperative experiments in connection with our rural churches. Twenty-nine arrived and they came through the sandstorm, walking 20 to 70 li, each carrying his bed roll after the fashion of rural folk in China.

Throughout our extension work in agriculture among the rural churches has been fully upon a cooperative basis. We do have in the Yutaoho valley, eight miles from Fenchow, 40 mow of land or about 7 acres under cultivation, including both arid land and irrigated plots. Here new varieties of seeds are tested and later distributed throughout the wider territory of our church field extending into these two provinces of Northwest China. In addition to the forty mow of arable land in the Yutaoho valley we have a much larger acreage under reforestation.

This past year over forty farmers directly, and several times this number indirectly, have carried on co-operative experiments with our agricultural committee. Selected seeds were distributed to these men who provided a section of their own farm and their own labour for cultivation. This plot serves as both an experimental and demonstration centre for their community. The Chinese farmer is diligent and faithful in all his work, but heretofore little has been known of the value and importance of seed selection, nor any knowledge of disease and insect pest control, or dry land farming methods. Scientific agriculture with all its store of vast possibilities is just beginning to touch the fringe of China's northwest.

They came with hope and eagerness on their faces. They came on time, they attended every session of the institute and even prolonged it an extra meeting. Farmers brought exhibits of their crops reaped from the new seeds and side by side with them was shown exhibits of the crops from our own test plots at Yutao-



Carrying Home the Bean Harvest



Rows of Kaffir Corn planted (right front) side by side with Chinese Kaoliang (left) on dry land. This farmer is holding a spindly plant of local Kaoliang which suffered from drought. In was grown in the same test plot with the heavy heads of Kaffir grain showing in foreground.

ho. Ears of corn ten, twelve and fourteen inches long, differing with varieties, were on exhibit maturing in periods of go to 120 days in different types. In contrast were ears of Chinese corn grown in check rows in the same field, barely four of five inches long. Twice the yield for the same amount of time and labour! The past year has witnessed the most severe drought, in many areas little or no crop at all. In North Shensi practically no harvest at all and stark grim famine laving desolation among the peasants. This truly was a severe test to give our three new varieties of drought resistant Kaoliangs or sorghums. The Chinese Kaoliang is a tall, ten to fourteen feet high, variety adapted for irrigated areas or needing at least a fair amount of rainfall. Lacking rainfall it is unable to produce a head of grain when all available moisture has been absorbed in the large growth. This same Kaoliang which does so well on the plains under irrigation, is that from which mountain farmers try to persuade a yield on the arid slopes. We have introduced varieties of dwarf kaoliang, milos, Kaffir corn, Feterita, etc. This was the outstanding achievement of our year's work. On all sides the farmers were enthusiastic and great hopes have been laid upon these new grains. Under the severest dry weather they produced yields, the Milo producing heads when only thirty to thirty six inches high. These new types send a deep root system and having less plant growth to feed, the little available moisture goes to produce grain instead of the ten foot of stalk of the native variety. At the Institute were many exhibits of these new grains. Another outstanding asset is that one plant by stooling produces four to six short stalks with heads of grain, instead of one from the local varieties.

Wheat is a very small factor in the diet of rural China, especially here in Shansi and Shensi does Kaoliang or sorghum flour play the larger role. Not the quality of the grain for milling, but the quantity of vield is the urgent cry. These new Kaoliangs we have

introduced not only yield better under dry weather—and we are in one of the most serious dry areas of China—but two of the varieties are white seeded, milling white flour instead of red flour as comes from the local Kaoliang. This enhances their value.

IQ

Experiments with rye have brought this wonderful grain into prominence. Unknown heretofore in this part of the world, we have found that it can yield a good crop where wheat will fail. It can be planted late and mature in 90 days. There will be a large acreage of rye planted for the first time in many areas of Shansi during 1929.

On the tops of the mountains the farmers sow buckwheat. Varieties we have introduced produced twice the yield of local varieties, a much taller growth with kernels of a thinner husk and containing more actual flour.

And so one could go on and on telling of the Mangel Wurtzels, exhibits brought as far as 80 miles from Liu Lin Chen, weighing 13 catties or about 17 pounds a root. Here is a crop yielding an enormous harvest per acre that can serve valuable aid in stock feeding. We have buried a pit of these beet roots to be opened in the winter and given to stock feeders to try so that they may discover their value. At Yutaoho we experimented with sugar beets. All of the sugar in Shansi or Shensi has to be imported, costing about 20 cents a pound for refined sugar. Our tests with beets revealed a high sugar content. We developed 24% weight of heavy syrup molasses from weight of bee root. We lacked adequate equipment for boiling the syrup, having to use iron caldrons which darkened the



Y. M. C. A. Building where our Agricultural Institute was held.

color. We did not have any equipment for refining sugar, but we did discover from our experiments that sugar beets could be grown in the irrigated areas of the valleys of Shansi as successfully as in Germany and that they produce a high sugar content. We also made sorghum molasses. Our lack of crushing machinery made it impossible to extract the maximum yield of juice.

Space does not permit to tell of the many varieties of beans on exhibit, the canning demonstration both of foreign preserving methods, and adaptations to using Chinese jars of glazed earthenware, nor of the vegetables, grist mills, tools, etc. but we must add a word of the meetings of the Institute.

The Institute was designed as a 'retreat' for farmer Christians not only to give them a deeper appreciation of all that was involved in our programme of agricultural extension, but to help them to understand the responsibility of the church, and as Christians, their responsibility in a social sense to their own rural community. Among the lectures given during the week were Public Health for a Country Village by Dr. Wang of the Hospital. The Spiritual Responsibility of a Rural Church Member by Pastor Kuan and by Mr. Galt, the part a rural Christian plays in the Church of America by Mr. Reynolds, Soil Chemistry by Mr. Moyer of Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, Mass Education and the need for cooperation in this movement by Farmers, by Mr. Liu Fa Cheng, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A at Taiyuanfu. There were other addresses on Bee-Keeping by Mr. C. K. Chang, Animal Husbandry by

Mr. S.J. Liu, Drought Resistant Grains and Dry Farming, Mr. Outerbridge, but the key message of the week was brought by Mr. Y. T. Wu of Shanghai, the National Secretary for the Student Christian Movement in China, who emphasised how the whole project was in the front line of what the Church in China needed to be facing today, how our whole programme was placing our church work in the lead of carrying out one of the cardinal points of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's principles, the uplift of rural China.

Each address was followed by a half hour discussion. For every session we had a different presiding Chairman. In each evening hour was held a devotional meeting led by one of the leaders of our evangelistic work, Pastor Kuan of the Student Church, Pastor Chang, Superintendent of the Wen Shui District. Mr. Han of the Chung Yang field. In addition to the farmer delegates we were helped by the co-operation of five of the rural evangelists, and many others attended the daily meetings in addition to the delegates. In noon hour periods and after four o'clock the students from different schools in the mission compound were invited to visit the exhibits.

We are indebted to the friends of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, Mass. who give the annual support that makes it possible for us to carry on this co-operative movement which gives such promise for a new day in our rural churches.

—Leonard M. Outerbridge



Typical Chinese Plow. The gospel of deeper plowing is urgently needed. For centuries the Chinese plow has only turned three inches of soil. We have introduced four types of hillside plows from America.

Catherine S. Harwood Bible Training School Department for Women

The fall term began in fine shape with just forty students in attendance,-the largest enrollment we have had for several years. Several of our former students have failed to return, but new ones have stepped in and have more than filled up the ranks.

There is a splendid spirit both among teachers and pupils, and all are working with a will, which goes far to make up for our anxiety financially. We received word from the American Board during the summer that a large share of the stock in which the endowment for the school is invested has twice passed its dividends, thereby cutting the income for the Bible School to less than a third of what it has been previously. This blow falls hardest on the Men's Department, both because they have a larger budget, and because they receive no appropriation from the Board. But it means that the Women's Department, too, must find some way of making up a deficit of several hundred dollars before the year.



"Women's Bible School. Entrance on right, Kindergarten in the centre, City wall in the rear with the West Gate Tower on Left.

Toward this end we have been economizing in every way possible this fall. We are getting along with one less servant through the co-operation of the students, and have not yet started the furnace fire in our class building although the weather has been pretty cold for the last few weeks (early December). Fortunately all but two of the classrooms are on the sunny side. Those two have been too chilly for use, so the classes have been meeting out in the sunny side of the dormitory court, and seem to enjoy it, though its hardly conductive to concentration.

We have been so happy to have Mrs. Curran coming each morning for a daily clinic. A room in the dormitory court has been fitted up as a "Hygiene Room," with a handy medicine cupboard, wash basin and towels and with a weekly temperature chart and bright
colored hygiene posters on the walls. Here Mrs. Curran
comes each morning to see any who are indisposed and
here she meets her class in hygiene twice a week. When
the students were given their physical examinations at
the beginning of the term we were pleased to find that
only four out of the forty needed eye-rubs and daily
"drops" for trachoma. That is a pretty good showing.
All of the students receive daily "drops" for one week
each month, which the doctors say is enough to prevent their contracting this disease which is so prevalent
here in China.

Sixteen of our students will be graduating at Christmas time, nine from the higher, and seven from the lower primary department. The higher class is an unusually fine one, and it is difficult to imagine how we shall ever get along without them next year. But their going will but lay upon those in the classes below the necessity of stretching up to fill their places, and so shall they too "advance in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and men."

-Mary L. McClure

MEN'S BIBLE SCHOOL

We have been called to face a serious crisis in the work of the Catherine S. Harwood Bible Training School. Most unexpectedly and suddenly two-thirds of the endowment failed to bear interest and advices from the National City Company indicate that we have to face a reduction of about 65% of our normal income for two years. This allowed us no alternative but to make radical changes. It has been necessary to actually discontinue the staff of salaried teachers in the men's department and the spring term will be opened with a corps of volunteer teachers, several from other departments of the work giving extra-time courses in the Bible School.

This is not altogether a disaster. All of us both Chinese and foreign workers are out to turn this situation into an opportunity that will speak for a new day in the school. Plans are now under consideration for a full reorganiztiaon of the school programme to better fit the needs of our own work as well as to fill a need for the whole province. A report of these plans will appear in our next issue.



Peasant Village in Mountains west of Fenchow

This year the mountain slopes were tilled in vain, and suffering is acute.

FAMINE

A most serious problem daily confronts us in our work this winter. The most serious famine of the twentieth century has laid areas of Shansi and most of Shensi province desolate. Our Station Executive early appointed a special investigation committee to seek ways and means of alleviating the acute suffering prevailing in the areas in which our mission work operates. Together with Chinese members on this committee the westerners are Miss McClure, Mr. Galt, Mr. Revnolds and Mr. Outerbridge. Surveys have been made and reports carefully prepared and forwarded to the International Famine Relief Commission headquarters. The difficulty is further increased by the fact that the famine is not confined to our territory but is widespread in some nine provinces. We are appending a brief report of the Famine Commission's Special Committee indicating the extent and seriousness of the famine.

In our own field across the Yellow River the suffering is pitiful. In normal years the crop is poor and only sufficient to enable the peasant to 'get over' the winter until the next harvest. The area is one of arid mountain land producing at best a meagre crop. Throughout this large area during the spring of 1928 the crops reaped vary from ten to thirty-three percent of normal—and normal at best is poor. In the fall of 1928, and the fall crop is the major crop, only one county reported reaping as much as a ten per cent harvest! In all other centres the crops had been

parched up without maturing because of lack of rain and dry winds. In this territory there are eight hundred and eighty five thousand population, out of which specific reports reveal five hundred and ninty thousand sufferers.



Reaping but a meagre harvest on the mountain side. This farmer knew nothing of seed selection or drought resistant varieties.



"Reaping potatoes on mountain land. has left stark famine.

Report of the Special Committee on Famine **Conditions and Relief Funds**

China International Famine Relief Commission

The famine area under the terms passed by the Commission is designated as embracing large sections of the following contiguous provinces:

Chahar Honan Hupei Kansu Shansi Shantung Shensi Suiyuan.

The causes of this famine are for the greater part of the area loss of crops due to drought, and insect pests with a background of war and banditry extending over a period of years. In the case of Kansu the cause is a Mohammedan uprising.

III. The Committee feels sure that in view of the number of destitutes in the areas studied and in view of the known severity in other places 12,000,000 destitutes at the present time rising to 20,000 000 at the height of the famine are a conservative estimate of the total extent of the destitution.

IV. The following relief measures which have been tested in past experience as effective and practical are recommended for consideration.

(a) Labour-giving relief on constructive projects of permanent economic value, such as well-digging, road-building, irrigation, dike-work, etc.

Small loans.

Selling of grain at cheap prices.

(d) Emergency free-relief for special groups and before other projects can be put in operation.

It is noted that in the carrying-through of these projects, government consent and co-operation is a pre-requisite.

The promotion of colonization projects is recommended for study and testing before large projects are

undertaken.

V. The minimum amount of money needed to meet the situation and prevent serious loss of life is placed at a total of \$40,000,000 local currency. Judging from experiences of the past famines substantial relief will be given by purely Chinese organizations.

For our own work in meeting the distress we appeal for a total sum of 24,000,000 dollars local

VI. To realize this sum we seek the support of Chines Government and public, the China Famine Relief Committee of New York, the American Red Cross and other public bodies in America and of similar organizations in Great Britain, France, and other countries.

We would request mission representatives in China, business firms and various national and international organizations in China to make a strong appeal to their home organizations to co-operate in the relief of the present distress in China.

VII. We recommend that the ways and means for carrying through the above program be entrusted

to the Executive Committee.

VIII. We also recommend that special representatives be sent to Nanking to negotiate with the National Government regarding the relief of the famine situation.



Mr. J. E. Baker, Director of China Famine Relief Committee of New York.

Mr. Baker is fully conversant with famine conditions in China, having for several years been advisor to the Chinese Government. He was Director of the Famine Relief in Shansi in 1921.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

The hospital itself continues busier than ever before. On Oct. 24th there had been over 1040 admissions, with in-patients averaging between 70-80 in the daily census. The out-patient-department has all the work it can possibly handle. With Dr. Watson absent, first in Peking and then on plague work and Dr. Kuo away on his vacation, Dr. Wang and Dr. Curran are finding the going heavy. The operating room has been especially busy with cases of every description, ranging from the removal of a large abdominal tumor under spinal anesthesia to cataract of the eye.

The Goldsbury Memorial T'ing Tze or Summer Pavillion for the use of the men patients has been completed. It is located in the gardens west of the Harwood Hospital and immediately proved a popular resting place for convalescing patients. The Memorial is to James Edward Goldsbury, son of Dr. Goldsbury one of the tirst American Board doctors in Shansi. Dr. Goldsbury gave his life to the work, dying of typhus fever contracted while returning from treating a patient His son, popularly known as Ned was born in Li Man Chuang, Shansi, on May 15, 1890. He was a classmate of Dr. Curran's at Harvard Medical School. He served for a term under the American Board in Asia Minor, part of the time in Paul's old home, Tarsus. All who knew him were impressed with the depth of his religious experience. He lived his Christianity in a literal manner. He gave himself so completely that he did not long survive after his return home on furlough, passing to his reward on March 6, 1925. The inscription on his memorial reads. "He being dead yet speaketh."

The diagnostic laboratory is one of the busiest places in the whole plant. After vexatious delays for necessary materials the doing of blood chemistry and culture has been added to other routine procedures. Surveys of intestinal parasites, distribution of blood groups among Shansi folk and a study of the local malaria situation are going on simultaneously. Mr. Feng keeps the meat grinder busy, preparing meat infusion and liver digest broth for the preparation of culture media.

Messers. Rosenow and Sandburg have been helping with the installation of running water outfits for handwashing. Mr. Sandburg has also begun the study of hospital accounting in his spare time.

The hospital is rejoicing in the recovery of Lucian Pye from a severe attack of bacillary dysentery. All voted him a model patient.

The new laboratory animal house is nearing completion. Already we have a large stock of guinea pigs and rabbits. We will add whi'e mice as soon as someone is able to bring them from Peking.

This past fall we had among our patients the wife of the Chief of Police of Fenchow City. She came to us seriously ill. Chinese 'doctors' had given her up, and in fact cur hospital staff had grave doubts of any possibility of recovery. It was several days before we dared operate. Dr. Curran performed a most skillful operation—the patient has returned home with better health than she has known for years. It is encouraging to note that the Chief of Police published a notice in the Taiyuanfu Chinese newspapers giving great praise to the Fenchow Hospital for the recovery of his wife. He was one of the ten who returned to give thanks.

Eleven new students, eight men and three women have been accepted into the Nurse's Training School this year. There was a large number of applicants which enabled us to select only those which seemed most promising. All have had one or two years of High School work and several are High School graduates. Six are from Chibli province, two of whom travelled nine days to reach Fenchow; the remaining five come from Shansi. They are entering upon their duties with a fine spirit and working with them is a great pleasure. This addition to our student staff makes it possible to give more and better nursing care to each patient. Only one of this group is being helped by a scholarship. We are hoping that several more will be received before the close of the year.

There have also been some changes in our Graduate Nursing Staff during the past three months. A graduate nurse has come from the Peking Union Medical College to take charge of our Maternity Ward. Two of our own graduates who did excellent service in Military Base Hospitals during the past year are now supervising Second and Third Floors in the Harwood Hospital. One of them is studying anaesthesia while the other is relieving Mr. Chang, another of our graduates who is giving Dr. Watson valuable assistance in his Plague work. Mr. Yang, formerly in charge of Second Floor has resigned and gone to his own home

The nurses have obtained much pleasure from their flower and vegetable gardens this year. Seeds were given them last spring by Miss Kellogg and Dr. Watson. This year was the first time the nurses had sweet corn to eat and they enjoyed it. They also have a good supply of red peppers ready for the winter. The wards were kept supplied with lovely, fragrant blossoms. Packages of seeds from America for next spring's planting would be greatly appreciated.

Every morning we take a walk to the Women's School and the Girls' School looking for sick students. We managed to give a fairly complete physical examination to each and every one this fall and found them, except for trachoma, in remarkably good condition. We're going to try to keep close watch through the school year. One afternoon we take the temperatures of all the women and hope in that way to catch up any early stage tubercular students. Two afternoons a week 'special clinics are held at the hospital for trachoma rubbings.

MOSTLY ABOUT OURSELVES

From June to December! Much water has flowed under the bridge, in fact so fast that the year is closing all too soon. Everyone in the Station has been working 'full blast' and in the midst of the rush the editorial committee humbly apologizes for having to pass the September number and combine it with the December issue. Various factors made it difficult to get our 'Fenchow' printed as often and on time this year as compared to former years. With the conclusion of the civil war and restored communications, we hope to see the 'Fenchow' appearing regularly and promptly during 1929.



"A FARMER'S HOME"

Mr. Rosenow makes an acquaintance with the farmer's family.

A big rent was made in the Fenchow Station th day Mrs. Watson and the family departed for America In addition to her many duties in connection with the social service department of the Hospital and teaching her own children, she was the mainstay of the editing of the 'Fenchow'. While we all know that Mrs. Watson has not forgotton us, and is rendering no small service to the Fenchow work, and to the Hospital in particular, as she goes about speaking to individuals and groups at home, still that does not begin to fill the yawning gap which her departure last August has made here. One young man put it this way: 'She is a wonder, she ought to be made president of the United States". Now you can estimate our loss! Add this that her going has removed from our midst Janet, a perpetual enthusiast, and Teddy and Marjorie the children's playmates. We are very glad that Dr. Watson is here with us, and we hope that he will soon have his family back with him in Fenchow. Mrs. Watson's address is Northfield, Minn.

We are increasingly happy, if that's possible, to have the Galts with us. As Miss McClure said "We now have a centerboard to keep us balanced" through all sorts of weather. Mr. Galt is deep in the work, and Mrs. Galt has already started helping Mrs. He with the mothers' meetings. Edith and Faith made a lasting reputation with us all when they carried on so beautifully without parents for a month. Each day makes us appreciate more fully Paotingfu's sacrifice to mission welfare in giving Fenchow their Galt family.

We are indebted to Miss McClure for the Front Cover of this issue of the 'Fenchow'.

On the evening of October 11, the station was pleasantly surprised by the appearance of "Red" Hawkins and Bob Lewis. "Red" and Bob are Oberlin representatives at Taiku this year. They came to invite the Fenchowites to a Thanksgiving week end at Taiku. Hawkins experienced some trouble with his bicycle and was forced to walk the last six miles to Fenchow. We afterwards learned that half of the return trip was made by rickshaw Better luck next time fellows! The following extract is taken from their letter written from Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy on October 15th.:

"Dear Fenchowites:

Fenchow is a great place, but it is a hard place to reach and even harder to leave. We want to thank you for taking us in so hospitably. Our coming and going must have broken into your programs.

We are all counting the days till you will be coming over here for Thanksgiving.... Bob and I decided that we ought to look the road over carefully and make a detailed report to you people, so we decided to walk so that we would not miss a detail. We have a walking acquaintance with all but the first 25 li from Fenchow. We were helped in making this self-sacrificing decision by a bad back axle, a

broken chain, a broken vanilla bottle, a blow out and a broken frame. Otherwise our decision was voluntary. As you may know there are three or four washouts on your side of the village that is ten li from the river, as well as several-towards the river. The fields look pretty hard so that the car might be able to go around them alright. There is water in the river but that may be all gone by that time. To continue with our trip to Taiku, we reached the Briscoe home at a little after eight in the evening. We hired rickshas from the inn and reached Taiku the next morning in time to teach our eight o'clock classes. We did not quite freeze to death because the C.I.M. folks had given us some blankets. We managed to keep awake for our three classes, but by 11.05 we were sound asleep.

We think Fenchow is a great city, in spite of all this.

Red and Bob"

One of the happiest occasions this Fall was the welcome given to the Reynolds family when they returned from furlough in the last week of October. We are especially glad that Mr. Reynolds' mother was able to come to spend a year in our Fenchow family. She already has become 'Mother Reynolds' to everyone in our group.

Miss McConnaughey is being greatly missed by everyone these days. Since her leaving for America in November the circle is not just quite complete. Her address at present is 540 W. Sixth Street, Claremont, California. Before leaving for home Miss McConnaughey made an extensive tour of the Fenchow field travelling through Northern Shensi right up to the border of Inner Mongolia, visiting the churches and evangelists along that route. At many of the places visited she was the first white woman the natives had ever seen. At best it is a daring and difficult undertaking, even for a man! Throughout our wide field there is no one more beloved by the rural Christians and evangelists than Grace McConnaughey. We do hope that in a very short time she will be back in our midst once more.

Miss Noreen was at Taiku the last part of October and had the care of Jean Willis Hausske and his mother. Fenchow sends its heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hausske and 'Three Cheers for the Hausske Quartette'.

Shansi loses one of its ablest leaders in the person of Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield of Taiku. Mr. Fairfield plans leaving China with his family at the end of December. Not only will he be missed in Taiku and the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy but his absence from Shansi will be a distinct loss to our Fenchow work and to the whole North China Mission. Mr. Fairfield goes to Boston to be one of the foreign Secretaries of the American Board. His duties will confine his work chiefly with the China Missions. With this in view he has this fall been down to the Foochow and Shaowu Missions in Fukien Province, as well as making a

special tour of our North China Mission. While regretting his loss in our immediate presence, looking into the distance we are happy to know that a man of his experience and contact with missions has been chosen for the important work at Boston Mr. Fairfield has been in close contact with the mission movement in the interior of China for nearly twenty years and for many years was the moving spirit in the most out-standing educational movement in the interior of No. th China—the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy.

In early October we profited by a visit from Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, Commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture and Professor C.C. Chang, Director of the Extension Department of the University of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking. They were guests of the Outerbridges.

December has been a particularly happy month for the Outerbridge family. Mr. Outerbridge's sister, Miss Lydia Outerbridge is visiting at with us, arriving on the sixteenth and will spend Christmas and New Year's in Fenchow. Miss Outerbridge arrived in China in early September and is teaching in the North China American School at T'ungchow. She will be in our group at Yutaoho during the summer.



MING I MIDDLE SCHOOL

Miss Nettie Senger of the Church of the Brethren Mission of Liao Chow, was one of the inspiring speakers at the Summer Conference of our Evangelistic Workers at Yutaoho. She spent her vacation at Yutaoho and in September accompanied Miss McConnaughey on her tour of the Shansi and Shensi field. We are greatly indebted to Miss Senger for the contribution she has brought to our work from her experience in rural evangelism.

Mr. Galt and Mr. Outerbridge attended the annual district meeting at Liu Lin Chen on October 25th, making the journey by bicycles.

One of the coldest days this fall came on September 23rd. Mr. Outerbridge was up at Wu Chung, three thousand feet higher elevation than Fenchow. The early frosts killed and ruined the buckwheat crop. On the return trip the carts leave Wu Chung about

three o'clock before dawn in order to make the crest of the mountain by day break. Coming over the ridge we met Miss Frederickson and Miss Olson of the Norwegian Mission at Yung Ning Chow. These ladies had visited at Fenchow two nights before staying at the Ladies House.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to our friends of the English Baptist Mission at Taiyuanfu in the loss of Miss Grace Mann. Miss Mann was shot by bandits on the road from Taiyuanfu to Sinchow in November. Miss Mann won her way into our Fenchow family when she spent her vacation with us at Yutaoho last summer. She made a beautiful contribution to the retreat for Bible Women held at the Conference Grounds at Yutaoho and though only a short time in China, she revealed a devotion and consecration that means so much. She lived her Message.

Following this sad accident the Provincial Officials issued orders to each County Magistrate to provide all

foreign missionaries with escort. Our Fenchow magistrate sent up to us a letter offering to send a policeman with us whenever we went to the country. We, however declined with thanks for their courtesy. It is only natural that a period of restlessness should come after ten years of civil strife. The marvel is that there is not more unrest when one considers all that is involved in a period of demobilization. Returning from a recent country trip we noticed that the Government has lately constructed shauties every mile or two along the motor read with police guards to insure the safety of travellers.

Mr. Galt made a quick trip to Peking, arriving back on December 16. In addition to Miss Outerbridge and Ralph Galt; Margaret Fairfield, Winifred Hemingway and Albert Hausske of Taiku were in the party under Mr. Galt's escort—all home for the Christmas holidays.

The thing that struck me most about my first few days of teaching is the utter frankness of the Chinese boys. "How old are you?" or "Are you married, Mr. Rosenow?" or "How much money for that?" are some of the questions which at first put me at a loss for an adequate answer. It doesn't take much time to get hardened to these rather personal but quite friendly questions. My first thought was that something ought to be done about it but I soon figured out that such questions help them in English. It really is quite an accomplishment for some little first grade boy to figure out such questions. One has to have patience and ability to adapt oneself to new environment.

We have to date passed, more or less successfully, through two six weeks periods, and it looks almost like a few, at least have learned a little more English. As far as I am concerned the Chinese boys here are somewhat similar to Americans of the same ages, with reference to their abilities and ambitions in study.

Edward Rosenow December 12, 1928.



THE FENCHOW HOSPITAL

epidemics of typhus, pneumonic and bubonic plague, would justify its existence if for no other purpose. health-economic problems it has to face. The services of the hospital in times of widely spreading and horribly fatal United States, stretching through West Central Shansi and North Shensi, and tuberculosis is only one of the many The Fenchow Hospital is the only health agency at work among a population nearly one-twentieth of that of the

FCNCHOW



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April, 1929

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Under the auspices of

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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RECRUITS REQUESTED FOR 1929

One Board appointee, man, to be Treasurer for the Station. One English Teacher for Middle School from Carleton College.

Vol. X.

Fenchow, Shansi, China, April, 1929.

No. I

"THE FENCHOW"

Published by the Station several times each year

Editorial Board:

Leonard M. Outerbridge, Jean A. Curran M D., Everett A. Sandburg.

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THE CALL OF FENCHOW

BECAUSE I am the latest arrival in Fenchow, it was suggested that I contribute some FENCHOW IMPRESSIONS. For two days I have been trying to analyze more clearly for myself my impressions of this place where I have not yet lived six months.

With these thoughts in the back of my mind, I picked up, this afternoon, Annie Fellows Johnston's delightful little book, KEEPING TRYST. Her vivid portrayal thrills one with this old legend of the days of King Arthur.

As I read, I followed all the experiences of the hero, Ederyn. As I felt the undaunted courage, dogged perseverence, and constant faithfulness of this page in striving after his ambition to become a knight, there flashed into my mind and heart a greater realization than ever before of the vision and inspiration the founders of this work here in Fenchow had. I understood better how they had dared to organize a work, the immensity of which has always oppressed and appalled me; of how they could undertake the tremendous task, the barriers, problems, and difficulties of which are so stupendous. With this realization, there came, at the same time, a sense of the call of today; a conviction that this great work here can only be carried on successfully, and the harvests entered into by workers-foreign and Chinese-who are willing to take the oath of Edervn-

"Awake at dawn and listening in high places will I await that call. With the compass needle of my soul true to the north star of a great ambition will I follow where it leads, and though through fire and flood it take me, I'll make but this reply:

"Tis the King's call. O list!

Thou heart and hand of mine, keep tryst—

Keep tryst or die!"

Altie C. Galt

THE WEEK OF VILLAGE EVANGELISM.

FACH year during the Chinese New Years vacation it has been the custom to form Gospel Teams for deputation work in the nearby villages. This year plans were made with unusual care. Months before the dates set a special committee was chosen by the general evangelistic committee. Pastor Y. C. Kuan was elected to head up the work. Sub-committees were delegated such special duties as the selection and purchase of suitable pamphlets, leaflets, pictures, posters etc; the planning of the central themes; the inviting of those to join in the work and their organization into teams; the making of a financial canvas to secure funds for the buying of printed materials and other incidental expenses; making the arrangements in the villages to be visited, etc.

The results of this careful planning and preparation were most evident. Some sixty shared in the various trips among the villages. About 175 gave gifts of money. The total amount collected was not only enough to defray all expenses but a goodly sum is left in the treasury to start with next year. The "set-up" in the villages had been so well taken care of that we were most warmly received everywhere. In most places indeed the village president himself came out to meet us and had the town crier go up and down with his huge gong summoning every one for our meetings. tried to keep a fairly accurate estimate of those in attendence and the total results showed that upwards of four thousand people in 23 villages heard the "Good News" during this week.

The Nanking Government is waging an earnest campaign against superstition. It may

be that it is indeed running ahead of its constituency. Its orders to destroy all idols and abolish all superstitious practices are causing much misunderstanding. We tried to do a service of mediation and interpretation, encouraging the people to "hold fast to that which is good", and to continue to seek after God. We wanted to say with Paul that the God whom they had been yearning and searching toward we could declare unto them. We received a mast cordial welcome on every hand. One man in remarking about this said that apparently the anti-Christian propaganda of the past two or three years had not reached the villages. Another man of wider experience and deeper insight said in reply that it had reached the villages but had been repudiated by the great mass of the people and that one of the reasons for the warmth of welcome given us was because the common run of folks wanted to express their disapproval of the radical outbreaks of recent

The teams were so planned that they might include some of our older leaders, two or three students and at least one woman if any of the students were girls. This gave us an opportunity to meet the various ages and groups in each village. The students were centers of attraction, playing games and telling stories with the children. There comes a sense of comradeship as we tramp the country roads. Here where the need is so great in all ways, the "Good News" has a deep and vital meaning. Everywhere people know of our schools, hospital, agricultural work, and this made vivid and real our gospel of service to men.

P. R. Reynolds

THE KINDERGARTENS

OUR kindergarten world is blossoming forth this spring in an effort to make the rooms have a really Chinese atmosphere. Miss Lu is helping me to make some pictures of Chinese children, and we have gotten some new wall scrolls that give a spring time color.

At the West Gate Kindergarten we have taken the little used south room and are converting it into a Chinese home, where we plan to play house this spring. We have put in a kang which in the North of China is as essential as a hearth stone to an American home. We have opened a door between the wash room and the teachers' supply room which will greatly add to our opportunities for marching.

At the Kuang Chih Yuan we have made even greater changes, moving into the upstairs room which gives us ample circle room and already the word has gone forth that it's a nicer place and children are coming so we expect to have to limit the enrollment.

We have plans on foot for Sunday School for the kindergarten children and the Primary School together. Our West Gate Kindergarten plant offers an attractive place for this work and we have fixed up a table with a red and gold altar cloth and also a cover for the piano, each bearing a cross in gold. Over the table we plan to have a picture illustrating the lesson and to have at either side pictures with a prayer and scriptures that have come as a gift this year and greatly aid in this plan. Chinese children are appealed to by pictures just as children in America.

Last Sunday as I looked into the faces of 59 children all looking at a beautiful picture of Jesus loving little children. I did not wonder that Jesus said, "for of such is the kingdom of Heaven". Their faces fairly radiated the joy of love like his, and one read the hunger for it in their eyes.

Gertrude C. Pve

IN MEMORIAM



HELEN GALLAGHER

Our hearts were saddened beyond expression that night in February when word came that Helen Gallagher had died. She who had made such a brave fight for health those first months we know her,—it seemed impossible! Always the picture of health she had led us to put too heavy tasks on her shoulders at first. She never complained for this work was to be her life.

In the same spirit of devotion she came back to us after a short season in the language school, though it meant interrupting her Chinese study in which she had begun making good headway. After a few months, duty called again and this time away from Fenchow. We knew it was not easy for her to leave Fenchow, where dreams had placed her in her beloved profession of teaching. However when duty called, bigness of vision led her on to the new field.

For the love and devotion she showed to her work and for the place she held in our hearts, we like to keep in memory a whimsical way she was wont to write,

"Tell me all about Fenchow for I feel still 'I belongs' ".

She does "belong" to us and we are thankful for all it has meant to us to have known one so cheerfully and bravely devoted to her work and to her friends.

MEDICAL CONTRASTS

THE cost of medical care is attracting special interest and investigation in America at the present time. In a country like China where the wages for labor are so low (only 10 to 20 cents a day in American currency in our Fenchow territory) this problem is increased by the fact that a modern hospital plant has to use and pay for many things which are produced in countries with a very high labor wage.

It is further complicated this year by famine conditions which have increased the cost of food supplies two and a half times and the prices are still going up. This condition reacts to the disadvantage of the hospital in two ways. Just now including staff and patients the hospital kitchen serves 200 people. The hospital kitchen will have its budget increased several thousand dollars by these famine food

prices.

Secondly the high prices for food make it very hard for the rank and file of the people to get enough money ahead so they can pay the hospital fees required. Many patients have secured the money to come to the hospital by pawning household goods and some by mortgaging their property. A great many people leave the hospital before they are well because they have no money left to continue their stay in the hospital. Our hospital social service workers are busy every day on these problems. The patients are told that although they feel much better that they may lose all they have gained by going home too soon where treatment cannot be properly continued, but argue as best we can it is often in vain.

A third class patient pays to cents a day American currency in the hospital. This is the average wage of unskilled labor over the year in our Fenchow district. Some treatments are expensive requiring \$10.00 over five or six weeks time. Many operations are done for only \$1.00 for the 3rd. class patients. Most variations in fees to the poor cover only items like drugs, operation fee, laboratory frees, etc. Less than 50% of the patients are free patients. The hospital recently had a gift of about \$200.00 to apply on some of the hardships produced by these famine conditions. It was a help but more is needed.

In spite of all these conditions the hospital inpatients continue their steady increase. The first 2½ months register 300 admissions, about 30% more than any other year. About 50 board beds have been brought into use. Bedding has been a problem. We do not know what we would have done without the hospital boxes that have come.

One day three men who had walked four days came to the Fenchow Hospital. Their home

was in Honan province. There was no room in the hospital and they were turned away and told they would have to wait. It is hard to describe the dejection their faces showed. We are thankful for the several hundred sheets sent the hospital by the women of Minnesota. Our dejected patients would have been many more but for these sheets.

The local gifts have increased in spite of famine conditions. A few spectacular recoveries when most every one else had given up hope for the patient and even the faith of the staff was wavering as they worked for the patient has started some new giving. A special campaign has been begun for a local endowment fund for an X-ray, and \$500.00 has come in local gifts in about one month. Much more has been promised. Remember this represents 2500 days wages of unskilled labor and in America at \$5.00 per day this would mean \$12,500.00. In addition hospital fees have amounted to six or seven times this amount the first 21 months in 1929. In the life of every institution the time when its growth is at the most critical stage is the time when support is most difficult to We are beginning to see the future day when hospital support will be easier if just now there are those who have the faith to stand by these expanding years of growth when little by little friends of the future are being created.

The most critical factor in the present situation is the health of the hospital staff. Both foreign and Chinese staff must be increased to care for the increased growth. The devotion and will power of the staff in caring for these increased burdens has been very remarkable and there is no satisfaction deeper than to see the hospital staff grow in its ability to assume the new responsibilities brought upon us. There have been several collapses from fatigue while on duty and when they had to be taken out of the game the reaction has much smilar to the American football game when a player had to be removed from the game against his will because of injury. New insight has come these days of the spirit of our growing Chinese hospital staff.

The hospital does nothing greater than to create such a hospital staff and it is the people in America who make it possible to give others the opportunties of this training and to have as well their representatives at work to enlarge the field of their life activities.

In spite all factors that have discouraged us and a staff so overworked with patients that letter writing has been out of the question, I do not know what would have happened to the hospital but for the faith of those who have helped without much word from us.



Corner of one of the Wards in the Men's Hospital

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN FOR X-RAY ENDOWMENT

THE hospital is eagerly pushing a campaign for an X-ray. A kind friend in the United States has promised to make us the gift of a machine but does'nt want to add to our burdens! Our wealthier patients will be able to pay for the cost of X-ray films and up-keep as they are already gladly paying the cost of the newly installed diagnostic procedures but what of the farmer and workman to whom twenty cents (Chinese currency) a day for a bed is a real economic hurdle! It means we must raise some sort of endowment or there may either be a refusal of X-ray to the poor and needy or an increase in our operating expense budget (and therefore a deficit).

A local campaign for endowment. The hospital is winning an ever widening circle of able and warmhearted Shansi friends. A doctor

in the provincial capital in Taiyuanfu, seventy miles away has endowed two free beds. Now that in April comes the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the new hospital, a campaign has been launched for five thousand dollars raised locally as a beginning for X-ray endowment. Already five hundred dollars has come in. Our friends are confident that the rest will come in by Anniversary Day.

Meanwhile we are continually painfully reminded of the need of X-ray service. Fractured bones on which the results are not satisfactory, and diagnoses that can not be established makes a situation discouraging to the doctor and disheartening to the patient.

The empty X-ray room is ready, the patients are waiting, the machine has been promised and all we lack is that "horse shoe nail".

J.A. Curran

FAMINE RELIEF FOR SHENSI

A T last the China International Famine Relief Commission is finding it possible to extend its zone of relief to include Shensi Province. As funds, mainly from America, gradually increased in volume during the autumn and winter relief work was gradually extended, beginning first with badly stricken provinces that were more accessible to supplies of grain. Reports early showed that Shensi was one of the worst affected provinces. But the nearest supplies of excess grain were a thousand miles away in Manchuria. And there were no railways over which these could be moved nearer than the border of the province.

Shensi province is so mountainous that the moving of large supplies of grain from the borders to the interior is a vast undertaking after the borders are reached. Some of the most stricken counties of North Shensi require from fourteen to twenty days for transportation of grain from rail heads, most of the way by pack animal trail. The travel difficulties by these trails also greatly increase the difficult of careful oversight of investigation and distribution.

The Shensi provincial branch of the Commission is organized in the capital city of Sianfu. That organization is faced with a big need in the belt across the province in which their city is located. Especially is the distress acute in a large area contiguous to the north and west of the city. With small grants of grain the Committee has already opened a few porridge kitchens, and plans are perfected for greatly increasing this form of relief within a few days when it is anticipated that more than three hundred tons of grain will have arrived.

Until now there has been lack of needed official cooperation with this Branch to make the relief count for most. But a better understanding seems now to have been reached, so the



The adjoining picture is a particularly good view of agriculture as carried on upon the Shansi mountain sides, showing terrace cultivations.

relief organization is hoping to find no barriers in the way of effective use of the expected shipment of grain.

North of the belt just referred to there is quite a wide belt across the province over which last year's crops were fair, and no relief will be given. But a dozen or fifteen counties of North Shensi, among the most inaccessible of the province, are in as dire need as any.

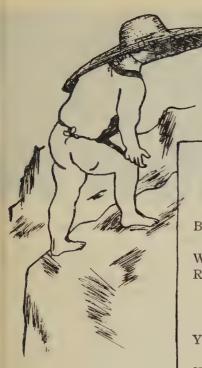
Because of the difficulties of communications from north to south in the province there has long been, for government purposes, a northern branch capital, eighteen days trail journey from Sianfu. Because of these same difficulties of communication the Sianfu Branch for famine relief last week petitioned the Peking head office to arrange an independent relief organization in North Shensi, to deal with the national organization on the same footing with the Sianfu Branch. This was done after word had been received of grants of grain for the north that were already being forwarded by rail. The Sianfu Committee could spare none of its personnel to go north to receive and make use of such grants.

As a result of this petition the national office has telegraphed its urgent request to Fenchow for a man to proceed immediately to organize at Yulinfu, the northern capital, and to decide upon and supervise methods of relief. It it very evident that if the North Shensi relief work is to be carried out, the Peking head office must lean heavily upon the Fenchow mission staff and the scattered church leaders of our Fenchow Station that are located in our North Shensi area, and upon the scattered Catholic staff within the same region.

Our Station cannot ignore such a call as this for help in alleviation of distress. Galt had already been given temporary release from his usual work to go on an errand to investigate for the Peking Office what form of relief would be practical for North Shensi. He is now given extended leave to spend all spring in the relief work. He will start within a day or two for Yulinfu but is first arranging for men to go to Paotow in southern Mongolia, the terminus of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, to take delivery of more than a hundred tons of grain already routed to that point. Others of the missionary staff of the Fenchow Station, as well as many of our Chinese church leaders will doubtless be drawn into this work within the next few weeks.

While the problems of administration of this relief will be staggering, we are greatly gratified that at last the relief is on its way in response to reports and appeals that we and others have been forwarding since early last autumn.

E. W. Galt



HOPE

Bare little bottom and big straw hat
Toiling up the hills,
Whose eye but would not follow you,
Round brown legs with step so true
Climbing up the hills!

Your father works in the fields above,
Terraces on those hills:
His land is caked and hard and dry.
Too bad indeed if all should die
And famine face those hills.

Go tell your father little man
There's hope for those hard hills.
You must not doubt what I tell you:
Grains not a few,—'tis proven true—
Will grow on your hard hills.

So little man, climb on, you may
Live to change those hills.
Friends of yours in another land
Have stretched to you a helping hand
To save you and your hills.

-Christina M. Outerbridge

ONE SMALL SHARE IN THE MISSION SCHEDULE.

THE students in the Women's and Girls' schools are starting out in splendid condition this semester, I think. My daily clinics have been mostly neglected so far as sick people are concerned. My most serious case being the cook who suffered with acute indigestion after a drink of cold water! We're just beginning the physical exams of the students, but so far they all pass with a high mark. We're trying a new stunt of sending them to the hospital at regular dispensary time for their exams instead of the former special clinic at the schools. Miss Noreen and a Bible woman meet them and take particular pains to see that everything goes happily. I think this first pleasant contact with the hospital will insure their undivided willingness to go later for any illness that may make it necessary.

After clinic comes chapel at the Women's School. I wonder if you would recognize any of the hymns that I try to play for them. The



West Gate of Fenchow near the Woman's School



Primary Pupils in the Girls' School

time is slower than you ever heard before and it isn't a question, at all, of the students singing with the organ—rather I have to listen very hard to keep with them. So many of them know only a few characters, and thus the time of the hymn depends entirely upon the speed with which they recognize each word. But it's a very pleasant way to begin my day. It's an inspiration to watch the faces of the women—the older students alive and interested, and the new students gradually losing the blank expression that practically every one of them wear when they enter school.

Two mornings a week, immediately after chapel, comes my Hygiene class. They're great! One day at clinic, following the lesson on the whereabouts of the spleen, a little woman complained of pain and when I asked her where, she said "Right here in my spleen"! Miss Liu, the first graduate of the Women's Training School for Nurses, is doing most of the teaching this semester, but I never miss a chance to "listen in".

In the meantime Jac and Bill have been to Charlotte's for an hour and a half of kindergarten, and at ten o'clock all the children are my responsibility for the rest of the morning.

WHAT MAKES LIFE WORTH WHILE

THOUGHTS of patients waiting in bath-tubs while their pajamas are being mended or made; of patients without beds until saw-horses and wooden frames can be borrowed from schools; of nurses in training seriously ill probably due to lack of precautions when duties were pressing; of cases who need sympathy and encouragement as well as treatments for physical ailments, all contribute their part in making a day's program. Thoughts of those we try to help are in many cases a great encouragement and help us to forget some of the many things that we want to do but must leave for another day.

Who wouldn't consider it a privilege to help care for Mrs. Kun for instance. She returned to her home a few days ago after having spent some four months in the hospital. Two radical operations had been performed but a malignant disease would return and there seemed little that we could do for her. When she was told she wept softly for a moment, then turning to us said: "I've known for the past week that I couldn't get well and now I want to go home. Although not cured I go happy because I've found God and I want my family to know". It was good to have her with us and although not well herself, she went about the ward doing little kindnesses for those whom she could.

Because of her influence and fine spirit we offered her an opportunity live in the hospital until she was called "Home" hoping to make her suffering as easy as possible; but she refused saying that the little time that remained she wished to spend with her two children and tell them what she knew of the Jesus Way. Our hearts throbbed with mingled grief and joy as we bade her farewell and how thankful we are that we could take her in as a patient. Do you wonder that it is hard to know whom to turn away of those who come to us?

Recently the Week of Evangelism was observed in Fenchow. The Evangelistic and Educational Departments organized their numbers into teams and went out upon special tours throughout the city and neighboring villages. The hospital sought other ways of helping. One morning while I assisted a student nurse with some treatments, the patient and nurse were conversing earnestly. The patient was asking the nurse why she seemed so happy when caring for her, even when it meant doing what seemed to the patient menial tasks and why the people caring for her here seemed different from those in her village. The nurse hestitated a moment, then with one of her bright sunny smiles replied, "I'm glad you can see a little difference in us for we are trying to live as Jesus did", and then went on to tell about the Great Physician. The patient seemed interested and wanted to know more, and I'm sure will be ready to listen to our Hospital Evangelist when she calls upon her.



Harwood Men's Hospital and Goldsbury Pavilion



Dr. Wang and Miss Kellogg cressing a patient in the Kate Ford Whitman Women's Hospital

Probably you would like to know just a little more about the nurse. Our first knowledge of her comes through Miss McClure. Some years ago when she was the Woman's Evangelistic Worker upon the West Road Field she went to the city of Mi Chih Hsien to hold station classes for the women in the church there. One of the officials in that city had shortly before become a Christian and Mary tells us how he called the members of his household and the yamen (the officials in the city with whom he worked) together and in their presence burned his Buddhistic books and idols, telling those present why he did so He brought his wife and a child to attend the Station Class. Our student nurse is that child. Later it was learned that the child was a little slave girl, that she came from good parents, but her mother having died her father being unable to care for her sold her to this official. This gentleman came to Miss McClure telling her that now since he had become a Christian he couldn't keep the child as a slave any longer and that he wanted to give her to the Church. Miss McClure was interested in the child because of her alertness and the fact that she had unbound feet. Speaking with her she told her of the Girl's School in Fenchow and suggested the possibility of her later wanting to become a nurse.

Later the child was brought to Fenchow by the official where she entered the Girl's School. Before the gentleman left he handed Miss McClure a paper roll, remarking that it was a small sum to help with the girl's education. On opening the package, a hundred silver dollars was found. Some years later a letter came asking about Hsiu Chih's (for that is the child's name) progress and if she still was in school. A favourable reply could be and was sent him. Then through a Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Southern China came a postal order for another hundred dollars to be applied toward her education from the same man. The Secretary in a following letter spoke of the fine help this man was to him in his work. Hsiu Chih writes to the family regularly, and is a lovable, promising student nurse. What a privilege to be permitted to help in the training of Hsiu Chih and how one hopes to give them the best possible.

Patients come to us from long distances. Last week some men came walking from Honan, while today some came walking from Shensi, among them a lad of thirteen. All had traveled steadily for three days at least. Whom shall we turn away—and still we can't care properly for all who came to us for help?

—Emma B. Noreen

AS IT LOOKS TO A GREENHORN

It is almost impossible to pick up a newspaper or magazine today without coming across some article concerning China. The goings and comings of a Chinese statesman may be discussed, a new civil war may have broken out, people may be hard pressed by famine conditions, robbers may have burned another town, or it is even remotely possible that the Christian mission program in China may have received a little attention. But the fact is—newspapers and periodicals do not publish material which does not appeal to the public from whence comes their daily bread; therefore, we may assume that the world is watching China.

When I think of China I do not visualize merely a geographical expanse of mountains, rivers, and vast plains, but I think of .440,000,000 people—not 440,000,000 bodies covered with a yellow skin—but actual people, not a great deal different than the rest of us. And then I think of those people whose main diet is a few leaves and sticks pounded up into a sort of flour, of those little girls who are being sold that their parents may live for a few more days, of the destruction and loss of life caused by needless and atrocious civil wars promoted by self-seeking war-lords who have the audacity to call themselves part of the human race, and many other things too horrible for the printed page.

Various ideas and suggestions have been advanced for the relief of existing conditions. The economist thinks that he and his kind are the saviors of the land while the missionary and his clan will argue that he is better fitted to relieve the stress and strain. Both of them are right, in fact, and they can do wonders if they work together.

Does the average person know that 85% of China's 440,000,000 people are illiterate? In fact such a condition is too much for the average person to comprehend! How can the economist establish sound and workable systems of finance, commerce, transportation, etc. without trained men? How can the Christian Church spread its teachings without trained staffs? It can t be done. And there is no reason to believe that



Carleton in China.

the Chinese are going to turn over their religious problems and economic tangles to the foreigner—they may ask aid from the foreigner, but these institutions must be made indigenous to be lasting and worthwhile.

Four months ago, 94% of the revenue collected by the National Government went for military purposes. On top of that only six provinces in China were actually supporting the National government financially. In view of these appalling facts let us consider the educational problem in China. With 85% of her population illiterate is it any wonder that China is floundering about?

The schools which are maintained and supported by the various Christian Mission Boards in China are, in my opinion, head and shoulders above the government schools. I am not saying that mission schools are any where near the height of perfection—but they are much nearer that summit than are the government schools. If China is to continue its existence as a nation surely, before long, the educational problem will have to be tackled by the government. When that time comes there is no reason to believe that the government schools will not feel the effects of what the mission schools are trying to do today. With that fact in mind, my work in our Fenchow Middle School seems to have a more definite meaning. China's hope lies in her future generations-educated generations, capable of facing their country's problems with the courage of their convictions.

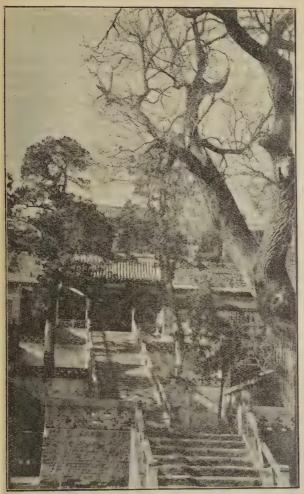
Everett A. Sandburg.

TO PEKING BETWEEN TERMS.

BETWEEN the first and second terms of this school year, a generous vacation was granted to students and faculty members. Not needing any rest from over work, Corky Sandburg and I headed for Peking. We were quite fortunate in having Mr. Leete as Guide to the big city.

The first day took us as far as Shih Chia Chuang, without a great deal of excitement, but with plenty of beautiful mountain scenery to take its place. This scenery was however quite different from the way it was when we came into Shansi last August. This time there was not the abundance of green on the hillsides,

but instead the bare rocks and brown terraces. The stay overnight at the Hotel Du Tcheng T'ai was not exactly a sweet dream, but in spite of the camel-back beds, we did a good deal of sleeping that night. About noon, largely through the efforts of Mr. Leete, we managed to land a few seats on the "express", and without much delay and not a little coolness, we hit Peking about ten o'clock in the evening—about five hours late. Then after a chilly rickshaw ride to the Peabody home, we were welcomed with an unusual amount of cheerfulness, considering the time of night, by Mr. Peabody. We didn't meet Mrs. Peabody until breakfast time.



On our return trip from Peking we visited Chin Ssu Temple, South of Taiyuanfu on the Road to Fenchow.

From the time of our arrival to the morning of our departure, there was never lacking anything to do. Sight seeing, theatre going, church going, concerts, dinners, skating, dancing, dentistry and shopping left us no time for rest. Nor did it give our hosts much ease and relaxation. We spent some of the time sleeping and not a little in entertaining our hosts whether they enjoyed it or not. Thanks to all the good Peking missionaries we were not at any time lost and bewildered in a strange big city.

While in Peking we had the opportunity of meeting many others of our mission who were in Peking for the same reason as we were or on business of some sort or other. Shansi was quite well represented,—Helen Dizney, Buddy Kellogg, Mary McClure, Corky Sandburg and myself.

Of all the things I saw—Lama Temple, Summer Palace, Pei Hai, Forbidden city, Temple of Heaven, Peking dust and dirt, and Yenching University—the Temdle of Heaven thrilled me the most. How the Chinese or anyone for that matter, could have con-

ceived a more appropriate earthly shrine to heaven is hard for me to imagine. Others have described the beauties of this place in many ways, but to me it was the most peaceful and more rest-giving place I have ever seen. Yenching University was impressive and I was struck by the completeness and extensiveness of equipment. I, as an inexperienced young one, can't see why a place like this will not give to the youth of China an opportunity that they have never had before.

When it came time for us to depart, we, Helen Dizney, Buddy Kellogg, Andy Nuquist, Corky and I, could not get tickets for the Express, so, rather than wait almost a week on our slim incomes, we decided to hop a local and local it was, getting us to the junction at Shih Chia Chuang in seventeen hours. We slept from about two to six and tried to get the first mountain train. We did fairly well, three of our party and some of the baggage getting on and Nuquist and I with more baggage had to wait a couple of hours for the second train. After we finished telling all the bystanders what we thought of the railroads "in English", we had breakfast since we didn't have time to eat before the early train. After a beautiful ride to Fenchow we spent a day getting ready for a hunting trip.

Andy Nuquist gave the pleasure of his company, first to the Taiku folks, which, unfortunately, caused him to miss a wonderful hunting trip. He arrived in Fenchow after we had started on our hunt. He has promised to come back next year and is going to arrange things so that the hunt will not be missed.

One or two impressions—of Peking,—it is hardly possible to enumerate all the good ones so I will give a few on the negative side. I find that it is almost impossible to wear a white shirt for more than one day, although everyone does wear them more. Rickshaws take money as do a lot of things in this city. It might be thrilling to have unlimited funds while visiting here, although our accounts show that we didn't do the squeezing. There ought to be something done about the ice at the Peihai—it is kind of rough. It is like chocolate—the more you have the, etc etc., which calls for another visit and more money.

Ed. C. Rosenow



Corky's Bronze Lion Stands Guard Over Rosey's Shansi Chests

THE ENGLISH TEACHERS' ABODE

BACK by the city wall are five rooms all in a row, which Larry Krause and Erwin Hertz fitted up for themselves in 1924, with a sort of souvenir collection of furniture from that which could be spared about the compound. In 1925 Erwin Hertz took his bride Miss Reynolds to this same spot as their first home. They made it a cosy place, but since they left in 1927 it has not been occupied save by a few Middle School students in the winter vacation of 1928.

Rosy and Corky decided during the winter vacation that they'd like to make it their domicle, so again masons mended the stoves and painters freshened the walls and carpenters replaced the missing cupboard shelves, glaizers the broken glass and it again holds promise of being attractive and homey. They moved in with the odds and ends of furniture also collected from the compound, and one day we showered them with the essentials of oriental house keeping, oil tins, water jars, brooms, and shovels and pitchers and dust pans and teacups and teakettles. Even little Hetty Outerbridge joined our procession carrying her gift, while Mary McClure played on the Harmonica, "Home

Sweet Home." Any one wanting to make a new anthlogy of poetry should apply for the poems that labeled the gift.

The rooms really look very attractive now that the boys have moved in. They have purchased some Shansi Chests that give color and distinction to the living room. And with cushions and loaned pictures they are ready to welcome their friends and take up extramural work with the teachers and boys in a way they could not have done while living up stairs in a foreign house. Their door stands welcomingly open by the side of the road, and we are sure they will make it like the house Sam Foss pictures in his poem.

We feel that the rooms ought really to be fitted up so as to equip these boys with comfort as they come out as Carleton College's Contribution to our work. We estimate that \$300, would repair and paint the rooms, and make the needed furniture, purchase rugs and beds and bedding so that each year, if the boys paid an annual sum of \$20, the rooms could be kept fitted up and contribute to the service these young men are seeking to render in interpreting the Occident to the Orient.

-Gertrude C. Pye

THE CATHARINE S. HARWOOD MEMORIAL BIBLE SCHOOLS.

HANGING conditions in China have made it evident for two or three years past that certain fundamental changes were necessary in the curriculum, organization, teaching staff and management of the Men's Bible School. Several efforts had been made and certain changes projected. However before much had ever actually been accomplished in carrying out these changes, word came from the Board that the income of the Bible School would be for the time being cut to about one-third of its normal amount. Furthermore this news did not actually reach the trustees until the cut was in effect. As a result drastic changes were necessary. Various plans were suggested such as cutting down the teaching staff one half and running thus until this current year closed or until the funds came back to normal. This plan did not meet the approval of the faculty. They decided in true Chinese style (the small group loyalty for which they are justly famed) to stand or fall together. It was finally decided at their insistence to run with the full staff for half a year and then if the funds had not returned to their original productiveness, to close up. When the half year time approached and added funds had not appeared, the faculty withdrew and the students and trustees began plans for a volunteer faculty. simple recital gives no idea of the endless meetings of trustees, the planning and re-planning. the political wire-pulling which appears in even a Congregational organization. Mr. Elmer Galt, Chairman of the Board of Trustees stood by the ship, weathered the storms and due in large measure to his thoughtful planning and steady guidance the school has now come through to more peaceful waters and the future seems to be getting brighter and brighter.

The school is in session for this half year with a volunteer staff of the following teachers: Rev. Han of the Woman's Bible School is teaching a course in the Philosophy of Religion. He is one of the most able professors we have. Rev. P. C. Chang, District Superintendent of our Wen Shui area rides in twenty miles on his bicycle for two days and three classes in the middle of the week. His course is on "Methods of Evangelistic Work in the Villages." He is a man of fine spirit and broad experience. Miss McClure is giving a course in the Life of Christ. She needs no introduction to Fenchow readers. Her splendid work as head of the Woman's Bible School and leader in woman's work on the West Road stands for itself. Mr. Outerbridge is giving a course in Agriculture. The introductory part is being given in the class room just now. As spring advances this course is to be a field course of experimental nature. Mr. Tsui Yi Pin, one of the finest athletes who ever graduated from our Middle School (High School) is in charge of games and athletics. Mr. Reynolds has a course in religious education. This also is chiefly a field course. At present the group have in their charge three Sunday Schools, a Night School for Servants and Laborers held at the Hospital, and are also conducting religious services and doing personal visiting among the hospital patients. The class meets in small groups to discuss various phases of its work and to plan its further efforts.

The spirit of the school is fine and we hold high hopes for a very fruitful half year of work.

-Paul R. Reynolds

GIRLS' SCHOOL HAPPENINGS

O^{LD} and new pupils received a warm welcome on the opening of school. There have been additions to all of the six grades and four years of high school except two, so that counting out those who failed to return after the long vacation, the enrollment stands considerably higher than last term.

Everyone works at the girls' school. Whether receiving scholarship aid or not, each boarder has some bit of dusting or the like to do, while those who receive scholarship aid have additional tasks such as library work, dining room work, or helping teach in the swelled primary grades About one sixth of the pupils receive some aid.

Owing to a break in the furnace and the beginning of school without fires the building was cold. By wearing extra clothing and conducting classes in the sunshine out of doors, work went forward the first week of school with everyone happy and no one taking cold. Mornings and evenings we have been grateful for a bit of artificial heat, however, since the furnace has been repaired.

How much did we save each day we were not running the furnace? If we burn on an average 500 pounds of coal a day at a little over eleven cents gold per hundred, it means that we saved 0.57 a day. Coal



"Kiddies On The School Steps"



Mrs. Outerbridge with her Class in Physical Training.

in Shansi, at least in this region is cheap, one of the few necessities not greatly affected in price by drought or war.

On the twelfth of March the schools of the city attended a very interesting meeting held at the large Confucian temple. Those familiar with China's history will remember that this was the fourth anniversary of the death of her great hero Sun Yat Sen. A large picture of the hero was placed above the stage, and during the exercises his will was read, after which all turned toward the portrait, making the usual three low bows. This was followed by a three minutes silence while heads were bowed. Speeches followed, one man advocating the planting of trees in memory of Dr. Sun. Resolutions to be sent to the next meeting of the national committee, coming from Fenchow were then adopted. They were two in number, one congratulations on what has been done and the other begging that suitable provisions may be made soon for the disbandment of the army. The meeting closed with shouting of nine or ten slogans, the final one being shouted lougest and loudest. "The Chinese Republic, ten thousand ten thousand years."

-Josie E. Horn

13

SCHOOLS DAYS

ALL of the American youngsters except the wee-est,-little Hetty Outerbridge,-are going to school these days. Edith and Faith Galt, who are the oldest in our group, have school at home with their mother. The younger children—Jac and Billie Curran, Lucien Pye, Bobbie and Happy Reynolds,—have formed a group of their own and have school together every morning. It proves to be a really happy plan despite the fact that because of the divergence in their ages it has to be a combination of nursery school, kindergarten, first and second grades. The first half of the morning the children are with Mrs. Reynolds where they have hand

work, music, carpentry, etc. Then when mid-morning comes they go to the Curran garden where for the rest of the morning Mrs. Curran supervises them in out-of-door free play.

On Sunday Edith and Faith Galt join the group for Sunday School. Edith is assisting Mrs. Curran with all the plans for the chapel, story and hand work. At present the children are giving much thought to their collection which they feel is growing amazingly. They think now they will turn the proceeds over soon to the doctors to use in helping some youngster come to the hospital who otherwise could not afford it.

HOSPITAL NEWS NOTES

THE Harwood Men's Bible School is carrying out a most interesting program of evangelism in the Harwood Hospital men's wards, Every evening at 6:30 the students under Mr. Reynold's direction spend an hour with the patients preaching to them, telling stories, making friends and finding ways to be helpful. It is a practical course in evangelism along with the regular school program.

A fanfare of firecrackers and the twanging of brass gongs keeping time for the Chinese wood winds announced the approach of a big excitement at the gate of the Hospital grounds. The wife of the Chief of Police of Fenchow was what the doctors called a "miracle case." For months very little hope was held for her recovery. When permission was finally obtained for the urgent operation it was undertaken with grave misgivings. However the tireless efforts of Dr. Curran were rewarded by a complete recovery, though the first week was a stormy and anxious one. So the flurry of the crowd at the gate on March 18 announced the arrival of a beautiful tablet carved from choice wood and behind the rose silk decorated chair on which the tablet was being carried, came a cart with the fair lady herself and her attendants. The Chief of Police had come ahead with his esort.

All of the hospital staff were out to welcome the guests, and all the patients who were allowed up, were either on the lawn or at the windows. The long balcony clear across the front of the administration building had a compact border of eager, smiling faces.

The guests were first escorted to the eye clinic room where tables had been set. Tea, watermelon seeds cakes and candy were served and appropriate speeches made and then a little bowing ceremony was held out in front of the tablet before it was drawn up on the staging to the great carved wooden hangers which had been fastened under the eaves that morning. There are now seven of these tablets along the front of the hospital with the gold characters standing out from blue or black backgrounds.

The meaning of the four large characters on this tablet is, "The Skilful Hand Brings Back the Spring" The one who explained it said that the patient had been as good as dead when she was brought to the



"The Skilful Hand Beings Back The Spring"

hospital, like a garden in winter. But the clever hands that had cared for her brought her back to life as lovely as a lotus flower.

Dr. Curran was recently on the sick list with such a variety of mystifying ailments that Dr. Watson shipped him off to Peking for a "going over" at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, especially for X-ray examinations. While in Peking he attended a meeting of the Mission Medical Committee at which many important matters concerning the health of the missionaries was discussed. Returning to Fenchow, recovered in health, he found Dr. Watson ill in bed with a high fever, Dr. Kuo absent for a few days attending a brother with pneumonia and Dr. Wang in sole charge of one hundred and eleven in-patients! We are glad to report that Dr. Watson has recovered, Dr. Kuo's brother is better and the full staff is back on duty.

Fenchow has been in the thick of the influenza epidemic, the crest of the wave finally reached us, having come down to us via Manchuria, Feking and then through the mountains to Shansi. Fortunately most of the cases were not very severe and there have been no fatalities.

The time for the men probationers to receive their uniforms has arrived. The sewing women have been busy helping with the making of supplies and mending garments and so uniforms are slightly delayed. One morning as Miss Kellogg came to her office she found the following missive upon her desk:

Dear Principal Kellogg, Overcoats (meaning uniforms) Some have one, some have two while I have none.

Your poor student,

The Nursery and Birth Room have been made beautiful by the gitt of linoleum for both floors and the connecting corridor. It was the thoughtful generosity of one of our foreign missionary families that prompted the giving. The linoleum is a soft blue and cream and makes the rooms much lighter. This is especially noticed at night when the electric lights are out at ten o'clock and little oil lamps furnish the glimmer. One of the older babies was put on the floor to play. She was so enchanted by the feel and color of it that she cried when put back in bed.

January 21 will always be remembered as the day when the Marshall boxes arrived. Thirty two of them! Enough thrills were crowded into the hours that were spent in opening the boxes to last for years. Bolts of of gauze and muslin, pajama suits by the dozen, surgeons' gloves, rolls of adhesive plaster, the finest of white sheets, a dozen bed spreads and as many bath blankets, hot water bags and ice caps galore! In many unexpected places messages of love and good cheer were tucked in for the patients and hospital workers who would be using them. The gifts arrived at the right moment for an unprecedented stream of patients have been crowding in during the last two months. The warm underwear, boxes and boxes of soft knit things have taken the place of the bulky, dusty padded coats and trousers that the patients wear on coming to the war'ls. The operating doctors and nurses forget fatigue when they don the very latest in gowns for operating room. A flood of love and gratitude has swept over the hearts of all in Fenchow for Mrs. Marshall and Rev. Gardiner of Stanford University because of the devotion they feel toward the patients of the hospital and their eagerness that even the least should have the best of care.

HUNTING TRIP.

THERE have been in the past an unusual number of hunting parties from Peking and Tientsin and "parts unknown". Due to repeated invasions from abroad, our own particular hunting grounds up back of Fenchow were pretty well cleaned out. Therefore a group of us decided to try a new district over near Chung Yang, some two days away by pack animal. We had a party of four: Henry Welles of the Presbyterian Mission, Peking, Ed Rosenow and Everett Sandburg of Carleton College and Fenchow and Paul Reynolds of Fenchow as chaplain. Mr. Yao Chao Te, a graduate of our Fenchow Middle School went along as cook. We had five mules and each mule or two means a man thrown in free so there were three mule drivers. (For a fact a mule costs only fifty cents a day gold and the man who goes with him costs nothing.) Then there were five guides, hunters, trackers and what not. Some one remarked of our cavalcade that when Gov. Yen saw us coming he would call out the home guards and the reserves.

The first day out we had grouse shooting along most of the way. Toward evening we saw our first pheasant and got him—a nice cock. We spent the night at a Chinese Inn which is an experience in itself. Suffice it to say that if Bethlehem inns were like some other oriental caravansaries there may have been many reasons why Joseph and Mary chose the stable.

Next morning we started right up over the mountain ridge back of our village. Quite early in the forenoon we had a shot at three deer. They will make good hunting next year.

Before noon we had topped the ridge after winding up and up with ever widening vistas on all sides. What a wonderful sensation to have the world unroll at our feet. The rest of the day we travelled along a valley with good pheasant shooting all the way. We got a bag of some twenty odd birds.

Next day we were in boar country and for three days the boar hunters roamed the hills. It is marvellous country with real pines for the wind to whistle through, oak leaves to scatter, lovely copses of birch and olive gray mountain ash. Off in the distance fold on fold rolled the mountains. Golden sunlight and purple cloud shadows mingled afar.

And there were boar too. Indeed we each got one so it was true a "pleasant time was had by all." Henry ran around over a few extra mountains and bagged four more for good measure. Then on the way back we ran our total of pheasant up to a bit over a hundred so we brought in a real load of game.

And the world problems we got all laid out and settled, you never can guess. And this does not mention the blisters.

P. R. Reynolds

STOP PRESS ITEMS

UST as we go to press our Fenchow Station has had the pleasure of a visit by Miss Ruth I. Seabury, Educational Secretary of the American Board at Boston. Miss Seabury has been since last August on deputation work on behalf of the Board, visiting the Missions in Europe, Turkey, India, Ceylon, Foochow and North China. She arrived in Fenchow on the afternoon of March 30th, and left on the morning of April 5th, during which brief period she entered to the full into the many and varied activities of our work, including the Easter message at the six o'clock morning service in the Chinese Church, as well as bringing the Easter message to the English service of our foreign group in the afternoon. In addition to many personal conferences with individuals, she met the Chinese leaders as a group in two conferences, gave addresses in schools, and was eager to have an insight into our rural field. Miss McClure, Miss Seabury travelled by mule back up the mountains westward to Wu Chung, leaving Tuesday morning and returning Thursday noon. Thus she was able to see both our educational and medical institutions at Fenchow city, and also a glimpse into our rural field and one of the out-station evangelistic centres.

Word has just come of the election of Rev. Elmer W. Galt as representative of our North China Kung Li Hui to the membership of the National Christian Council of China. Not only is this a great privilege for Fenchow to have this direct contact with the National Council, but we feel that Mr. Galt, with his years of experience in evangelistic work will have a special contribution to make to this organization. Mr. Galt is at present in Yulinfu, North Shensi, in famine relief administration co-operating with the International Famine Relief Commission.

We are indebted to Miss Kellogg for the artistic design appearing on the front cover of this issue of "The Fenchow".



LOOKING FROM SHANSI ACROSS THE YELLOW RIVER INTO SHENSI

ing with the China International Famine Relief Commission, Rev. E. W. Galt is in charge of famine relief in North Shensi with of a better day. resistant grains, knowledge of methods of disease and insect pest control in a word, it speaks to them a message of hope rural churches is bringing to these mountain farmers new knowledge of dry farming methods, new and better types of drought be one of our most important tasks to work on the problem of famine prevention. Our agricultural extension programme among headquarters at Yu Lin Fu. With eighty-five percent of the Fenchow field lying in this famine danger zone, we conceive it to cultivation. Severe protracted drought left these fields barren at harvest time and grim famine stalks in the province. Co-operat-This scene is eighty miles West of Fenchow, at the river crossing. The rolling mountain tops are all under 'slope'

The Dear



FENCHOW





December 1930.

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TO FATHER T'IEN

Dear little man of old Cathay,
Teaching your classics every day,
Walking sedately the ancient street,
Carefully placing your cautious feet.
Would that I knew the thoughts you wear
Beneath black cap and snowy hair.

I love to watch your sparkling eyes,
Your kindly glance that tries and tries
To understand our foreign ways,
Of rushing hurriedly through our days.
Would that I knew the thoughts you wear
Beneath black cap and snowy hair.

I love to sit at dusk and hear
Your tales of days both young and dear
And know why peace has filled your heart
And set you tenderly apart.
Would that I knew the thoughts you wear
Beneath black cap and snowy hair.

Frances R. Curran

Vol. 11

Fenchow, Shansi, China, December, 1930.

No. 3

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Happy Helen Reynolds.

SONGS TO HAPPY.

Adelaide Hemingway*

I.

The shinings that appear her eyes

Are really daisies from the skies,

Whose meadows stretching far and blue

Were plucked of flowers as she walked through.

For she has strayed from a far land Who steps so light on our world's strand.

II.

Eyes of light,

Buttercups for your hair,

Soft and fair.

Velvet touch

Like the closed

New born bud of a rose.

Larkspur grace
Standing still
On the crest of a hill.

Mystery
Breathing sweet
With life's flowers at your feet.

Helen Belknap Reynolds, "Little Happy" was born at Yutaoho, June 6th, 1924. Six years later in the same little cottage on the hill she died on June 10th of a meningeal hemorrhage incident to whooping cough.

^{*}Written in February, 1930, some five months before little Happy strayed back to the "far land" whence she came.

FATHER T'IEN.

"The heart was empty.
Whatever of value came,
Was truly treasured:
Whatever of ill,
Found no entrance....."

Thus speak the Chinese characters on the page which Father T'ien is reading as he appears in Miss Kellogg's sketch on the cover page. It gives a true report of this fine old Chinese gentleman except that his heart was not empty in the beginning but rather held much of "original good."

He is now at seventy-six "teacher emeritis" of the Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls. From its very inception he has been intimately associated with the school. Gentle, lovable, kindly, his smile shining alike on the "just and unjust" he has walked every day from his home in the shadow of the South gate to meet his classes.

Miss Horn coveted his influence in the school. His life unites the best of the gentle politeness of old China with the rich fruitage of the spirit which comes in the lives of those who follow the Way of Jesus. Thus when advancing years made it impossible for him to longer teach regularly it was arranged that he be an honorary teacher, free to come and go, to look over a few student essays, to chat and have a cup of tea and to give the blessing of his gentle smile.

He has always been a teacher. Before he came to our church schools, he was at the head of a boys school in a temple here in the city. It was in the early days of the "new education." Treasuring the best of the old, he welcomed the new so successfully that his school was officially named the "Model School" and he was given a badge and medal of merit by the District Magistrate. To this day that school proudly bears its name as a Model School.

His influence will continue and grow not only because of his many students, but also because of his two brilliant daughters. Dr. Flora T'ien is a graduate of the Medical School at Shantung Christian University; she had her interneship at the Peking Union Medical College and is now on the staff of our Fenchow Hospital. Barbara T'ien is a Yenching graduate and has been head teacher at the Girls School here for several years. This year she is doing graduate study in religion and sociology at Yenching University. The National Christian Council is offering her a position but we hope she will return to Fenchow. She has very remarkable ability as a leader of young people.

MIDDLE SCHOOL REORGANIZATION.

The writer of this sketch is having, for the second time, the opportunity of doing a little teaching in the Ming Yi Private Middle School, the first opportunity having come six years earlier. It is cheering to note the changes, the most important being the organization of a Board of Directors, and the merging with it of the Middle School Department of the Ch'ung Te Girls' School.

The Board of Directors, organized last spring, from the start assumed responsibility and has set the school on a much firmer foundation. The Board membership is made up of two representatives appointed by the Fenchow Local Association, two by the Taiku Local Association, two by the Carleton College alumni who reside in China, two by the alumni of the school, one of the general secretaries of the North China Promotional Board, designated by that body, is the ninth member, and the principal of the school is the tenth. Board as thus constituted may coopt five more members. Most of the members of the Roard are experienced educators,

interested in the school. The Chairman, Mr. Chang Heng-ch'iu, General Secretary of the Promotional Board, is spending the year in Fenchow, and until a new principal is found he carries responsibility for the outside relations of the school.



Bill Bakken and Dick Youtz, the Carleton Representatives.

The main responsibility in the school itself rests on the Vice-principal, Dr. Paul Reynolds, and a committee of Chinese deans who superintend studies, business, and discipline. The

government by committee is working finely, but for steady advance a principal is needed, and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors may soon be able to announce that an exceptionally fine man has been found for this position. Not for many a year has there been such a splendid spirit of cooperation and fellowship in the faculty and of desire to work on the part of the students.

Coeducation, having been tried out in the Senior Middle School for several years is this year extended to the Junior Middle School, quite successfully. Formerly the limited number of girls tended to create an air of reserve and repression, but with increasing numbers the appearance is quite the reverse. But once the forces of reaction are spent, the new freedom and privileges will be taken more calmly. There is special need in Shansi of increasing the number of girls in senior middle schools, but it can only be accomplished by more attention to the primary education of girls.

The attendance has reached the high water mark, 193 boys and 39 girls, a total of 232. This is 65 more boys and 2 more girls than the enrollment last year. The boys' dormitories, and dining room and kitchen facilities are used to the limit. Shall buildings be added, or shall Ming Yi now limit the attendance of boys and work for quality rather than quantity? The most pressing need in the girls' department is to have the primary department separated from the middle school.

There have been many changes in the faculty. With the assuming of authority by the new Board, several teachers were dropped because of inefficiency, bad habits, or not having the interest of the school at heart. Among the new teachers are the school secretary, Mr. Meng Hao-jan, who also teaches Party Principles and Chinese. He is a member of the "Party". He attended the Taiku schools, was in official life for many years, and knows its

ins and outs. He has friends in the Department of Education in the province, and can thus help in the questions which arise between the school and that department. Mr. K'ang, the new chemistry teacher, is a graduate of the college at T'ungchou now merged with Yenching University, and has taught for several years in South China. Earlier he taught for two years in Taiku, He was with the Chinese Labor Corps in France as teacher and adviser. He is an excellent teacher, widely read, and an earnest Christian. Mr. Pai Tuan is the new teacher in athletics, and also teaches social sciences and some English. He was a star athlete at Yenching in football, tennis, and track.

There are two new women teachers, a side of the faculty which Ming Yi wants to strengthen. "Miss Wei", the wife of Mr. Pai Tuan, majored in home economics in Yenching and worked one year with the National Mass Education Experiment Station at Tinghsien. Miss Yang Chü-i majored in education and biology at Cheeloo University. The school hopes to emphasize its department of education. Miss Yang is able and experienced in extra-curricular activities, and uses the laboratory method in her teaching.

The only new foreign teacher is Mr. Youtz, who represents Carleton. His study of education and psychology helps much in his approach to his English teaching. He is very good in tennis and soccer. He and Mr. Bakken are helping Mr. Pai with the athletics in all departments and it is hoped that interest will be aroused in the whole body of students, instead of only in the special teams.

Miss Horn is head of the Department of English, and this year is seeking to organize it more thoroughly and correlate the teaching, In addition to Miss Horn, who gives most of her time to executive work in the girls' schools, and the two full time teachers, Mr. Bakken and Mr. Youtz, five others are helping in the department, Mrs. Galt, Mr. Liu Chun-san, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Pai Tuan and Miss Miner, the latter teaching translation to the two highest classes.

The school is being greatly helped by the presence for two or three weeks of November of Mr. Ch'en Ch'ang Yu, Principal of Jefferson Academy, who came by special invitation of the Board of Directors to give the school, in this critical time, the benefit of his experience and ideals. Every one of our schools in Fenchow, as well as the church, have greatly enjoyed Mr. Ch'en's addresses, but nowhere has he been more helpful than in the group meetings with those who carry executive responsibility for Ming Yi.

Mr. Liu Chun-san, Dean of Studies, is much increasing the library facilities, and hopes to add many new Chinese books.

Luella Miner

CELEBRATING CHINA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

On Oct. ro, Ming I Middle School celebrated the "double ten" holiday by having a day devoted to athletics. The contests started immediately after breakfast and continued until sundown when every person was tired, but happy with a feeling that the day had been a big success.



Boys Volley Ball (note foreign hat on boy in center. He can't bear to take it off).

To start the day off the volleyball team of the Senior Middle boys defeated the Junior Middle boys in a fast and interesting game by a score of 21 to 17. The Senior boys made use of their advantage in height and scored many points at the net because of this. This game was followed by a match between the Hospital men nurses and a picked team of the Senior and Junior boys. This proved to be one of the most exciting games of the day and the game was in doubt up until the last point was made. The hospital nurses finally defeated our boys by a score of 21 to 20.

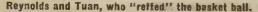


Juniors pushing the seniors hard in Basket Ball.

The next contest for the day was a basket-ball game between the Junior Middle team and the Senior Middle team. The game was fast and the largest lead held by either side at any time during the game was five points. The Seniors broke the tie of 36 all just two minutes before time was called and they were able to hold this lead by virtue of their experence with the stalling game. A foul shot made by the Senior boys thirty seconds before the end of the game ended the scoring with the count at 39 to 36.

The last contest before dinner was the tennis match between the Senior doubles team and the Junior doubles and a singles match between a Senior entry and a Junior entry. The Junior doubles team defeated the Seniors by a score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. The Senior team was very erratic and although they showed some real flashes of good tennis they were defeated because of their inconsistency. The Senior singles entry disposed of the Junior singles man in two sets 7-5 and 6-3.







Dick and Bill as "Daniels" of the tennis.

In the afternoon, the winners of the morning tennis matches played representatives of the faculty in both doubles and singles. Mr. Reynolds' experience tells the story of his singles match with his younger opponent and

he defeated him by a score of 6-0, 6-1. In the doubles match the English teachers from Carleton defeated the student winners after losing the second set. The winners' points were made at the net.



The New Day in China. Girls Volley Ball.

Probably one of the most exciting matches of the day was the volleyball game between the Hospital women nurses and the girl's team of Ming I. The game was nip and tuck all the way and the nurses broke a 19 to 19 tie to win the game 21 to 19.

To climax the day's events there was a soccer game between the Junior Middle boys and the Senior Middle boys. This is the first time for several years that soccer has been played and the boys have picked up the game very rapidly under the tutelage of Mr. Pai, the athletic director, and Mr. Youtz. The Junior team defeated the Senior boys by a score of 3 to 1.

The day proved to be a real success and there was a great deal of unknown talent uncovered during the day's matches. There are plans under way now for matches with Ming Hsien, our neighboring school at Taiku, in basketball and soccer and these matches are looked forward to with interest.

William J. Bakken.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Last winter when spending a few days in our lovely Yu Tao Ho Valley the idea of securing an old mill and transforming it into a nurses summer camp presented itself. That was at Chinese New Year's time and as Mary McClure and I hiked up and down the valley we entered several mills with that idea in mind. In some, bark was being ground for incense while in others beans, wheat and kaoliang were being prepared for food. One particular mill with over three hundred trees about it had a wonderful view up and down

the valley and stood out as best suited to fill our dreams. It was in good condition, had two attractive court yards and was almost opposite the Summer Conference grounds. While conversing with Mr. Ch'i, the Evangelist in that district, we told him how we had been thinking what a fine place that particular mill would make for the nurses in the summer.

Months later a dealer in opium wished to secure the mill. Mr. Ch'i heard of his offer and came to us about it. The community were not auxious to have the opium dealer secure residence there which made Mr. Ch'i feel that if we wanted the place we could secure it at a lower offer. Substantial gifts from interested members in our Fenchow group made the purchase possible. Mr. Ch'i gave freely of his time in helping us secure the mill. Then came the pleasure of getting the mill into readiness for the summer guests.

Eighteen school girls, several of them from Shensi spent their summer vacation there and all sixteen of our girl student nurses vacationed there. Many of our nurses cannot go home from the time they enter until they have finished their four years' training. Formerly they have spent their brief vacations in the hot city. What a contrast to be playing volley-ball or tennis fanned by the invigorating breezes sweeping down the valley or to be washing their clothes in the stream flowing by the mill! How happy the girls seemed whether basking in the sunshine or off for a day in the mountains! The nurses returned to the hospital wards, rested, brown and happy.

In July the Mission leaders of Fenchow and the Out-Stations met at the Conference grounds. Miss Chu Chih Pu of the Peiping Public Health Department was present and gave a series of practical talks on how to promote health in the home and school. She also conducted a course particularly adapted for the student nurses, helping them to understand the nature of the duties of public health nurses and how great is the need for them She lived at the Nurses' Summer camp and her influence meant much to the girls. Dr. Ma was appointed chairman of the Medical group with several nurses assisting. He was exceedingly busy in the hospital but contributed

much to the Conference in addition. He with his helpers inspected the source of the water and food supply, supervised the hygiene and sanitation of the dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen, and playgrounds. Clinics were held with fifty to eighty people coming daily for treatments or consultations. Later Miss Chu with the help of Dr. T'ien and some of the nurses gave a course for midwives in the city. The Magistrate insisted that the midwives attend the sessions and paid all expenses involved.



Dr. Watson, just back from America, and the District magistrate. (Who pinned the rose on Percy?)

The last of August letters commenced coming to Fenchow telling of plague in North Shensi and urging that we send doctors and nurses to help combat it. The first week in September, Wang Hsing, our anesthetist, and Chao Ning Kuei, operating room supervisor started for that region. Repeated calls came for Dr. Watson to return and the local gentry and officials sent a cablegram to him in America urging his immediate return. Wang Hsing had been with Dr. Watson on plague work before and with the able assistance of Mr. Chao was able to do much in controlling the situation. They have just returned having been gone two months.

The plague was prevalent in three districts in North Shensi. In An Ting Hsien over a thousand were reported to have died. The hospital force investigated 367 cases. Twelve members of one family died while in another a child of four is the only survivor. This little girl was found roaming the streets begging for food. People would throw food to her but none wanted her to enter their homes, fearing that they also might contract the disease.

In a small village, Hsin Li Wang, all sixty two residents were victims of the dreaded disease. The grain and fruit were not harvested. A shepherd had taken his sheep there to graze. Dogs and wolves had unearthed the bodies from the mounds of soil thrown over them. The shepherd although he had been warned not to go near the place did out of curiosity and died within twenty four hours. Four others of his family succumbed within a few days.

During the first months of the year there were scattered cases in Mongolia. By May many people, cattle and other animals had died from plague and it commenced spreading rapidly. The people did not know how to dispose of the bodies of the dead without contracting the disease themselves. In one family seven had

died and a man was told that he might have their property if he would bury the bodies. This he did but died soon after. A beggar knew of a rich dealer in opium who had just died. He slipped into his house, stole his money, opium and pipe and ran away to a near-by temple. He did not live long to enjoy his stolen treasures nor did the keeper of the temple who took the money and opium into his keeping.

Mr. Wang and Mr. Chao gave over fifteen hundred people the plague prevention vaccine. a total of over four thousand injections. Four cases were observed who had the disease and recovered. A member of the family had incised the swollen lymph glands and improvement was rapid. One morning Mr. Wang and Mr. Chao had gone out to give injections of vaccine, returning later they found a drowned rat in company with a number of fleas in their basin of lysol solution, the propagators of the plague. In one district a rodent, smaller than a rat with head similar to a frog and a short tail seemed to be a host of the fleas. In many places these rodents were numerous and did great damage to the crops,

In one town the people were celebrating an improvised New Years for the third time within a month. With the passing of each year the people had hoped that the plague would suddenly be eradicated and that the New Year would enter free from all such disasters-

A big birthday celebration was being given for General Ching who governs North Shensi. The leading officials of many cities had gone to Yulinfu to pay respects. Their absence made it difficult to secure cooperation from city officials. No one was willing to assume responsibility. Banditry was rife, At times it was hard to secure animals, food and even drinking water as people feared that they were soldiers. One day frightfully thirsty from long traveling all that they could secure was one watermelon, after paying more than six times the usual cost. Others who knew that they came from the Fen-

chow hospital and were out to combat the plague were anxious that they go to their homes. They would hear of their being in a certain place and go to see them, urging that they also go to their villages. When asked how far it was they would reply, "About five miles," and upon going there workers would find that the distance was ten miles. Chao Ning Kuei says that the miles in Shensi were very, very long. The roads over which they traveled were bad and several times it rained making progress almost impossible as well as soaking their clothing.

Mr. Galt helped greatly in the publicity work. Hundreds of bulletins on plague preventions were sent to workers in other districts and

to officials in villages where it seemed probable that the disease might spread. The city engaged a train of camels to be used only in carrying coal and needed supplies into Fenchow. These animals were not to go across the Yellow River. Certain inns outside the city were designated as suitable stopping places for the many pack animals coming from Shensi. The inn keepers were given the plague prevention vaccine and informed what to do with suspected cases. The city and provincial officials cooperated in all measures suggested. Several hundred people in Fenchow were given the plague vaccine when there were reports of the disease being in villages not very far away. Investigations proved these reports to be incorrect.



The Nurses who passed the National Exams during the first week in December.

It is to places where people are fearful much of the time that our graduate nurses must go. The fear of plague, the dread of bandit raids, the fear of famine, the fear of evil spirits, all have a share in disturbing the peace and contentment of these people. It is our ideal that as the nurses go out to help heal their bodily discomforts they will be so equipped with the Masters' love that they will be able to help with their mental and spiritual ailments as well.

Emma F. Noreen.



Mrs. Soon.

MRS. SOON.

I have a very dear friend whom I'd so like to have you meet. She is sweet Mrs. Soon, who has been for many years a teacher in the Womens' Bible School. I have always remembered a remark which Grace McConnaughey made about her once, that Mrs. Soon was such a perfect lady. And she is just that, poised, soft-spoken, tactful, a beautiful mother and always giving generously of her time and helpful interest and sympathy to her students.



Yu Te, (the taller child), Mrs. Soon's youngest.

She has been teaching our classes in Homemaking, Child Care and Training, and with Mrs. Revnold's help, has made them the most helpful and popular courses in the school. She is being so successful in the rearing of her own little ones that they are an ever present incentive to the students to try to put into practice the things which she teaches. Most important of all is her beautiful radiant Christian spirit that reaches out to comfort the student who is worried, or sick, or discouraged; that takes firm hold on the difficulties in our boarding department and soon has it running smoothly and efficiently; that brings all the students to chapel on the day she is to lead, confident that they will get something helpful, practical and inspiring, usually drawn from her own Christian experience.

"A worthy woman who can find?

For her price is above rubies.

She stretcheth out her hand to the poor,

Yea, she reacheth forth her hand to the needy.

Strength and dignity are her clothing;
She eateth not the bread of idleness.
She openeth her mouth with wisdom,
And the law of kindness is on her tongue.
Grace is deceitful and beauty is vain,
But a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

Give her of the fruit of her hands, And let her works praise her in the gates."

Mary L. McClure

THE LEGEND OF KUTUNG SA'HR.

Translated from the Chinese by

H. C. Chang and Helen D. Chandler

This is the story of a very bad boy. It will explain for you many difficulties of these times. Kutung-sa'hr was clever and delighted in deceiving people. He used his wits, which should have been directed to study, in playing wanton jokes. One night when he could not sleep, he rose and called loudly, "Thief" "Thief". All the villagers in great alarm rushed out upon the street. There was no thief. Angrily they returned to their homes, muttering, "Only another prank of Kutung-sa'hr". Finally, his behavior could be borne no longer. His father put the boy into a large sack, bound it up and carried him away in it to the side of a lake. There he left Kutung-sa'hr in the sack, so near to the edge of the water, that if he struggled he would surely fall in and be drowned.

When alone, he bit a hole in the sack and peered out to see where he was. At once he realized his danger and put his wits to work to save himself. Not far away he saw a bald-headed shepherd tending a herd of sheep. "Oh, Bald-head. Bald-head." Kutung-sa'hr shouted. The shepherd looked around. He heard a voice but could see only a sack. "How strange" he thought, until, running up, he perceived that it contained a man. "What does this mean?" the shepherd asked. "Why did

you get into this sack?" Kutung-sa'hr replied, "I also had a bald head, which for a long time I have wanted to cure. I discovered this wonderful remedy. If you doubt my words, open the sack and see if I am cured or not". The shepherd, curious, untied the mouth of the sack. Sure enough, he found a fine growth of hair on Kutung-sa'hr's head. He climbed out, saying, "if you wish your hair to grow, you may get in yourself." Gratefully the shepherd climbed in and allowed Kutung-sa'hr to bind up the sack again. Then the bad boy gleefully ran off, driving the sheep far away. The poor shepherd however, soon realized the deception. He called loudly for help, and struggling to free himself, fell into the lake and was drowned.

Kutung-sa'hr did not mend his ways. He met a man on the village street with a wheelbarrow load of wash basins for sale. "Oh," Kutung-sa'hr asked, "What kind do you have? I see these basins have no hole in the bottom. It is customary in our village to use wash basins for flower-pots. But you will not be able to sell them if they have no hole." Kutung-sa'hr produced a small drill and helped the peddler make a hole in every one of his basins. The grateful man went on his way. But when no one would buy a basin with a hole in it, he knew he had been deceived. He threw his basins on the road-side and went home angry and humiliated.

One cold winter day Kutung-sa'hr went to visit the home of his relatives. After dinner his younger brother-in-law said to him, "I have heard how clever you are. If you are able to sleep in the cold room I have prepared for you, I will reward you tomorrow with a great feast." Kutung-sa'hr accepted the wager. That night he found that his room had no fire; there was nothing on the bed; and a broken window let in the bitterly cold wind. "How can I keep from freezing in such a cold room," he thought. Then he caught sight of a little mill stone on the floor. By lifting its weight up and down through

the night, he kept thoroughly warm. When he heard his brother-in-law coming in the early morning, Kutung-sa'hr hastily lay down on the bed. After all his excercise sweat stood on his forehead. His brother-in-law, entered and was filled with amazement: He had no help for it but to serve a great feast that day to Kutungsa'hr. At the feast he explained to his brotherin-law how he kept warm. "I will tell you my secret. I am wearing a valuable shirt. It keeps me cool in summer and warm in winter." The brother-in-law was truly envious. "Let me change clothes with you and try it for myself", he said, hoping to trick Kutung-sa'hr out of the marvellous shirt. He willingly agreed. The exchange of clothes was made, and that night the brother-in-law slept in the cold room expecting to keep warm. In the morning all the family came to his door, to see how he had fared. They found it locked on the outside. When they opened it there was loud wailing, for the young man within was frozen to death. Kutung-sa'hr meantime had slipped away, and was nowhere to be found.

The King of the underworld sat upon his throne, all his devils, big and little, ranged about him. The soul of a man was brought in and bowed low before the king. "Who are you?" his majesty enquired, "And why are you here?" Weeping and wailing, the soul replied, "I was a shepherd. I was done to death by one named Kutungsa'hr. I have come to ask you to revenge me on him." The king, however, was not prepared to act as avenger for the shepherd. "Kutungsa'hr is amazing clever. I must give him yet time to repent"

After some years another soul came, also weeping, and asked for vengeance on Kutungsa'hr. "By him I was caused to freeze to death." it said. This time the king was moved and promised to send for Kutungsa'hr. His Majesty turned to all the devils and asked who would volunteer to go. Two red-eyed devils stepped forward. "We'll go", they said.

As Kutung-sa'hr was sitting comfortably at home, talking to his wife, the two red-eved devils came in and siezed him, "Don't be in a hurry," Kutung-sa'hr remonstrated, "First let me give you something to eat. You not often have a chance to eat good earth food." His wife prepared a steaming meal and set it before them. While they were eating Kutung-sa'hr asked, "Why are your eyes so red? Will you not allow me to heal them for you before you leave? I have a special cure for red eyes." The devils gladly consented. Kutung-sa'hr hurriedly bought quantities of glue. While boiling it, he told the devils they must follow exactly his every direction, if they really wished to be healed. He bade them close their eyes which he then smeared with glue. He also completely covered two long benches with glue and made the devils lie full length upon them. After a long time when the glue was dry, Kutung-sa'hr loudly commanded the devils, "Open your eyes, Stand up." They could do neither. Kutung-sa'hr seized a whip and lashed them till thev fled, shrieking, back to the underworld.

They reported to the king, "It is impossible to bring Kutungsa'hr. They showed off their pitiful state-eyes blinded by glue, part of benches still clinging to their backs. "You useless good-for-nothing" raged the king. "Who else will go for Kutung-sa'hr?" This time two devils in the shape of tree-stumps came forward. "We will go." They came to Kutung-sa'hr's house. He was not at home. They placed themselves on each side of his gateway to lie in wait for him. As Kutung-sa'hr returned, his wife cried out accusingly, "Since you will not work and earn money, I have no fuel to use for cooking." "Oh, do not worry, I have prepared fuel for you. Fetch an axe, I have already bought two stumps, see, there on each side of the door." Greativ alarmed at these words, the devils fled straightway back to the underworld. you brought Kutung-sa'hr?" asked the king.

They replied, "No, he is too terrible. He was about to split us to pieces." His Majesty roared, "Is there yet anyone else who dares to go?" Two devils in the form of millstones shouted, "We dare."

At home, Kutung-sa'hr was thinking, "Last time wooden devils came. This time surely they will be of stone. I should be ready." He went out and found a stone cutter. When returned with the stonecutter, the mill-stone devils had already arrived. There they lay like innocent millstones from time immemorial. Kutung-sa'hr pointed them out to the stone-cutter, saving "These old mill-stones of milne are worn too smooth. Pray chisel their grooves deeper for me." At this the mill-stones bounded up and rolled hurriedly away. They cried out to the king of the devils. "Kutung-sa'hr is too terrible to bring. He would carve the teeth out of us." "Who now will go to fetch this Kutungsa'hr." the king thundered. The devils one and all remained silent, looking at each other. "You are a worthless lot. I will go myself." Wearing his most gorgeous robes, he mounted his swiftest horse, and rode away. He met Kutuug-sa'hr returning to his home. He rode a great yellow dog. The king asked, "Are you Kutung-sa'hr? I am the king of the underworld. I have myself come for you." "Very well, I will go with you. Only let us eat food together first then we can depart." The king could but give Kutung-sa'hr the courtesies due one about to die. So they sat down together to a meal. The king asked "Kutung-sa'hr, why do you ride a dog?" He replied. "Your eyes deceive you. This is no dog. This is the Ten-Thousand-League-Pony. You, though king of the devils, I perceive, ride a horse not equal to the renowned One-Thousand League-Pony". "I have heard of the One-Thousand-League-Pony," said the king, "But I doubt the existence of any Ten-Thousand-League-Pony. Let me mount him once and test him." Kutungsa'hr agreed. "But" said he. "This steed has one peculiarity. If you are not wearing my clothes, he will not allow you to mount. Rather, he will bite. You had better exchange clothes with me." When the exchange was made Kutungsa'hr spraug onto the fiery horse of the king, and rode off to the underworld. The king mounted the Thousand-League-pony to start after Kutung-sa'hr, but the dog would not go. He turned and bit the king and tore his clothes to rags. The poor king fled on foot as well as he could.

When Kutung-sa'hr arrived, the devils took him for the king "Where is the prisoner?" they shouted. "He is was the reply, "I did not need to fetter him, only commanded him to come. He will soon be here. Just wait." When the red-eved devils, the stump-devils and the mill-stone devils heard this, they rose eagerly to work vengeance on their enemy. When the real king stumbled in, completely spent with his long run. a host of devils joined in lashing him and cried. "On earth you always deceived men. Now you need not try to deceive us." Kutung-sa'hr called out, "On earth this man worked much wrong. He killed not only the shepherd, and his brother-in-law, but many others. His crime is enormous. Come little devils, put him in the great kettle of oil and boil him to death."

Ever since this time, on earth there has been much suffering. Many good people starve and many villainous ones live. You need no longer feel surprise, since now you know that all these affairs are directed by Kutung-sa'hr, the king of the devils.

NOTES ON EVANGELISTIC WORK

Plague in North Shensi, breaking out as early as July and spreading this autumn in both the bubonic and pneumonic forms, has greatly interfered with our mission work in two of the six districts of our Fenchow field. The

important centers of Hengshan City, Shih-wanchen, Chou-chia-chien, and Wu-chia-po have each lost scores of people by death and at least half their population by flight from the dread disease. Our church people in these centers are scattered and work is at a standstill. Another half dozen of our churches have been so near the infected centers as to be greatly affected by the panic.

Our evangelistic staff in and near the plague area have cooperated with the nurses sent from our Fenchow Hospital to work, in spite of the many handicaps, at the eradication of the plague. They have distributed the plague prevention literature we supplied; have lectured to and conversed with the illiterate about precautions; have put the nurses into touch with local authorities and influential people. At the nurses' invitation Supervisor Wu Tzu-kuang of our Suei-teh District accompanied them in negotiating with officials and the public, in persuading people to accept inoculation, and in giving publicity to prevention measures.

In spite of plague on the borders of Chingchien District the autumn district meeting, of church staff and a few lay delegates, was held early in October. The winter program of work was planned. Immediately afterwards Supervisor Wu Chang-kuei made a tour of the principal centers of his field.

For family reasons Mr. Liu Chih-kang has had to seek leave to spend Nov, and Dec. at his home in Fenchow. Mr. Liu is Supervisor of our most northwesterly district, Yulin-Fuku. He toured during October and was able to visit nearly every work center in his field and help plan the winter's work. In September, Mr. Liu offered his resignation but much pressure has been brought to bear to have him withdraw it. He is holding it in abeyance till Dec. 31st. but has not yet promised for next year. No other supervisor is more loved by the staff under him, and we have a whole sheaf of letters from the preachers of his district pleading that he be retained. We hope he can arrange to remain with us.

The Commission appointed by the North China Promotional Board to assist Fenchow for a year in the making of new adjustments are giving particular attention this autumn to an effort to stimulate the church work in the field. Two members of the Commission, Mr. R. E. Chandler and Mr. Li Fu-hsiang, have just returned from several weeks of autumn touring. Mr. Chandler had with him Wang Tzu-ming of Paotingfu as teammate, and Mr. Li and I went together.

Because of the plague in Shensi these two teams confined their touring to centers of the Chung-yang and Chi-kou Districts in Shansi. The general plan was for a team to spend about two days in an outstation, visit church members in their homes, and hold meetings afternoons and evenings, some for inspiration to the Christians and some for open discussion of their church work.

Discussions focused around four leading questions:

- I. What are the strong and the weak points in our church?
- . 2. What community service has our church rendered? What may it render?
- 3. Does our church cooperate with other religions bodies? With the higher bodies of our mission?

4. Are all our members zealous?

For the most part the church members in the mountain area visited were illiterate and had given little active participation in church work and found it rather bewildering even to attempt a few remarks on these questions. We hope something has been done towards stimulating more of lay activity in these churches.

At the suggestion of the Commission Mr. Timothy Cheng, religious education secretary of our field, has been concentrating his efforts this autumn in one outstation, to make there something of a demonstration of what is possible in religious education. The center chosen has been

Liu-lin-chen, a large market town in which our work has rooted for years and where there are conducted three schools and a sort of kindergarten along with the general church work.

Here Mr. Cheng has organized a Sunday School on the departmental plan, has led in playground activities among the boys, has conducted a ten day station class with about a dozen laymen, and has arranged evening meetings on the Christian Endeavor plan. He has been able to rally quite good cooperation on the part of those qualified to help.



Dr. Ma Chin T'ang of the Fenchow Hospital.

Our Christian community was taken quite by surprise in the late summer by the sudden betrothal and marriage of Miss Chang Kuei-lan supervisor of our women's evangelistic work. As is not unusual she has been known by her maiden name of "Miss Chang," although a widow from the time of a very brief married life nearly sixteen years ago. In loyalty to her first husband she had resolved not to marry again, but has now broken that resolve. The man she has married was a widower about her own age, who came among us last winter to be art teacher in our Middle School. He has commended himself to our community not only as an accomplished artist but as a man of good habits and character. We wish the bride and groom every happiness in their newly founded home. Mrs. Liu continues in her position as supervisor.

All through our field the "Five Year Evangelistic Movement" with its objectives is a directing agency in our work this autumn. A revision of church rolls, undertaken from the constructive standpoint of efforts at church rally, is well under way in the field as a needed preliminary step in the movement. The "christianizing of the home" is given first place in this season's program, with "literacy" strongly emplasized as well.

Elmer W. Galt.

DR. MA CHIN T'ANG

In the Classics it is recorded that Tseng Tzu said, "Talented. yet seeking knowledge from the untalented, of many attainments yet seeking knowledge from those with few, having, as though he had not, offended against yet not retaliating, once upon a time I had a friend who lived after this manner."

This paragraph describes the character of Dr. Ma who has recently completed a year and a half of outstanding service at the Fenchow Hospital.

His childhood was spent in a village of Honan province. His father was pastor of a Christian church for a number of years but later returned to the country to care for his farm. He was a great lover of flowers and had a beautiful garden. The atmosphere of the home was merry and stimulating. The children, four sons and a daughter, were good students and have all reached places of distinction in their professions. The daughter is married to a physician.

When Dr. Ma was in Middle School he determined to be a doctor and was able to secure a scholarship so that he could carry out his quest at Shantung Christian University Middle School. There his artistic ability was shown in the parasitology department where he did unusual and painstaking work.

At the Fenchow Hospital he has not only cared for his patients in a most thorough, scientific manner but has also taught with great success in the school for nurses. He saved the hospital much money by teaching the operating room nurses how to sharpen knives. Formerly all knives used in eye surgery were shipped to the States for sharpening. He also has shown a genius for setting up delicate apparatus for giving complicated treatments. His unfailing good humor and ready sympathy have made him a rare colleague for the staff of the hospital and it is sincerely hoped that after a year of service in his home city he will return to Fenchow.

Gertrude E. Kellogg

THE FENCHOW AMERICAN SCHOOL

While interesting experiments are being made in the schools of America, we also here in Fenchow are doing some educational experimentation. When the fall term opened we had in our group just three American children-Faith Galt who is soon to be eleven, Lucian Pye who is nine, and Bobbie Reynolds who has just had his eighth birthday. With all three of them at different stages in their school work, our problem was to find a way that would bring them

together for as much group school life as possible.

Our first move was to find a suitable room that could be our little school. A sunny bigwindowed room in the Curran house,—the house where the Chandlers are living this year,—seemed the most ideal place. So during the week before school opened, the children spent time and enthusiasm in making it ready. They found gay warm-colored curtains for the windows and pictures for the walls, and when desks and chairs were installed the room was really charming.

Our second move was to add another child to our group. As our little Reynolds family faced the new year without Little Happy who was Bobbie's devoted playmate, we felt deeply the need of borrowing a child. And so when the Hausskes of Taiku loaned us their Trevor who is a contemporary of Bobbie's, we were overioved. He came to start the school year with us. We had expected him to stay for only six weeks, but when his mother was forced to go to the coast for an operation, he not only staved but his big brother Harland came over too,-so now there are five boys and girls in our school group. The two Hausske boys have been a joy, and we will be sorry when home calls them again.

The three mothers involved, Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Pye, and I, worked out a curriculum that would include the subjects needed by all the children. Then the dividing came, each of us taking the work that she could best do. Just as we were making our plans, four huge packages arrived, full of Winnetka school material, bringing us just the help we needed. Their individualized plan of teaching, each child working individually in the tool subjects, fitted our needs exactly, since our little students are all at differing points in their school work.

During the morning the children have arithmetic, spelling, reading, geography, chapel, and then for the older children, language while the younger ones go outdoors for sunbaths and free play. In the afternoon from three to four there is another group time, twice a week hand work, music twice a week, and carpentry with Bill Bakken once a week. It seems a very rich program, and the children all are thoroughly enjoying it.

Because the 15 minute chapel time is one of my special joys I want to add just a word about it. It is our time each day for doing many lovely things. Poetry, songs, stories,-all come in at different times. The varying seasons bring their special inspiration, and then we use that time often to talk over things that the children are thinking about. When problems arise in their work or their play, it is there that we talk it over, and try to come to a reasonable happy solution of each problem. The responses that have come from those few minutes together richly reward all of us.

The holidays as they come along bring lovely things to the children. On Halloween they planned and put thru a colorful party, taking such good care of their four guests. We are in the midst now of plans for Thanksgiving,

and are constantly remembering that just over the way is the month that brings a Christmas play and carolling and Santa Claus.

Because the childrens' days are very full, there is little time left for play with their Chinese friends. Regretting this, they decided on Saturday afternoons when no hike or picnic was pending, to invite four or five of their Chinese playmates to come and join them in their play. The children on such occasions have planned the games themselves, and have played the hosts in an admirable tashion.

I connot but add a very appreciative word of the children's church school of these past months. Emma Noreen whom the children love devotedly has until now been their teacher. Aside from their study together, she has guided their interests into the hospital in a most happy way. As a result their weekly offerings have made curtains and tables possible for the nursery. Because her furlough is imminent it seemed wise for her to drop her active connection with the church school for the present. Mrs. Chandler is now taking over that responsibility. She comes to it with a deep love of little children, and with a keen interest in religious education, so we feel blessed indeed.

Charlotte Reynolds



"The Fenchow American School"

This picture is of another school chapter,-a very lovely one when Jac and Billie Curran, and Happy Reynolds all were here. Our outstanding project of the spring of 1930 was a trip around the world, thru Russia and Europe to America, the same trip Jac and Billie later took with their father and mother. When this picture was taken, we were reading a story about England just before we sailed across to America.

CATHERINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN. NEWS NOTES.

Did you ever play "Hop, Skip and Jump" where you hop with one foot, skip with the other, and then jump as far as you can with both? It's lots of fun, a contest in progression, each player trying to outjump the others. That's what we've been playing at the Women's School this term, figuratively speaking of course; for to see those boundfooted women (yes, we still have some!) actually hop-skipping and jumping would be better than a circus.

We are firm believers in teamwork and in everyone working together, so the school facutly took the first hop when it held a three-day retreat at Yu Tao Ho just before the opening of school. We numbered seven grownups and five little children. We all ate and played together and then, while the older children took care of the younger ones, the grownups met out under the trees or on our big porch for periods of discussion and worship. They were wonderfully helpful days together, and the group voted to hold a similar retreat before the beginning of each term thereafter.

So much for the hop—and now for the skip! It carries us forward to the addition of a new reception room. This takes the form of a beautiful little one-room building with carved doors and windows and an up-tipping roof. It stands opposite the recitation building and fits very well into the architectural group. And

best of all, it will in the future keep guests from entering the dormitory court, a change long desired.

And here we are to the jump! And that's where not only the students but our good friends at the Hospital come in. Heretofore we have accepted into the school no women with children under kindergarten age, which meant that each year some of our students have had to drop out. This fall we would have had to lose five of our advanced students. We couldn't bear the thought! To keep them and at the same time to provide a much-needed laboratory for our course in Home Ecomomics we decided to open an infant department. This would not have been possible without the hearty co-operation of our friends in the hospital, who have arranged to have a student nurse on duty at the school from 7:30 A. M. until noon, and from 4:00 to 6:00 P. M. She helps the mothers look after the feeding and care of the babies, teaches a class in hygiene, and also looks after the general health of the students; Now that we have them, these happy, healthy, sunshiny babies, we wonder how we ever get on so long without them.



Six months old!

THE HARWOOD BIBLE SCHOOL FOR MEN. NEWS NOTES.

The Board of Trustees are still looking for a suitable man for Principal. At present they are in correspondence with two men, one in Manchuria and one in South China. An application was received recently from a man in Vaucouver, B. C.

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Seeking to broaden the scope of our ministry, a public health nurse is being added to the Bible School staff. Mr. C. H. Chang who has been supervisor of men's wards in the Fenchow Hospital in the three years since his graduation, was chosen. He is spending six months in the School of Public Health Nursing connected with the Rockefeller Hospital in Peiping. He has already had much practical public health work as for instance when he made the 1928 trip with Dr. Watson fighting the bubonic plague. He will teach the elements of hygiene and sanitation to our country preachers, and will carry on extension work throughout the Fenchow field.

"I was a stranger—". Four guest rooms have been fitted up in one of the Bible School courts.

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For two or three years two of the Bible School courts have been used by the Hospital as a hostel for recuperating patients and members of their families. This year the Hospital has bought new courts adjoining their other properties and hence have no immediate need to longer use these. They have therefore been loaned for a short time to the Ming I Middle School because of its increased enrollment.



"We Love Scrap Books."

MISS WEI OF THE KINDERGARTEN

Please let me introduce "Wei Teacher" as the children address Mrs. Yang who is in charge of the West Gate kindergarten. In China it is quite common to address a married woman by her maiden name if she is a teacher.

It is interesting to think how the name of a Chinese often fixes itself in the mind of a westerner. Well do I remember the day I first met Mrs. Yang-"Wei Teacher." I had just arrived in China and was on my way to Fenchow via Taiku. Miss Heebner took me out to their school to meet the Fenchow girls. I looked with special care at them for I wished to discover some distinguishing feature that would help me to pick them out from among their blue-clad comrades----they all looked so much alike to my unaccustomed eyes. As Miss Heebner said, "This is Chin Lien and this is Ai Lien" the names sounded strange to my ears. I did not know their poetic meaning was "Golden Water-lily" and "Lovely Orchid". When she continued, "This is La Dier", I at once thought of the sixth note of the scale and the word "dear" while her sister's name which followed "Ai Dier" sounded like the way a person from New England says "idea." Thus from the first meeting I had these two names

fixed in my mind. Alas for me these proved but their baby names, and new ones had to be learned later. These meant in order, "Bringa-brother" and "Love-a-brother." The new school names sounded quite awesome, Auspicious Blossom and Auspicious Countenance,—Ray Lan and Ray Lien. Often a family in naming the children use one character for the girls and one for the boys. Occasionally in a Christian family they may use a common character for boys and girls alike thus showing that girls are as welcome as boys.

However I started to introduce Mrs. Yang and I am hiding her under these names and customs. As I saw her that day she was a tall slight girl in her early teens. Within a few days I learned that it was to her the younger girls went with their problems and difficulties. Ray Lan always knew just how to set things right and so really deserved the name given by the small girls to the older, "big sister". This evident understanding between her and the children led to her being chosen as the first Fenchow girl to be given kindergarten training in far away Peiping.

We often recall that first trip to Peiping when she and Lo Wen Yu went with me. Tho rains washed out the railways so that we had te make a four days trip in litters. The front mule of one litter was lame and in one place he slipped and went down, sending me out over his back into the mud on my hands and knees with Ray Lan tumbling after and landing on my shoulders. We all agree that it is happier in retrospect than in experience and at the time the girls were tempted to think that higher education was not what it had been pictured. They were all for turning back to the less arduous life of their home villages.

Ray Lan came from a little village in the mountains near the place where we spend our summer vacations. The grandfather was a trusted caretaker there. The fact that the girls

spent their vacations in his home showed his generous spirit for in this land a girl is regarded almost as an outsider by her family after she is once married.

She had married in 1917 to a Chinese doctor of the old school who was fully twenty years her senior. Indeed he had some children almost her age. She went into this rather complicated family life and showed her ability to get along with others happily. There have been a great many problemes but she has kept her sweet disposition and pose. Each day as she goes to and fro from the kindergarten a flock of children follow her until I am oft reminded of the pied piper of Hamlin. They can no more resist her than they could his music in the story of long ago. She has a way of revealing her love that makes words unnecessary.

Gertrude C. Pye.

GIRLS' SCHOOL NEWS NOTES.

September fourth found nearly all of the grade pupils back in school with a brand new first grade passed on from the kindergarten. Though our enrollment including primary boys is larger than it was five years ago, there are fewer girls. We hope to find the reason for this falling off in enrollment. Is it true that parents in Fenchow still care less for the education of daughters than of sons?

If a compulsory school law could be put into effect in China today, schools and teachers would have to be found for 37,000,000 children of school age who are not now attending. Under the Ministry of Education a twenty-year program has been worked out whereby at the end of that time all Chinese children of school age will be provided for. It is significant that amidst wars and other disturbances, those at the head of things educational in China met and with such foresight and courage laid out far-reaching plans.

Our Middle School girls no longer belong to a school simply affiliated to the Boys' Middle School. On request, the Educational Board of Shansi Province merged the two schools. This fall all classes have been taught coeducationally.

Problems of administration grow no less when there is only one building for dormitory accomodations for all girls from the third grade to sixth year middle, and when this one building serves for both grade and middle school classes. The primary school needs a separate building. We are working on the problem of how we can with least expense make this separation which is so imperative and which will have the greatest benefit for all.

BOYS SCHOOL

Mr. Kuo, the new teacher in the Boys Grammar School is doing fine work in athletics and physical training. He has the whole school out every morning for a short drill before breakfast. Every afternoon after four they are out again for games and athletic contests. The other teachers and the principal are often seen playing with the boys. There seems to be a fine spirit in the school.

The teachers have long wanted a school library. Thanks to their gifts and efforts, with contributions from local friends and a share of a gift by Mr. Talcott, the school this past summer rebuilt two rooms into a fine large light and airy library. Tables, chairs, bookcases and other equipment were bought and a good start made on a collection of useful and interesting books. We hope the library will grow. Each student is charged a small library fee. This money with gifts from Fenchow and abroad will be used to buy added books.

The enrollment this year taxes the capacity of the present plant.

The Boys Primary School in the T'ai He Chiao property down in the heart of the city near the grain market, also has a record attendence. The educational committee wanted to keep the enrollment down to 120. Mr. Jen reported that parents and friends besieged him in behalf of this boy and that until in spite of his best efforts to keep them out he has 137 enrolled.

The school now has a new game room with indoor games such as carroms, checkers, pingpong, various puzzles, Chinese chess, etc. A small supply of books and children's magazines have been bought. The class rooms have been cleaned, the walls kalsomined, and various small repairs made. The fourth year room has been enlarged by tearing out the partition between two rooms.

One of the teachers, Mr. Ch'eng Tung Ch'uan is having a year of special study in Peiping. It is hoped that each year one or two teachers may be given such a chance for a Sabbatical year of rest and study.

CHURCH SCHOOLS.

Formerly most mission schools required bible study, chapel and church attendence. The new rulings of the Department of Education make such methods impossible. The result has been an earnest effort to build up a program of religious life and activity in the churches near our schools, so that the students will be attracted. This new plan has many advantages. It places the center of religious training in the church. It puts those engaged in such work on their metal. It tends to emphasize Christian influence, experiments in character building and vital activities as over against mere required bible study.

This year, for instance, there are some ten church schools meeting at various hours in

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different places around Fenchow city. A group for high school age meets each Sunday morning at 8:30 in the big church on the mission compound. It is sponsored by the general committee on religious education but has Miss Horn as its special adviser. The working out of plans was done largely by the cabinets of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. s of the Middle School. Between seventy and eighty students meet each Sunday for a short devotional service. They are divided into five groups for discussion. Each one of these groups is in its turn responsible for conducting the opening devotions. The young people are showing a tremendous interest in the service because it is theirs. The discussion groups are led by Mr. H. C. Chang, Mr. K'ang, Chemistry teacher in the Middle School, Mr. Han Tao Yuan, head teacher in the Bible School, Dr. Luella Miner and Mr. Reynolds. One group is discussing problems of religion; another life problem, still another such general problems as

"What can young people do for China today? Should we fall in with the currents of student thought today or stand out against them? What difference to the future of China does the success or failure of the Christian Movement make?"

At 9:30 the Grammar School age students have their Church School in the same building. The superintendent is Mr. Ch'eng Pao Hua, Boys Secretary in the Y. M. C. A. He has just returned from a year of special study and training in the Boys Department of the Peiping Y.M.C.A. under the guidance of Dr. Lennig Sweet. Mr. Ch'eng is a fine athlete, much loved by the boys and makes an excellent leader. The teachers are for the most part students from the Senior Department of our Middle School.

At the same hour primary age Sunday Schools are meeting at the Y. M. C. A., the Kindergarten building, our T'ai He Chiao School and other places.



Dr. Watson, Miss Ulrich, the District Magistrate and various dignitaries celebrating Dr. Watson's return from America.

Postscript.

Dr. Watson is back. This picture is a bit of the welcome on his arrival. The gentry and officials of the district had been burning up the cables between Fenchow and Boston demanding his return. The city turned out en mass to greet him upon his arrival. By actual tabulation there have been 34 welcome feasts since the day he arrived.

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Miss Helen Ulrich who comes to do Secretarial work for Dr. Watson makes a very welcome addition to our small community. She is busy getting the Doctor's files straightened out and his correspondence up to date.

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Gertrude Kellogg returned in October after a summer trip to visit hospitals in Europe and home to see her mother.

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The Chandlers are living in the Curran house and add much to our small community. Mr. Chandler is Chairman of the Survey and Reorganization Committee sent by the Mission in response to our Macedonian call for help in the Fenchow district.

Dr. Luella Miner, also of the Commission. is spending part of the year in Fenchow. Recently she made a trip to Peiping to meet with the Committee helping in setting up the machinery for the Laymen's Survey. While there her 70th birthday was celebrated by numbers of her former students. Her influence has gone out through all China. Dr. H. H. Kung, now at the head of the Government department of Commerce and Labor is one of her students. She sent him and Mr. Fei to America for study just after the Boxer year in a time when such help for Chinese students was an act of deep faith. Miss Ting, General Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. is one of her girls. The wife of General Feng Yu Hsiang is another. Indeed to call the roster of her students means to mention leaders in every department of life in China today.

* * *

Mr. Dick Youtz of Carleton is making a place for himself among the Fenchow crowd, Chinese and foreign. Indeed he is so busy at that, he somehow failed to write the article on "First Impressions of Fenchow" which we demanded of him. He may break into print in the next issue.

* * *

The Curran family are in New York, all studying from Dr. Jean to fat Billie in Kindergarten. They seem to be having a wonderful year.

* * *

Ed. Rosenow is back in Carleton telling people all about China. On the side he is taking 22 hours work and we judge he is still inclined to Church worship.

* * *

The hope for a new Principal for Ming I Middle Schools which Dr. Miner mentioned in her article has materialized. Mr. Yu Hsin Ching until recently head of Educational work for Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang's army has come to Fenchow. Mr. Yu is a graduate of Ginling College at Nanking. He was for a while with the National Y.M.C.A. General Feng was so impressed with his work among students that he "co-opted" him. Mr. Yu became head of the Chaplain's bureau. Gradually he also became head of all the educational work for which Feng's army has been so famous. In 1026 and 1927 he was given a chance for a year of study in America which he spent at Teachers College, Columbia, and then a year of observation of schools in Europe. Recently he has been at the head of General Feng's School for Magistrates. He has ability, training, experience, and the desire to serve. He is

making a remarkable beginning at Fenchow and we shall be reporting his work and plans at length in the next Fenchow.

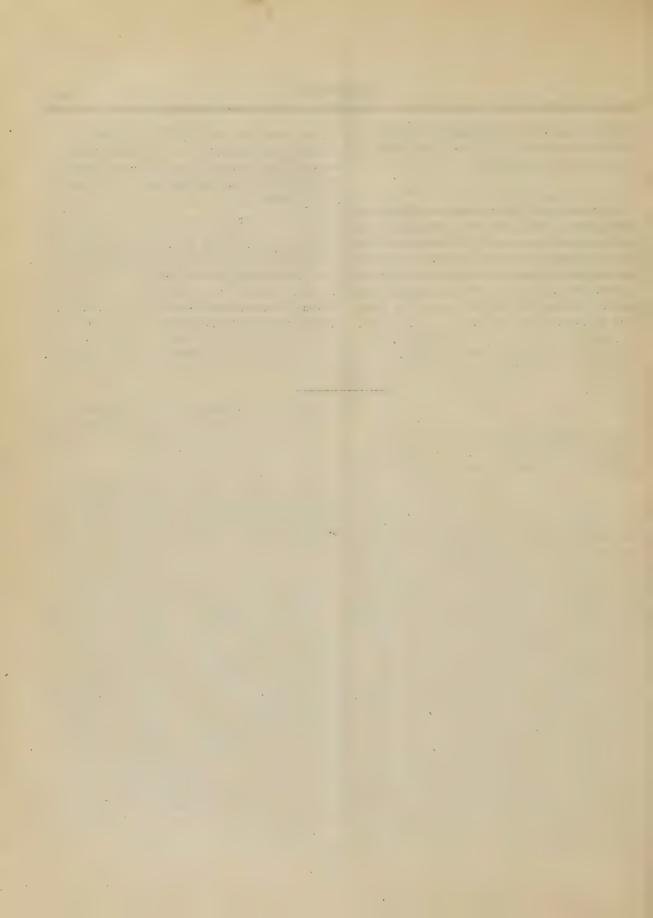
* * *

Fenchow and Taiku celebrate Thanksgiving together. This year it was our turn to visit Taiku and we did so, 100%. Every chick and child of us were on hand. And what a celebration we had! There was tennis and baseball to whet the appetites. Dinner for forty-two was laid in the new Moyer house. It easily lived up to the Taiku traditions. After dinner

a delightful radio program was given with Sam Wilson as announcer. The fact that we have no radio and thus were forced to make up the program as we went along added to the zest of the occasion.

* * *

Mrs. Pye paid a flying visit to Peiping early in December on some matters of business. One item always included in such trips is a call on the dentist. She managed to crowd in visits to various schools and kindergartens for the purpose of observation.





The Leader Press

Fenchow



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December 1931

The

TABLET

五台山

Ta Lo Ting Wu T'ai Shan

All about rise the ridges and peaks tier upon tier,

At the left stands a mountain as close as a neighbor.

The steep winding path comes up from the valley below through a cloud—

Ta Lo Ting rises alone like a lovely hibiscus flower.

From the window the sun as it appears seems to come from the Eastern Sea,

At the side of the stone steps is a thousand year pine tree, yet it is not old.

All this beauty is to the renown of Wen Shu, the deity of Wu Tai.

Here in this lofty temple the folks below are not aware that an emperor is here.

Translation of poem written by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung when he made the pilgrimage to Wu T'ai Shan and stayed at Ta Lo Ting. It is carved on an ancient beautiful stone dragon tablet which stands in the court under a pine.

Vol. 15

Fenchow, Shansi, China, December, 1931.

No. I.

Wu T'ai Shan

Richard E. P. Youtz

The hundred miles from the "Grande Hôtel" in Taiyuan to Taichow, took us from, two-thirty Thursday morning until six that evening, by ricksha, bus, and big cart. We had all gathered in Taiyuan the day before. Freddy Friedendall and Jim Roberton arrived on the train from Peiping. Ad and Winny Hemingway came from Taiku with Clayt Miller. Buddy Kellogg and I drove over from Fenchow with the two servants. Our party was complete and we were ready to start early on Thursday for Wu T'ai Shan.

The first step of our trip was to Taichow, an ancient city of imposing pailos and immense towers above the city gates. The Taichow missionaries kindly offered us the use of their house. Mr. Chang, the evangelist, helped us and we hired two mules and also a litter with its two mules. After supper Bud, Clayt, Jim, and I went up on the drum tower for the sunset. Small white clouds puffed across shades of rose in the west, and in the north there was a cold, smooth blue that would have delighted Maxfield Parrish. Our drum tower gave us an excellent view. It was three stories high, and before the light faded we explored it and thumped the drum once.

Friday morning everything had to be carefully packed. We started at ten-thirty. About three o'clock we turned off the main valley into a smaller one and travelled through meadows, something rare on the Taiyuan plain. When we stopped for midafternoon food and rest, the whole village turned out to see us. Most of the women and children were afraid of the cameras, but one old lady, the witch of the village, wasn't at all. Clayt took pictures of her with his movie camera while Addy asked

her questions. An hour later we were on our way. We stopped at dusk in a little inn that already was almost filled with mules, drivers and packs of coal. Eng and T'i, the servants, boiled the water and Buddy and Ad made us a tasty supper of dough-strings and tomatoes.

Saturday, the fourth of July, was a memorable day. We started out when the sun was still low and the mountains threw long, slanting shadows across our valley trail. In the middle of the morning we found a clear spring by a grassy bank and sat for half an hour while we consumed a can of walnut meats and raisins. About one we stopped at an inn for our noon rest, ate dough-strings with corn and scrambled eggs, and then celebrated the glorious fourth with double-action firecrackers. A few minutes before we left an old man came into the inn-yard carrying a big basket of potatoes. He looked like a beggar. His clothes were old and torn. Even his rags were tattered. In the front of his upper jaw he had one worn tooth. In his lower jaw he had a battered barricade of teeth with one gap into which the lone upper tooth fitted with ease. At first we thought the man was insane. He intoned a droning chant and walked aimlessly around the courtyard. He would come and stand by one person and watch what they were doing, all the time talking steadily and without a change of expression. He finally went to a door-step and sat down. Everyone listened with amused smiles. He was improvising, or perhaps reciting, poetry about the virtues and uses of his potatoes. Once he forgot and stopped. He was worried and looked unhappy. Everyone laughed unkindly and soon he went on. We didn't see him sell any potatoes.

At four o'clock Jim and Clayt and I were a little ahead of the litter, and our party was



The Lions' Nest Pagoda

just ready to climb up the last ridge that separated us from Wu T'ai valley when suddenly it began to rain. We ran across the little valley, up a short slope and into a small mud-brick hut put up by a farmer for storing crops. From behind the hut's spirit screen we could see the rest of the party hurrying into a village. The drops got bigger and bigger and came faster and faster until finally hailstones came pounding down. The rain fell so fast that almost immediately there were small streams running down the road, the paths, and

the creases in the mountains. These all ran down into the narrow valley. It rained hard for only twelve or thirteen minutes and then stopped except for fine, mistlike drops. The mountains seemed to have a perfect drainage system. The streams grew rapidly and we became more and more excited as they got larger. We were all three cold and a little wet, but a roar was coming from this little valley that we had to investigate. We could see waves in a riverbed where, fifteen minutes before, there had not been a drop; and spray was being thrown twenty feet over rocks on which we had just stood. We hurried down to the edge of the water. At the narrowest place it was twenty feet across. It was rushing with enough speed and force to roll eight-foot boulders and throw them against others. It had risen to a height of five feet. The earth shook and the roar was so loud that we could talk with the girls on the other bank only by sign language. Clayt made them understand that he wanted a picture of the water with his movie camera and Buddy tried but it was too dark. At that moment we realized that we were cold and supperless. We had to run about a mile up the river to find a place where we could cross.

The next morning we stepped across a mere trickle and climbed the mountain, anxious to get our first glimpse of the five peaks that are Wu T'ai Shan. After two hours we came out onto the broad, rounded top of the divide. Two bronze lions guarded an ancient pagoda. The priest told us that K'ang Hsi, the emperor, when he visited the place, found a mother lion and two cubs, and it is still called Shih Tse Wa, "The Lions' Nest". The pagoda dates from the T'ang dynasty (A. D. 620-900). Four tall pine trees almost hide the golden dome on the top and each of its thirteen stories is bordered with shrubs and thick grasses. Kwan Yin, the Buddhist goddess of mercy, sits on her lotus throne on the top floor and golden wind-bells swing from the FENCHOW '

upper stories. From the temple near the pagoda we could see all but the North Peak. The Middle Peak was the nearest. When we had all finished some of the priest's good tea Jim, Clayt and I started for the Middle Peak and the girls went on with the litter.

It took us four hours to get to the top. The priests in the temple there bundled us up in their cotton-padded coats and we slept for an hour while they prepared a meal for us. We ate our food and revived enough to take the



Kwan Yin, the Goddess of Mercy, in a Wu Tai Temple



One of the Many Dagobas in the Wu Tai Valley

priests' pictures and to explore their temple. An immense dagoba in the courtyard they said was T'ang dynasty. While we watched, a party from Shanghai came, paid their respects to the Buddha in the dagoba and left all within ten minutes. We left the temple literally in a cloud. A priest showed us our path.

We arrived at Ta Lo Ting, the temple where we were to live, at seven o'clock. It was two hundred feet up the side of a mountain and commanded a sweeping view of the whole

Wu T'ai valley. We were just above the main temple, T'a Yuan Ssu, and we could see temples in every possible crevice on the slopes. There are two hundred and eighty of them in the Wu T'ai region and we thought we could see the lights of most of them through the dusk. Shih Fu, the priest, welcomed us into his peaceful court. Here in the eighteenth century Ch'ien Lung rested and wrote the poem that is carved on the dragon tablet before the temple. We were given the three rooms of the eighteen-year-old Tibetan Living Buddha who had just left to make the round of the peaks.

Wen Shu, the p'usa of wisdom, is the deity of Wu T'ai. Like Minerva, he was born perfect. He sprang from a lotus flower produced by a ray of light from the head of Buddha. In the temples he is usually riding on a lion and holds the sword of wisdom in his hand. In the valley near the main temple, T'a Yuan Szu, there is a hundred-foot dagoba erected in his honor. The dagoba comes from India and is the origin of the Chinese pagoda, although they appear quite different. A dagoba looks something like an immense ninepin made of brick and with the top gilded.

We lunched one day at the main temple. Their refectory was especially interesting. Rows of wooden tables were stretched out before a great black Buddha. There was a broad aisle in the center and on a dais before the Buddha was seated the abbott. Served by one white-robed acolyte and one in blue he was, and looked, the patrician master of the first temple. In another room of the same temple we found Wen Shu seated on his lion and wearing the five-leafed crown of the p'usa. Near him was his friend, P'u Hsien, the p'usa of happiness, looking down from his white elephant. These two are often seen with O-mito, the Buddha of the future.

Many of the temples had prayer-wheels set into the walls. These were usually of copper with large Mongolian characters on them, presumably repeating the "Namu O-mito Fo", or "adoration to O-mito Buddha". The prayer-wheels are cylindrical and are set in long lines on the temple's side so that by walking quickly and pulling his hand across them a pilgrim can offer as many as sixty prayers in one minute. There was a great mellow-toned bell in one of the temples and we each offered a few coppers to have it struck.

Beyond T'a Yuan Ssu and up a long, steep flight of stairs was P'u Sa Ting, the Llama temple. Like most temples of that kind the walls and images were covered with all sorts of banners, mottoes, and red cloth offerings from pilgrims. In the main courtyard the wind sang through three towering pines that shaded two-hundred years old tablets. In one of the side courts were stored the grotesque masks and head-dresses used in the devil dances that are performed every summer. They looked very much like the ceremonial head-dresses worn by the medicine-men of American Indians.

One day was spent at Ta Lo Ting while we talked with the priest. He told Addy and Bud about the temple and the life there and also of his own hopes and plans. When we left he was most sincere in his regret and smiled at us cheerfully from the steps by the doorway. Of course he must show his sorrow only by his words. We thanked him once more and then picked our way down into the valley and turned back toward Taichow.

PLAGUE IN SHANSI AND SHENSI

By Percy T. Watson

As in many years past, again this fall there came to the Fenchow Hospital telegrams from Lin-hsien in western Shansi, Yulinfu and other cities in Shensi, the Province west of Shansi, urging that help be sent to check the epidemic of bubonic plague which was increasing rapidly. The Shansi Government Legislature telegraphed repeatedly to have us under-



The Advance Guard of Hospital. Plague Workers Leave for the Yellow River

take the work and contributed funds towards the necessary expenses. They are now working through a temporary Provincial Plague Prevention Bureau. Recently a similar Plague Prevention Bureau was organized in Sianfu, the capital of Shensi. One of their doctors, sent to make a trip through the plague infected district of Shensi, will cooperate with the workers from here.

The National Health Administration at Nanking also requested the hospital here to do plague work and telegraphed \$1,000.00 for plague work expenses. Only such cooperation could have made possible any adequate plague prevention, for this year the disease has been so extensive that neither the Fenchow Hospital staff or funds would have been adequate to cope with the situation.

In addition to sending funds the Nanking Bureau of Public Health has dispatched three Chinese doctors from Nanking and two from Mukden besides Dr. Heinrich von Jettmar of Vienna, whom eight years of plague prevention work with Dr. Wu Lien Te in Manchuria, besides much experience in other sorts of epidemics, have made an expert in this line.

Dr. Watson, whom the Bureau of Public Health has put in charge of the work, still has his headquarters in Lin-hsien. The other doctors and workers have been sent in separate parties to various plague centers, the plan, of course, being to attack at as many points at once as possible. The last time Dr. Watson was out on this work they made the rounds of the infected villages only to return to their starting place after six weeks and find that the pneumonic type had broken out.

Coordinated and prompt action is also facilitated by the free use of military telephones and by telegraph service for which Nanking has issued a pass for the use of those in charge.

With the incidence of colder weather, the bubonic type should be subsiding, but the telegraphic reports from Shensi of pneumonic plague are alarming while in the vicinity of Lin-hsien, though some villages have been cleared, new foci are being discovered. They have been inoculating hundreds of people against the bubonic plague, but in fighting the pneumonic type vaccine is useless and their method is strict isolation not only of every victim, but of every person who has come in

contact with the victim. Sometimes they spend a couple of days tracking a known contact, for not one must escape or there will be a new, unguarded focus.

The following notes on the history and nature of plague in the orient were prepared by Dr. Watson as he was leaving for plague prevention work in October.

The first plague in Bubonic form to occur in Shansi appeared in Lin Hsien County in 1017. This is an isolated, mountainous village about 50 li east of the Yellow River. There were about thirty cases, of which one person survived. The writer talked with this one survivor two years later. The mortality from this disease has been very high, 96 per cent over a number of years, even in the Bubonic form. A disease with a mortality of 96 per cent is something it is easy to get record of for people do not forget a disease that has such a high mortality. In spite of fourteen years of continual investigation of this area, we have been able to find no previous record of plague here.

The year following the first bubonic plague epidemic, it occurred again and about two months after the last Bubonic plague death, it appeared in Pneumonic form causing or deaths before the small epidemic was suppressed by members of the Fenchow Hospital staff. In the year previous to this small Pneumonic plague epidemic, all northern Shansi Province was attacked by an extensive Pneumonic plague epidemic which came pouring down over the Great Wall of China from Mongolia. But even before this epidemic of Pneumonic plague, it is interesting to note that Bubonic plague occurred in Lin Hsien County and that the two had no connection. It is quite possible, however, that the two had a common source, Bubonic plague in Mongolia or on the Manchurian border. Grain used to be shipped down the Yellow River, and it is possible that an infected rat flea or infected



Carrying out a plague victim from his home

rats were transported with this grain, and so brought the first of the plague into a very isolated district in Shansi Province. Plague has been smouldering away in this plague focus now for fourteen years and about every three years comes a more serious epidemic extending to a great many villages and causing a considerable number of deaths.

In other years the epidemic may have been confined to only a few villages which means, of course, a much lower mortality rate. For ten years this disease was held quite closely confined to the original focus, but four years ago it spread across the Yellow River into Shensi Province. In Shensi Province the disease has not been controlled as it has in Shansi Province where the Shansi Government has made efforts every year to suppress plague. In consequence, although the plague has appeared in Shensi Province only four years, it has already spread to eight counties.

Probably this year the total number of deaths from plague for Shansi and Shensi Provinces will approach 6,000 or 7,000. At the present time some plague deaths with symptoms of pneumonic plague have been reported from Shensi Province and efforts are being made to investigate and suppress these

foci of pneumonic plague. With the approach of cold weather, the control of pneumonic plague becomes increasingly difficult. Bubonic plague, being dependent for its spread upon the rat flea, travels more slowly; but when it gets into the form of pneumonic plague where contagion is spread direct from man to man, it travels as fast as man travels and, therefore, its striking distance becomes increased enormously.

Dr. Petre spent two summers and one winter tracing rats in North China and he found that in winter the rat had about one or two fleas whereas in September and October it might have fifteen. vear plague breaks out in Lin Hsien County and it is now in Shensi Province at the time of greatest flea incidence. In winter it smoulders away, probably as a chronic plague in rats, which does not break out again until the flea populations increase and carry this chronic plague to rats with no immunity. In experiments carried out by the Indian Plague Commission, it was shown on every occasion, experimentally, that it was far more difficult to spread bubonic plague from one rat to another with one flea than when there were a dozen or more.

Bubonic plague in other parts of the world seldom has a mortality of more than 70 or 80 per cent, but plague here in Northwestern China has maintained a mortality of 95 or 96 per cent. It is interesting to note that when the last great world plague epidemic started in Canton in 1894, it was preceded by a smouldering bubonic plague in the Yunnan mountains, where for thirty or forty years an area very similar to that in Shansi and Shensi had been infected.

Plague was controlled in Manilla by ratproofing houses; but to rat-proof houses and caves in the mountain sides of Shansi and Shensi would be an almost impossible task. Rat-proofing food supplies would be much

simpler, but it would require a great deal of education and supervision to bring this about. The plague situation in Shansi and Shensi now requires the attention of the Chinese nation not only in times of epidemics in the fall season of the year, but throughout the year. It is likely to become a national or even international menace unless it is controlled, for its location in the colder climate makes the possibility of the bubonic changing into pneumonic plague much more likely. India with its over thirty million deaths from plague has had very few cases of pneumonic plague, and when pneumonic plague did occur in a few isolated cases, it was quickly suppressed before many deaths had occurred.

The immediate problem in Shansi and Shensi is not the bubonic plague. All foci of pneumonic plague must be known and controlled before they have time to gain volume and spread over wide areas. The cold weather will soon lessen the rat flea population and probably bring bubonic deaths to a close by the first of December or soon after. It is of very vital concern to China at the present time to see that there is no pneumonic extension, and that is the reason for sending so many doctors to investigate the plague area at the present time.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF FENCHOW

J. Stanley Stevens

It is ten minutes to twelve on a cool, August night. I find myself in the front seat of a right hand drive, Model A Ford touring car, sitting in front of the Fenchow city gates. This old landmark of days gone by looms large in the clear moonlight of this fall evening. What is all this talking back and forth between our Chinese chauffeur and the soldiers on the wall? What are the soldiers doing here, anyway, and why do they not open the big gate? These questions race through my mind as my impatience mounts.

I have been traveling over land and sea for nearly two months. I have seen many new sights and had many new experiences, all because I was on my way to Fenchow. And now—I am tired and anxious to find a good warm place to sleep. But more than that, I want to get settled in my new home. I am now quite content to limit my environment to Fenchow.

After an interval of ten minutes we are admitted into a narrow, dark street, then a corner is turned and we drive down another long, narrow and walled-in street. Soon we come to the gate which admits us to the foreign compound. I see many trees and shrubs, I see foreign houses and sidewalks and then I hear welcoming voices. We go to the ladies' house for some warm food which was especially tasty after a cold, seventy mile drive over Shansi roads in an open car.

The people of Fenchow are very hospitable. I feel rested to have terminated a trip which has taken me almost half way around the world. This is my new home.

What were your first impressions of Fenchow? I think that a more accurate question would be, what were your first impressions of China? My first real ideas about Fenchow would go back to the things that I have heard in my contacts with former Carleton representatives. Some of the ideas which I have heard expressed, and the pictures which were drawn in my mind by the words of these men gave me rather definite concepts in regard to Fenchow. I had heard about her people, I had heard about the everyday life of Fenchow, I had been told what I should expect in China generally.

In a sense, then, I was mentally prepared for China and Fenchow. I believe that this was a fortunate circumstance. It gave me a scanty knowledge of the type of experience that I would have, and at the same time, it left enough untold to make it all something of an adventure into new lands.

But what were your first impressions of China? I have already intimated that they were formed long before I came to China. Anything which I write now must be then simply a restatement of concepts that have been corrected, or more sharply defined by actual contacts.

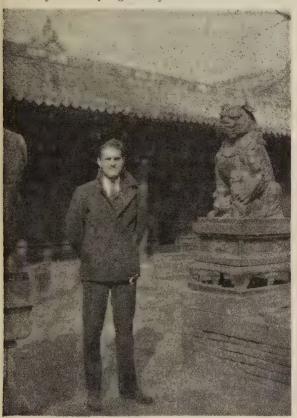
In spite of a personal conviction to the contrary, I believe that we are a prejudiced race. We may speak in broad terms of "the brotherhood of man", and onr common ties of blood in Christ, but most of us still think of Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Frenchmen and all of the national races as being distinct groups with characteristics much different from our own. My experience with Chinese students and people have brought this sharply to my attention.

Only since I came to China have I realized how very much like our own people is this particular so-called "foreign" race. In the schoolroom this is quite noticeable. The Chinese student will study much or little as you may demand it of him. He will complain if he thinks that the assignment is too hard, or the textbook too difficult. If you can keep his attention in the classroom, he will listen, quite intent on learning, but if he does not find the recitation to his liking, he can daydream or talk with his neighbors just as readily as any student in America. He will laugh at his fellow students' error, or any mistakes or antics on the part of the teacher. Outside of the classroom he is interested in his school and its athletics. The recent Manchurian crisis has caused much feeling among the students. I believe they are really concerned about the fate of their country right now.

The Chinese student respects his teacher. Not only does he rise when the teacher comes into the classroom, as students do in some European universities, but he is usually very polite and considerate. With the barrier of a language, which looms large between the new teacher and his students in English, the student

could make the situation very difficult for the teacher, if he saw fit. I am happy to say that I have had little difficulty of that nature. With some exceptions, as a teacher can always expect, I believe, I have found that my students respond very well. They seem to be eager to learn. Furthermore, the problem of discipline has not been difficult.

My impressions then, be they new or old. well,—you can judge for yourself.



Stanley Stevens, this Year's Choice for Carleton's China Fellowship

AT THE HOSPITAL

Dr. Flora Tien left in August for America where, through the kindness of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen of Chicago, she has a scholarship in the Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago. Dr. Tien writes enthusiastically of the friendly spirit of those she has met since the day of her landing in San Francisco when Miss Walker helped her through the throes of passport and customs. The travel expenses of Dr. Tien have been largely met by Shansi officials and Governor Chin of Shensi, who thus indicate their respect for the work she has done in the Fenchow Hospital.

Mothers Meetings have been renewed. Various friends of the Hospital, former patients and others are invited either in a personal call or by written announcement and they come with children and neighbors. To enable the mothers to hear the speaker of the day, some of the student nurses entertain the children outside with kindergarten games which are topped off with candy and peanuts. A social service worker spoke at the first meeting on the place of the mother's meetings here; Dr. Meng talked of 'women's opportunities in the home for creating good or bad children, and Dr. Kou spoke at the third meeting, November 14th, on developing proper health habits in children.

Our farthest away patient this fall came from Changsha, 4,000 li or over 1,300 miles away. Her husband is an officer in General Feng's army and both seem satisfied with their young son.

"Pill Row" has been added to the hospital grounds—unostentatious but attractive homes for doctors and other staff members.

The X-ray, that long desired, utterly essential means of thorough medical work, arrived on a series of two-wheeled carts and was ultimately installed in rooms prepared for it when the hospital was built eight years ago. Mr. P. B. Havens came from General Electric headquarters in Shanghai to install the plant. By April 25 crowds of waiting patients had had X-ray films taken or

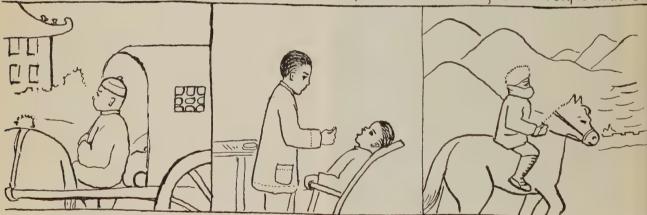
Childrens PAGE.



Once there was a little boy. Who lived in Apricot Flower Village. His name was Huang Tseng Huci. Every morning, when the big water cart came pulled by a red ox he took the little pails he had fixed on a stick and helped carry the water in to the big Kang in the kitchen. He had three little black fish in a jar that he tared for.

One morning on the way to school as he passed the Liu house his friend came to the door and called him in- Mr. Liu had a stomach ache and a medicine man was there with his needles getting ready to do the pricking, treatment, All the family stood around to watch the process.

Tiseng Hui thought may be he could learn to use those big needles but in one of his school books that he studied every night with his father he read about hospitals in outside countries and in the faraway city of Peking. His father said he rather liked to be pricked when he felt sick but he was willing to have the boy learn more.



When he had finished at the village school he asked his father if he could go to fenchow to Ming I high school where his older brother was studying. When his father said "Yes" he was greatly excited and was eader to start early in the family cart to the big city

On Hospital Day all the Ming I students were shown all the wards and the operating room in the Emchow Hospital. He was so impressed that when he was graduated at ming I he entered the nurses' training school in the mens Hospital All the patients liked him because he was kind He learned some dental work too then he could care for the teeth of the school shildren.

Now he is one of Dr. Watson's best helpers when plaque breaks out and thousands are dying he is not afraid to put on a mask and go out to lonely villages in far Shensi to track down the places where the plaque is centered And always he is telling the people now to live better, happier lives-

were examined by fluoroscope. Definite diagnosis could then be made. The plant works perfectly and is the most up-to-date equipment in North China. The friends who made the X-ray possible would certainly be delighted could they see the vast amount of good it is accomplishing.

In April Mr. W. A. Allston, chief engineer of the Peking Rockefeller Hospital plant, came and made a careful survey of the Fenchow Hospital needs. He strongly recommended a water softening system and an artesian well. Since then the Rockefeller Foundation has granted a sum for the digging of the well. Mr. Allston also took a large number of instruments back with him and had them replated.

Mr. T. A. Tucker of Andersen Meyer Company, Tientsin came to Fenchow with Mr. Havens and Mr. Allston and made a careful study of the Hospital heating plant, concerning which he has since then submitted very valuable suggestions.

The seventh of July being Dr. Watson's birthday and the family being in America, the Chinese staff and city friends decided to give him a proper celebration. The new tuberculosis roof sunporch was the scene of the feast; there was a Chinese play, gifts and speeches, an expansive atmosphere of goodwill and hilarity, an altogether happy event.

On October first five girls were accepted for the preliminary course of the nurses' school. They come from four different high schools and there is a wide variation in their home circumstances. Two were educated in the British School in Taiyuanfu, one the granddaughter of the president of Fenchow's Chamber of Commerce, the other the sister of a leading Chinese surgeon of Shansi's capital.

The student from the farthest city came from Techow in Shantung. This is how she

expressed her desire to become a nurse:-

"As a girl I see it is a natural endowment or a natural right of me to be a nurse. I love patients, especially infant patients. I realize it is my duty to save people and to glorify God by serving patients. Moreover as to the reconstruction of the nation and for the well being of the race I feel that works concerning health public and private are most important at the present time. I have decided and I have the zeal to endeavor along this line. But I am young, inexperienced and not trained, so I come here to learn to be a nurse."

Another of the new students is a graduate of the Peking Methodist High School. Her uncle is a secretary of the American Bible Society in Peking.

The fifth of the group comes from a village not far from the north gate of Fenchow, the Feng Family Village. Her father is a market gardener but he is of the class who present calling cards when bringing watermelons or huge summer squash. This bright girl gave her reasons for wishing to study nursing as follows,

"I am a Chinese girl. I was born in Fen of Shansi. A few years I was in school. I saw the man has sick, but have no so many doctors and nurses to see sick for them. So many good men has died. This is very sorry. I love country of China so I came to the hospital to learn nurse. I want to learn nurses' purpose to save the men of the world, and to help everybody. This work can help me to be a gentlemen. My hope is want to help other man do not not want other men help me."

There are now thirty four nurses in the training school. On the first of January two of our recent graduates take positions on the nursing staff of the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking.

Miss Li Chieh Ying R. N. '31 was granted this years' scholarship of the China Nurses



The Hospital viewed from the City wall

Association for study in the government school of midwifery for graduate nurses. Miss Chao Hsiang Lan R. N. has also been given a scholarship for next spring's course. They will be prepared for leadership in the great health movement which is starting in many cities.

Mr. Fan Chu Tuan R. N. '31 is with a unit doing medical work in Hankow where many contagious diseases are working havoc among the throngs of flood refugees.

* * *

Since banditry has been increasing in this region during the last year all villages have a Home Guard. One group patrols the village walls by day and another is on duty at night. They mix their own gun powder using sulphur, charcoal and potassium nitrate and a certain amount of water to keep it damp while they are grinding and mixing it. In a nearby village Li Chen of the Home Guards, while preparing his powder, failed to use enough water and the whole thing blew up in his face. Both hands and face were horribly burned but he kept his eyes tight shut so they were uninjured. He is responding well to the nurses' care and always smiles when you go into his room to greet him.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH OUR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Paul R. Reynolds.

During the fall we have been using two instruments of inquiry seeking thus to learn more about our students—namely personal interviews and questionnaires. Although our work for the semester is not complete, yet we can report a few interesting facts which have appeared.

The questions concerning religion show that 48 % of the Junior High School boys set themselves down as Confucianist; 24 % as definitely atheistic; 22 % Christian; and only half of one per cent as Buddhist. Confucianism has always been the religion of the scholar class. As such it has been more of an ethical code than a religion. However in family life it has been tied up with ancestor worship and in that aspect it has been perhaps the strongest strain in the complex religious situation. The low figure for Budhism and the fact that Taoism does not appear at all is partly because these religions have been slowly losing ground for many years and perhaps even more because the government has recently been conducting a drive against them as full of superstition. Ancestor worship as a religious practice is sure to drop out in the modern world. This means the passing of the religious phases of Confucianism. Couple this with the fact that 24 % of these students are definitely atheistic and it is easy to see how wide open the field is for a fair presentation of the Christian message. We are not competing with other religions.

The ages for the first year Junior High (7th grade in our system at home) bunch at 14 years. The second and third year ages are respectively a year and a little over two years higher. Three students in the first year were only eleven years old and two were nineteen.

Of the first year class $6\frac{10}{2}\%$ are married. (Remember these are 7th grade boys and aver-

age 14 years of age). $23\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the second year class and 30% of the third year are married. Our school and church have been for years advocating later marriages. However between 60 and 70% of our students now come from non-Christian homes. We have decided therefore to use stronger methods. We have voted henceforth not to admit students who are married and that any who marry during the course will be automatically dropped. In this we are backing up the new law which forbids marriage before eighteen, as well as standing for a Christian improvement of life.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen received the largest vote in all three classes on a question concerning whom they admired most in the modern world. The vote becomes much broader in the two upper classes. Gandhi runs next to Dr. Sun with the second year class. There were scattering votes for Edison, Hu Shih (leader in the Chinese literary renaissance), Wang Ching Wei (left wing Party leader), Lincoln, Lenin, Marx, Feng Yu Hsiang and others including Mr. Yui, our ultra liberal Principal.

In answer to the question as to whom they admire most in history, Confucius stands first with the beginning class, getting almost half the total vote. His popularity wanes perceptibly with the second year class while the third year boys give him a scant two votes, massing most of their approval behind seven others, four of whom were foreigners (Jesus, Lincoln, Washington, Columbus.) Mo Ti, the Chinese philosopher of love and service receives a strong vote from the third year group. They also greatly admire Ssu Ma Kuang, an official of the Sung Dynasty noted for his honesty and fair dealing with the common people.

Courage is placed first among highly admired qualities. This is quite natural among Junior High School boys anywhere but it is especially to be expected here during this time of Japanese aggression. It is interesting that sincerity is only five votes behind and that

even in this time of war, kindness or love comes third. Aggressiveness is fourth but gets less than half as many votes as the qualities mentioned first. It stands only a few votes above patience, purity, and peacefulness which follow in turn.

The returns concerning fears were widely scattered and ran all the way from fear of being a traitor to China, to that of being afraid of their English lessons. The heaviest vote concerns their country, being either a fear that they will fail to serve her well or that she will be betrayed by corrupt officials and inevitably decline. Financial worries stand out strongly and grow in number as we advance from class to class. Indeed among those who graduate next spring, worry about their own future is almost as grave a concern as the future of their country. Some fear sickness, criticism, the difficulties of life, the future, bad people, etc., while seven stalwarts have no fears at all.

Two thirds of our students are about equally divided between farmer and small merchant families. The rest are scattered: teachers, preachers, day laborers, secretaries, soldiers, and two or three small officials. Quite a number marked the father as at home without work. China had an unemployment problem hundreds of years before the Hoover regime.

Most of the land is held in small plots of from two to eight acres. Only four families have holdings of between one and two hundred acres.

In the past Chinese boys have generally followed the calling of their fathers. The youth in our school show the ferment of the period. In spite of the fact that 68 % of them come from farmer and merchant families, only one expresses a desire to be a merchant and just four want to be farmers. Educational work gets the heaviest vote (39), while government service, army life, and service to society press

close behind. Fifteen want to become doctors and eight hope to engage in direct revolutionary activity. An equal number plan to get into industry.

The above will give some idea of the materials we are getting from this study. The girls questionnaires have not been returned yet. It will be interesting to check them for variation. We have used the same questionnaire in the last year of the boys and girls Grammar Schools but the results have not been tabulated. We are now preparing a more detailed questionnaire for use in Senior High School. It will include many of the same questions and we hope thus to get more light on what sort of a transformation is taking place in the lives of these young people as they move up from year to year.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Elmer W. Galt

Book Grants for Preachers.

The usual inspirational Summer Conference for preachers and Bible women was given up this year in favor of a plan of literature grants for the staff. Under the plan each is to have a gift of \$4.00 worth of religious books of his own choosing from recommended lists. In addition he may have half help on purchase of other books not to exceed \$4.00 in price. When it is realized that \$4.00 Chinese currency will purchase Chinese books that correspond to books in English valued at gold \$15.00 or more, it is plain that the plan means a real bonus to the staff.

Preachers Kidnapped.

Early in July three of our preachers and a group of townsmen in a mountain town fifty miles southwest of Fenchow were kidnapped by bandits. One preacher was soon released as an agent to get ransom funds for others of the group. Most of the townsmen were soon released, with or without ransom. But the other two of our staff were held longer in hope

of high ransom from the mission. The word first sent out was that \$20,000 would be demanded! But, as an organization, we did not even try to communicate with the bandits. Our efforts were put in behind the scenes, giving advice and backing to relatives and friends. After a month friends effected the ransom for about \$50! The men had suffered privations and discomfort while in custody but no serious injury.

Circular Letter on Banditry.

This kidnapping incident brought home to us more clearly than ever the existence of this menace in our field. More than half of our preaching staff are located where banditry gives cause for anxiety. We felt we had to hold officially aloof from any negotiations for ransom, lest we make a precedent that would lead to other kidnappings and heavier blackmail. To explain the position we took and reasons therefore we have since sent a communication to all the preachers making it clear that they stand at their posts at their own personal risk, but also assuring them of our prayerful sympathy in case of any bandit trouble.

"Community-parish" Experiment.

The market-town of San-ch'uan.—"Three Springs",-eight miles from Fenchow is the place we have chosen for our first "communityparish" experiment, following methods outlined in rural work conferences held last spring under the leadership of Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, world specialist in rural religious work. We have located there a staff of three, -a young preacher, a Bible woman, and a woman trained nurse. There are more than 20 villages within the three miles radius of their parish. The staff are working towards a well-rounded betterment program for this area, including, besides direct gospel preaching, general education features, health education, and improvement of agriculture. Leaders from Fenchow make brief visits to help along the varied program. On a recent visit we found the reading

room and game room well frequented every day. There was a live Sunday School. A class of 30 young men, mostly shop clerks, met every evening to learn to read from "Mass Education" primers. The nurse was seeing individual patients every day besides giving health talks in public and visiting the homes. Our leaders have thus far found ready welcome in every village they have visited.

Training Classes for Christian Living

The training classes in our church centers have in the past quite lacked plan and definiteness of goal. For this year we have passed specific regulations, so that no class too loosely organized and conducted can qualify as a class. A small grant is offered to help cover expenses of classes that rigidly follow a schedule with a sufficient group of people enrolled. From reports at hand to date it would seem that hopes are good for forty or fifty "Standard" classes this autumn, "Standard" means, among other points, that class work continues both day-time and evening for at least two weeks with an attendance of fifteen or more.

Greate Democracy in Supervision

Beginning with January 1932 the plan of having Chinese district supervisors, each with wide powers and responsibilities over the staff in his district, will give way to a new plan in which these men will function in a supervisory body that will meet in unhurried session at least twice each year to decide all major questions of staff and of plan of work, including the itineraries and duties of its own members. Most of the members will still do field supervisory work, but under a more flexible plan than before and with less of individual powers of decision. The district plan has served a good purpose for five years but the time is now ripe for the more democratic plan of supervision.

Work Hindered by the Plague.

At least twenty-five of our outstations lie within this year's plague area. Most of our



Teaching Staff of the Harwood Bible Schools

preachers within the danger zone were vaccinated in September and October. Most of them have taken the personal risk and stayed at their posts, but the work of touring or holding meetings, has been much hindered. The government must deal vigorously and continuously with this menace for at least a year or two if it is to get it really checked.

Woman's Association Formed

Mrs. Liu, head of the city evangelistic work for women, has organized a woman's association which meets once a week. The women of the church are brought together in a social way and they plan also to give some help to the poor. The first social meeting was held at Mrs. Galt's home with the victrola, knitting, tea, and cookies for the program.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Kuei Luan Tien Dean of Women's School

Women's School Work is always an interest to all because firstly it is a kind of work training for new and Christian mothers who are needed in present China; secondly because of the tremendous development and progress made during the last few years. This semester our work is even more interesting because of the changing of principal and teachers, and the union of the Men's Bible Training School with the Women's. This year is the time for Miss Mary McClure, the former principal's furlough to America. Now Mr. Wang Ching-Wen, an experienced Christian scholar is taking the

principalship and the writer of this article is entrusted with the deanship of the Women's department.

This term we have about seventy women altogether of which fifty-four are boarding ones and about sixteen are day students. There are three women teachers living in the school and by including twenty-two children who are not old enough to separate from their mothers, indeed we have a very large yet very happy family here. There is very fine spirit in this big school-family too. The most free, natural, and respectful relationship between everyone of us is just wonderful. And the very reason for being so is because our faculty members are all fine Christians especially Mrs. Sun and Miss Jen who are living in school and who have the most contact with students, possess the best character and personality which has an extraordinary influence on the whole student life.

Regarding our work, besides a few new experiments we are trying this term, mostly we follow the old experienced curriculum.

In our home economic class, Mrs. Sun who has taught the subject for years is experimenting a food project for children of two to three years of age to find what is the most proper food for Chinese children. The experiment is going on nicely and with Mrs. Watts Pye's help, we have some useful as well as practical kitchen things made now such as a stove in Chinese form which serves both for making Chinese food and for baking things in foreign ways. Is it not a way to bring about the mixture of eastern and western civilization? We are trying to add necessary and simple things like this in the hope that the result of our experiment will be valuable and useful for Chinese families. The children's mothers take turns to cook the food. by which way they learn it and can use it when they go home.

The next thing which is worthwhile to mention is an industry-project by which we

hope to find a way of helping students to meet their financial difficuties. The industry which has been started now is stocking-knitting with a machine. One of our students was sent to Tai-Ku to learn the skill last spring, so she is teaching it now with us teachers to help in management

Another industry which is just in preparation for starting is wool-weaving and rug-kniting. The weaving project has been practiced in Ching-Chow Mission, Shansi, and it has been proved a success there. The knitting of rugs will be taught by Mrs. Pye and it is hoped that we can get the yarn by December and start then.

For the graduating class, of high primary grade, we have a course called religious work, containing two hours field work-teaching as well as preaching in families, and one hour-class work, making, preparing and discussing materials and methods for the field work. Students like the work so much. From our short period of experience, we found that to reform China by educational process in fact is: not as slow a way as we often think it is. It is just wonderful to see how quick and smart the women and children are in getting and learning things. Say, if every educated person will be responsible a large movement of mass education in Fenchow, I am sure that Fenchow will have a great change within a year or two. Yes, we want to keep this idea in mind and search for chances to do it sooner or later.

There are many other things to report but I shall stop for this time and leave them for another article later if the editor of the Fenchow would kindly allow me another chance.

NOTES FROM HARWOOD BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS:

We were able to open the Men's School again in September as planned. The class this autumn consists of eighteen preachers, here for two months of "refresher" study. After a winter season of work in their rural parishes they will return for two further months next spring. These preachers are among our older men, in service for from 6 to 20 years.

At the end of this class for preachers, a class of laymen are to enter for a two months course. After they leave the plan is that some members of the faculty shall spend a month or more, before the opening of the spring term, helping to hold laymen's classes of shorter duration in outcenters of our field.

The four new faculty members in the two schools are a choice group, quite fulfilling our expectations. Principal Wang and Mr. Chao, both from Shantung, are new to us. Miss T'ien and Miss Jen have served in other school work in Fenchow before. All seem happy in the feeling that they are now rendering the type of service in which they are most interested,—preparing lay or employed leaders for Christian service.

In both schools more emphasis than formerly is placed on actual service as a part of training. The men and their teachers have helped during the recent weeks in hospital wards, among workmen employed on the compound, in our local church and two other city centers, and in four or five village centers not too far distant to reach on Sundays. The women teachers are helping their students visit in homes and start home circle classes to teach girls and women to read and give them other helpful instruction.

HERE AND THERE

Miss June Whitaker, the new nurse for Fenchow, who arrived in Tientsin the last of November, is spending the year studying the language in the Peiping School of Chinese Studies. We may then hope to have her join the Fenchow group, where her help will be especially appreciated during Miss Kellogg's next year's absence on furlough in America.

Mary McClure and Emma Noreen left on furlough in May. They are having a year of study at Teachers College in New York.

Bill Bakken has taken up his senior work at Carleton College this fall. He has many calls for giving speeches not only about Fenchow but also about Russia which he visited en route home.

Myron and Esther Burton arrived from Language School in June. After spending the summer at Yutaohe, they moved into the renovated "Curran House". Myron is working on the electric lighting system, making over the Ford, solving mechanical and business problems at the hospital and at the same time mastering the Chinese language.

Stanley Stevens reached us the last of August. He is the member of the junior class whom Carleton College has elected to their China fellowship of English teaching for the next two years.

Mary Esther Burton arrived on October 12. She is a beautiful child and showed an unusual fondness for music on the third day She is growing rapidly and will soon take her place at the family table.

Our latest recruit is Miss Louise Meebold. She was formerly a member of the Shaowu Mission, has since been in the United States and now comes to Fenchow for at least two years as conditions are unfavorable for the return of missionaries to Shaowu. She is studying the Fenchow dialect and will soon be visiting in the homes and taking on projects at the Woman's School.

Ralph and Edith Galt were with their family at Yutaohe this summer. This fall they

returned to the American School at Tung-hsien where they are junior and sophomore in high school.

* * *

Mrs. Watson, Teddy and Margery returned in September after three years in America. Dr. Watson met them in Peking where another was added to the party, the Rev. Milo Fiske of Davis, California, who was visiting Peking on his way round the world.

* * * *

While Dr. Watson was at the coast, Dr. and Mrs. Wagner and the two children came over from Taiku. They made rounds at the hospital and helped with a number of obscure cases. Now while Dr. Watson is away on plague work Dr. Hemingway is loaned to us. His presence in hospital and community is greatly appreciated.

We were privileged to have Mr, Sidney Gamble as our guest for a week. He came from Tinghsien near Peiping where he is spending several months making an economic and social survey of the rural life in the county. It is here that the leading Mass Education experiment under James Yen is being carried ahead. Mr, Gamble told with enthusiasm of the projects under way and of the feats already accomplished. He gave a graphic account also of the progress of the Five Year Plan in Russia as he had observed it himself while there in August.

Miss Margaret Dow, stenographer to the secretary of the North China Mission, made a brief visit during October in Taiku and Fenchow, her first direct acquaintance with Shansi.

MING I HIGH SCHOOL NEWS.

Ming I has the largest registration in its history—278 students. Three years ago the total was 123. This increase has made it necessary to borrow one of the Bible School buildings.

Several new teachers have joined the staff, among them Mr Liu, Dean of Studies, recently in Bridgeman Academy, Peking. The new Dean of Boys was formerly at Hui Wen Academy, Methodist Mission, Peking. Miss Ch'eng, Dean of Girls, is one of our own students, a Yenching University graduate, who had several years experience in our schools, then a year of graduate study, and latterly has been a Y. W. C. A. Secretary in Mukden.

* * *

Through the courtesy of the Fenchow Hospital, all students were given careful physical examinations during the early weeks of the fall. More recently Dr. W. A. Hemingway of Taiku has been testing eyes. Glasses have been fitted for some thirty who had acute needs.

The Vice-Principal is having individual conferences with all students. He began with the new class of 90 Freshman and is gradually working through the complete school list. He seeks to learn something of their home background, economic condition, religious affiliation and plans for the future. He tries to help new students understand the purposes of our school.

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School improvements include a new brick roadway from the main gate to the administration building. It is flanked on both sides by rows of cedars and Chinese locust trees, furnished by Dr. Watson. A large temple bell with a beautiful deep tone was bought during the summer, and a small pergola built to house it. Since most of the temples are being turned into public schools our use of this bell is in keeping with the times. Along the city wall, on the back side of the campus, numbers of cedars have been set out. These also are a gift from Dr. Watson.

The bath-house facilities have been cramped to the n-th degree. The rooms at the



The New brick roadway leading to the High School Administration Building.

The trees were Dr. Watson's gift.

girls school have been re-equipped. On the boys side of the campus, a new house ample for present needs has just been completed. It includes a room for a sanitary barber shop. These things come as a gift from Mr. Yui, the Principal.

* * *

The student body has been deeply stirred by the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. A number of activities have resulted. The girls asked for nurses training and a class is being conducted by Miss Kellogg. The boys have military drill twice a week. Several trips were made to nearby villages to inform the nonreading public of the Manchurian situation. Perhaps more important has been a growing feeling that all students must bend every effort toward getting ready to bear their full share in eradicating the weaknesses and evils in Chinese society. Students and teachers all wear an armband which bears the four characters: "Snow shame, Save country". (Snow as a verb meaning to wipe out or make white).

No contests with other schools have been held this fall. Instead there has been an emphasis upon within-the-school athletics.

The Trustees have under consideration a possible change to a half-time-study, half-time-work school. We are gathering information from our students as to their desires and needs, and their home situation especially on the economic side. In addition we are assembling materials concerning such schools as Tuskegee, Berea, Northland, Hampton Institute, and Penn School on St. Helena Island. We hope to work out some plan which will help boys and girls from the mountainous, poverty pinched Northwest to have an opportunity for education; more, we want them to carry back to the farms and villages new and better ways of living. Our education has too much tended to wean them away from their homes and start them off toward the cities.

Miss Ch'eng, Dean of Girls, is a trained dietitian and is hence the mainspring in the

committee on school diet. A study is being made of all the foodstuffs available in this area. A more varied and wholesome diet has been worked out. Some remarkable changes have been made around the school dining rooms and kitchens. There are student members on the committee. Miss Ch'eng also gives lectures to the whole student body about dietetics and food values.

As one watches the girls at morning drill, volley or basket ball, or sees them on a cross country hike, swinging along husky and rosy cheeked, it is hard to realize that they are only one generation from the small, sallow, bound-footed women who could scarcely get off the kang (brick bed). They are intellectually alert too. We share in the opinion of many visitors who privately tell us the girls are much more wide awake than the boys.

November 12th was Dr. Sun Yat Sen's birthday. Principal Yui believes in very practical education so the day's program began with an early morning special inspection on the athletic field. Every student had to report with his wash basin, wash cloth, towel and tooth washing paraphenalia. These were carefully inspected by the Principal and teachers. Prizes were given to those whose things showed the best care. A special prize was given to one little Freshman from a town out near the Yellow River. Everything he had was clean, cheap, and Chinese. We try to help the students acquire habits of carefulness in personal hygiene. We encourage them to save money, just now to share with the flood sufferers, but especially that their school life may be in keeping with the meager backgrounds from which they come. Finally, the air is full of the desire to use home products rather than the more showy machine-made goods from Japan. This chubby little Freshman rang 100 % on every count and the students roared applause when he came down to the front for his special prize.

The Carleton English teachers, Dick Youtz and Stan Stevens have a stiff schedule. The increased enrollment and necessary dividing of classes into sections means that they carry 24 hours of teaching a week each. In addition they supervise the work of the English Literary Society and help with the coaching in soccer, basket ball and tennis.

Setting up exercises at 6:30 every morning are compulsory for all students. This may be partly responsible for the fact that class work has been going with unusual snap this fall.

We are trying a new plan of student participation in school administration. For a number of years the Student Association with its various committees has parallelled our faculty organization. This year for the first time the students have a direct share in the school administration. Six student representatives, one from each class sit with each department in its monthly discussion meeting. For instance these student delegates meet each month with the five teachers composing the faculty of the English Department. Other representatives meet with the Chinese Department, the Department of Social Sciences etc. Some of their criticisms and suggestions are a bit surprising.

An even more radical part of the plan is that the students have two representatives, one each from Junior and Senior High School on the Staff Council. This is the highest administrative body of the school. It includes the Principal, Vice-Principal, the Deans, and one member elected by the faculty as their representative. School plans, problems of administration, matters of discipline all come before this body.

The purpose of this new plan is to give the students training in the methods, processes, and responsibilities of representative government. It is felt that actual participation in such a democratic organization will give the most valuable training for citizenship.



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SHOULD CHINA HAVE MATERIALISM?

Myron S. Burton

I

The Western world is suffering today from a comparatively new malady. Millions of men are out of work. Many homes are without food or warmth. It is not these aspects, however, that make it a new disease. These are things that the world has always known. The thing that makes everything seem topsyturvy is the strange cause for all of this suffering.

When we ask in high circles why all this "depression", we are politely told that there has been general overproduction; that supply has gone ahead of demand. Putting this into everyday talk, the fact that the modern world has been able to produce more goods than it cared to use, is given as the reason for millions of people suffering from a lack of producible goods. On the face of it it is ridiculous! It is something that was never heard of before the industrial revolution. It is something that Russia, China, and India have not been troubled with even to the present day. But the modern Western world has the audacity to affront all antiquity and the majority of mankind now living by saving her people lack material things because they have too many of them.

The sad thing about it all is that there is so much truth in what is said. Because of this fact, we of the West are being criticized by Soviet Russia for gross lack of efficiency. They would do away with all of the waste that comes from having many concerns producing the same type of article.

The common person is stunned by the condition in America and Europe. He natural-

ly wants to know if there is not something that can be done to relieve the situation. Surely one would not think that it would be hard to prevent people from working too much. Yet, until this depression, we heard very little about plans for the controlling of production. Do you wonder why not? The working man does, but those who studied economics would not think of interfering with the laws of supply and demand. Have we not had it drilled into us that through the operation of these laws all workers can and will be taken care of better than by any other means?

The workings of these laws are quite well known and very simple. For the fundamental assumption on which these laws depend we have the belief that man's desires for producible goods is insatiable. For the law of demand we say that for each kind of goods man uses there is a price scale determining consumption; that is to say that for each price quoted on any one article, a certain number will be bought. Quite obviously it is believed that at a higher price there will be fewer bought, and at a lower price there will be more bought. For the law of supply we say that wherever there is a demand for a good, producers will produce more and more of that good as long as the price can be held up high enough to cover costs of production, including selling costs. These two laws naturally work hand in hand. The one is about the need: the other is about the satisfaction of that need. "As more of any good is produced, the price has to be lowered," says demand. "As the price is lowered, eventually there comes a time when the selling price just equals the cost of making and selling. Then I call a halt on increasing production," says supply. Through

the laws of supply and demand things should be produced in just large enough quantities to satisfy the demand for them. Theoretically a balance is reached, but all economists know that occasionally that balance will be broken by some industry anticipating a greater demand than actually exists.

Today that balance has been broken on a wholesale scale. Hundreds of business houses are standing idle. Economists expect depressions on a small scale, but who ever thought that depressions would go out for endurance tests. Surely economists never thought so. A year and a half go we were told that the worst was over, and that the depression would soon be gone. But the depression is still with us.

Something was wrong with our theories. This economic structure, which has freedom of enterprise, is under fire. Nobody seems to want a system that has to have depressions such as this as regular things to be expected and looked forward to.

So now after all we are casting a questioning eye at the laws of supply and demand, Obviously demand is not playing the part that it was expected to take. Low prices, even below the cost of production, are not enough to induce people to buy now. "Demand" has turned out to be very temperamental and not to be trusted. It must be made reliable before depressions can become a thing of the past. Whether it is unemployment insurance or compulsory shortening of the hours for labor. "demand" is going to be doctored so that the purchasing power of the public will not be so spasmodic. Means to provide for the unemployed will be introduced, or overproduction on a large scale will become impossible through regulation. In any case fear for the future will have to be done away with before people can be expected to buy year after year in about the same quantities.

All this detail is not given with the idea of criticizing the present system. It is to

show the nature of the present difficulty. At this time there has been too much criticism of our economic system, to praise it without first pointing out the reason for the present depression. The problem for the West is not an unsurmountable one, and its solution will find man freer than he has ever been before. He probably will have more leisure, and that leisure will not have to be spent in hopeless hours of walking the streets in the vain search of work.

II

There has much been said lately of how materialism has made man its slave. Nevertheless people who come to China for the first time from the United States are forced to see from the contrast in the economic standards of the two countries, how much man has freed himself in modern countries by the use of machinery. It is one thing for a man to sit in an armchair in America and jot down notes on how materialism has enslaved man. It is quite another thing to be a common worker in China and never have the leisure even to learn to read; and to be repaid, for a life of hard work carrying loads that we of America would say no man should be allowed to carry, by starving to death when some natural change in the climatic conditions of his immediate surroundings, snatches away the meager supply of food for his village. Without materialism there is no leisure for the great masses, even though there is a lack of production. Without leisure there is little chance for education. Without education people live in cramped quarters within city walls because they fear the "spirits". With congestion comes bad air, bad light, filth, and disease.

Materialism has been accused of making people work under unhealthy working conditions. Compared to conditions in many of the Chinese shops and homes, our sweat shops are airy and light. Paper instead of glass in windows that are not opened, and windows at

only one side of the room, is not after all sufficient guarantee that there will be light and fresh air enough for a deep room, especially when the room in winter is heated with an open stove.

Where there are roads to permit, we see men hauling by rickshaw 500-800 pounds from dawn to dusk. If there are no roads, they work just as hard carrying loads on their shoulders or in wheelbarrows, but they cannot transport nearly as much. What would American labor think of such work? Probably a fourth of the men of China are engaged in carrying things, and yet not nearly enough can be transported to keep people clean or to prevent localized famines.

We of the West know that the more effective man's labor can be made through the use of machinery for the production of the things man wants and needs, the more of those things there will be. In America we have tremendously increased production; at the same time we have increased leisure.

China needs hospitals, schools, and churches, but there is a grave question as to whether these can ever be supported without foreign capital until there is a surplus in production after the barest necessities of life have been met.

III

As missionaries in China, we find ourselves in a very difficult position. We come from a country which has more materialism than any other country. The Chinese want materialism and they hound us as if they thought it were something contagious. They must know each little thing that we have and know how we do everything; and unless we throw aside everything of our mode of life and live in a dirty house, with dirty ragged clothes, and not even give our children the care that they should have, we will be branded as "wealthy". In this land where water has to be carried by hand and money to pay for that service is



Mrs. Burton and her new daughter, Mary Esther

scarce, millions simply cannot afford to keep clean.

At the same time we come to China as missionaries, preaching a Gospal of One who criticized the materialism of His day. Unfortunately, I believe, the Christian Church even up to the present has at times interpreted the actions of Christ in such a way as to lead people to believe that materialism was a thing to be guarded against. More consideration should be given to the type of materialism that there was in the time of Christ. The wealth of his day was attained only at the expense of the poorer people. The rich man

in no way helped make production more efficient. Today we contrast the old and the new, and we see what a base slave man is without materialism. It is only materialism that can give man the necessities of life, and at the same time leave leisure for education, for man to get acquainted with his neighbor, for man to improve himself physically through recreation. All of these are necessary if one is to love his God and love his neighbor as himself. Christ condemned the rich landowner who oppressed the poor, but he never condemned an economic system that freed man to live a fuller life-

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Earl Ballou, Secretary of the North China Mission, spent the first week in December at Fenchow. His week was filled to the overflow with meetings of various kinds as all departments of the work made demands upon his time.

Professor and Mrs. John E. Orchard were in Fenchow several days early in December. Both Professor and Mrs. Orchard are members of the School of Business, Columbia University, and are this year studying industrial conditions in the Orient under the Guggenheim Foundation. They travelled from New York to Europe, through Russia and Manchuria to North China. According to Professor Orchard, they left a trail of misfortune behind them-or rather, it was their fortune to escape misfortune. Shortly after they left Mukden the city was captured by the Japanese. Tientsin was quiet until they left when fighting broke out between Japanese and Chinese. A peaceful atmosphere in Peiping gave them ample opportunity to continue their studies and investigations but no sooner had they left the city to come to Fenchow than student riots held up the trains and caused considerable disturbance in the city. They wished Fenchow

well when they started back to the coast.

Professor Orchard felt that industrial conditions as he found them augured well for the future of industry in China. He visited Fenchow's only factory, the match factory, and reported favorably in regard to it. Although a large number of its 1500 employees are children, they are at least ten years of age, which is a decidedly better condition than obtains in many other factories in China.

Early in December the Nationalist Government Chairman, Chiang Kai-shek, was forced to resign. Shortly after his resignation, Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang, who had been living all fall in the Yutaoho Valley just eight miles from our city, came to Fenchow enroute to Nanking and delivered several addresses, one to a large and enthusiastic student body assembled in our church auditorium. Marshall Feng, tall heavy set, a giant of a man garbed in peasant clothes, was hailed variously as the "Ghandi" of China and the man who would defend the honor of his country against Japan.

Mrs. Feng, a college graduate and forceful, intelligent speaker, talked to the women at an afternoon meeting held in the Women's Bible School. She has in the past weeks spoken frequently to the women of the school.

On January 12 Miss Alzina Munger of Taiku was one of the principal speakers at the Commencement Exercises of the Women's Bible School. Nineteen women received diplomas.

The Christmas holidays brought a number of visitors to Fenchow. Ralph and Edith Galt returned to their home from the American School at Tungchow. James Roberton, Helen Campbell and Helen Kintner were house guests of friends in Fenchow. Both James Roberton and Helen Campbell are teachers in the American School in Tungchow and Helen



General Feng Yu Hsiang delivering the Chinese equivalent of a campaign speech to the students and representative townsmen of Fenchow

Kintner is the foreign nurse in the Tungchow Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Burton entertained as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Spillett of Hsin Chow. They came to China from London a year ago as missionaries under the English Baptist Board.

A real Christmas surprise to the Station came from Mr. Sidney Gamble, who is at present located at Ting Chow where he is making a study of social conditions. When Mr. Gamble came to Fenchow early in the fall, the driver of the Fenchow Ford, having brought Mr. Gamble safely from Taiyuan to the very gates of the city, attempted to run the car over a large mill stone lying in the road just outside the North Gate. The result was disastrous and the Ford has since been disabled. As a Christmas surprise for the Station, Mr. Gamble sent his check for \$300.00, \$100.00 to be used to repair the old Ford and \$200.00 to serve as nest egg to hatch a new Ford when the old one shall be beyond repair.

Mrs. June Whitaker, appointed nurse for Fenchow, arrived in Peiping the first of December for language study. Three weeks later she was on her way to America as escort for a missionary whose health had broken down.

The Chinese New Year with the long vacations in the schools and other branches of the work is the time to go to Peiping for committee meetings, dental work, or to see the sights. Mr. Galt and Dr. Watson belong to the first class, Miss Horn and Mr. Reynolds to the second, and Mr. Youtz and Mr. Stevens to the third.

Flu was prevalent in January. Scores of Chinese and several of the missionaries were ill with it. Stanley Stevens developed sinus trouble so that he hastened his trip to Peiping that Dr. Watson might accompany him to a specialist there. Two years old Pucky Reynolds was seriously ill with pneumonia for a few days but made a rapid convalescence.

Cards have come announcing the marriage on Christmas Day of Edward Rosenow, for two years Carleton's representative as English teacher here, to Esther Church who was a teacher of English in Taiku for two years. Thus do Carleton and Oberlin cooperate!

The marriage has also been announced of Ellis Yale, Carleton's English teacher here 1926-27, to Joan Gast, a Carleton graduate.

For diversion the foreign group have occasional evenings together at dinner, games, or a program of some sort. One evening there was a debate, "Resolved that it would be better for China to divide into smaller groups with Dominion status than to have a central government". The next debate is to be on the merits of Communism.

"And did that sapphire shallop slip
Its moorings suddenly to dip
Adown the clear ethereal sea
From star to star, all silently?
Now from the coasts of morning pale
Comes safe to port thy tiny sail.
Now have we seen by early sun
Thy miracle of life begun."

On Christmas day was born to Charlottee and Paul Reynolds, a daughter, Barbara Louise.

On Christmas Eve, the foreign children presented in a series of tableaux "The Nativity of Jesus". Little Mary Esther Burton, in the arms of Edith Galt, who represented Mary, took the part of the infant Saviour. Other characters were represented as follows:

Hostess of the Inn and Angel.. Faith Galt
Wiseman and Joseph.......Ralph Galt
Shepherd and Servant......Bobby Reynolds
Wiseman and Shepherd.....Teddy Watson
Wiseman and Shepherd.....Lucian Pye

Because she was ill with influenza, Margery Watson was unable to take her parts as Water Girl and Angel. A candle lighting service led by Mrs. Pye closed the program.

Many programs arranged for and conducted by the Chinese filled the days around Christmas. Under the direction of Miss Tien Kuei Luan, Head of the Women's Bible School, and Mr. Wang, Head of the Men's Bible School, Christmas plays were given in a highly commendable manner as Chinese are particularly gifted in dramatics. These schools also sponsored a candle-lighting service in the attractive new chapel of the Men's Bible School.

On Christmas Eve, a gay party was given in the church for all members of the schools. Old Santa found his way even to this far interior part of China and was in his usual gay good humor.

Services were held in the church on Christmas morning, at which time the Chinese children gave a very beautiful picture of the Christmas story. In the evening Nativity tableaux and candle-lighting service, in which older young people had a part, were well attended.

A constom of long standing brings the American Boarders of Taiku and Fenchow together on Thanksgiving Day. On alternate years one station entertains the other. This year it was Fenchow's turn to play the host. As mission work must go on in spite of holidays it was decided to celebrate Thanksgiving on Friday and with utter disregard for President Hoover's annual proclamation, Friday was officially decreed Thansgiving Day by the Fenchow "Fathers". However, as time in China is fourteen hours ahead of central time in the United States, this was perhaps not so great a breach of custom.

Thanksgiving Vespers, a beautiful service in which the foreign children participated,



After a game of "Prisoner's base". Left to right, Ralph Galt, Teddy and Margery Watson, Paul and Pucky Reynolds, Edith and Faith Galt, and Lucian Pye.

was led by Paul Reynolds. Dinner followed the service. Guests were informed that they were pupils in the Polk Country School of which Mr. E. W. Galt was Schoolmaster and Miss Cruikshank (Josie Horn) Supervisor. An exceptionally fine Thanksgiving program was given by the pnpils. A new song book entitled "The School Bell" published under the joint authorship of Richard Youtz and Gertrude Kellogg, inspired the school to great efforts in singing.

* * *

Paul R. Reynolds is sponsoring a series of hunting trips for boys to the great joy of Teddy Watson, Lucian Pye and Bobby Reynolds. That the boys are developing into skilled hunters is evidenced by the fact that they have brought home rock chicken and pheasant in abundance. And though on occasion they have found no game, the hunters have, nevertheless, had stimulating hikes over the country that have brought them home with bright eyes and glowing cheeks.

CALLING IN SHANSI HOMES

Louise Meebold

Have you ever seen a human calling card? That is what I seem to be at present. When the Bible Women were asked to take me along on their visits, and help me 'recover the language' they decided to take me first to call on our women church members. Whenever we stepped into a court-yard, one of them would call out, "Miss Meebold has come," and that would bring our hostess to the door with a smile. No church worker at home could have a happier reception in her new parish than I receive here.

We call between the hours of ten and two because the people here eat two meals a day and leisure time for wemen comes between meals. We find them at various sorts of work when we call, most often taking care of children, or sewing.

Besides opening the wooden door of her home, the hostess also draws aside the heavily padded cloth curtain which hangs over every door during these cold days, and invites us in. The first room is the central one in a typical Chinese house, with doors leading off to left and right. In South China this was the family living room, large and airy—but here it is small and often used as a store room, full of baskets and boxes, and potted shrubs.

The hostess leads at once to the next room which in South China would be a small dark bedroom, but here is usually a large, well lighted room with concave ceiling, (a reminder of cave-dwelling times), a kang and its stove, table and chairs and Shansi boxes. this kang room is the living room in winter. The kang, as most of you may know, is a brick platform three feet high and about twice the area of a double bed. It is heated by means of flues from the brick cookstove built along side of it, and makes a warm bed for the family at night. In the daytime, the bedding is all folded up and put away, and a covering of cloth, oil-cloth, or sometimes a beautiful rug is spread on the kang, and here the family eats its meals, sitting cross-legged at a low table: here the women sew and the children play.

At the sides or farther end of the room stand the boxes for which this province is noted, wooden chests of various sizes and shapes, with beautifully painted and lacquered designs, and ornamental locks. I have noticed as many as a dozen boxes in one room; they take the place of our clothes closets, and desk and dresser drawers. The boxes are piled up in pairs, in orderly fashion, the largest ones at the bottom, etc., and on top of the smallest boxes are the small ornaments, such as we have on our mantels and desk tops at home; vases, candle sticks, pewter dishes, clocks, etc., generally in pairs. The effect is striking and attractive.

Our hostess invites us to sit on the kang since it is the warmest place in the house, and the women begin to talk together at once. I again do my duty as a calling card, by forming the introductory topic of conversation, but they soon are off on the universally engrossing themes of babies, clothes, and in these days almost invariably, politics and war. Then I get my reward, for I sit in these small, friendly groups, learning to understand more and more of the language, and to appreciate how intensely and earnestly Chinese women are facing the problems of life.

CUSTOMS OF THE OLD CHINESE NEW YEAR

Clara F. Watson

Officially China celebrates January the first as New Year but religion and custom preserve a wide observance of the old Chinese New Year which may come towards the end of January or as late as the third week in February. The festival extends from a week before New Year's day, when the Kitchen god is escorted to Heaven, to the Feast of Lanterns on the fifteenth of the new year when the moon is gloriously round. But there are ceremonies beginning with the first of the last month of the year and continuing throughout the first thirty days which people seem to regard as a part of the New Year celebrations.

As new year wishes in western countries are often for good health, so in China many ceremonies are performed that that boon may be attained. On the first day of the last "moon" most homes prepare a sort of cake consisting of parched beans, kaffir corn, popped corn and dates, to eat which is to insure one's health. On this day too incense is burned to all the gods.

The eighth of this same last "moon" or month—"la yueh"—is observed very widely by eating "la pa chou", "last-month-eighth-day-porridge" which is made of the five grains, millet, rice, wheat, barley, and beans, dates and sometimes other fruits. This wards off the cold and protects from epidemics. Some people tell us too that there is something of the



Pucky Reynoldy for a ride on a Chinese wheelbarrow

harvest Thanksgiving idea in thus using the grains and fruits.

This whole month is a very busy time of paying off bills, making new clothes, and putting the homes in order, but on the twenty-third concentrated preparations begin. The Kitchen God, Tsao Chun, who is the most intimate and close to man of the deities, asends to Heaven—"Tsao Mai Shang Tien". For this one precious week before the advent of New Year's morning no one's acts, not even extravagance in buying, will be seen or recorded.

The representation of this god is a paper picture or a wooden slab in a small wooden case with a door, usually placed at the back of the kitchen stove—a good place for observing the morals of a family. The ceremony of escorting the god consists in putting a small round piece of sticky candy in front of his image and burning a bit of it in the fire. Thus during his sojourn in heaven his words will be sweet and not of the misdeeds of the family. Incense is burned and the head of the family bows before the image.

The next day each family must prepare the "twei tzu", the new year posters which will be pasted above and beside the big court-yard gates, the doors and windows. "Yao tien Shun Jih"—a wish for prosperity like that of the days of Yao and Shun; "Tsung Feng Ta Chieh" The wind has brought the holiday; all sorts of hopeful sentiments are expressed.

On the following day householders should purchase the vegetables, cabbage, carrots, taro, for the feasting, while on the twenty-sixth it is fitting to buy the mutton or pork to be used. Beans are sprouted on the twenty-seventh. In the evening everyone must have a bath. The twenty-eighth is spent making piles of steamed bread in all shapes and sizes and on the twenty-ninth they go out to secure the pale yellow wine indispensable to the feasting-to-come.

The thirtieth day sees the finishing touches put upon the preparations. The "tweitzu", big strips of red paper upon which the mottoes have been written, are pasted at the big gate. Enough meat and carrot dumplings are made to last for five days and enough water is carried from the wells in the big wooden bucketsor oil-tins-for use over the same period. Nor must any sweeping be done again until the fifth, nor needles touched at bed-time. In each family they set off fire-crackers, and implore the Heavenly Father to come. At midnight they rise and prepare to welcome the Kitchen God and other deities. In the open courtyard offerings of fruits and cakes are arranged before the wooden slabs which represent the gods and again there is the popping of fire crackers and

the smell of burning incense while all members of the household bow before the gods. One person tells of the custom of preparing a fire in a small stove set up in the middle of the court, coal on the outside, kindling, preferably cedar, in the center. Thus is burned away the mythological bird which is supposed to have dropped blood from its beak with consequent ill-luck.

Now at last we have arrived at the great day. In the darkness before dawn the man of the family goes to the temple to worship after which he again worships the Heavenly Father in his courtyard. The table is spread with five bowls of vegetables, five sticks of steamed bread, five saucers of fruits, candles and incense which is now burned, while bows are made to the deities. All are them free to extend New Year greetings to relatives and close friends, beginning with the parents, and then comes the feasting on the meat and vegetable dumplings which have been prepared.

On the second day of the year some persons may go forth to wish close relatives a prosperous new year but for the most part games and feasting at home fill the day.

The third is the New Year's day of the spirits of the dead. The wooden ancestral tablets are worshipped with the usual rites of setting forth food, burning incense and paper money, and making the ceremonial bows. This is likewise the time for greeting aunts and uncles. The special period of making New Year greetings ends with the fourth day.

The fifth day, which is spent at home, is marked by several interesting ceremonies. It is the "P'o Wu jih", spoil-the fifth-day, when all the sweepings which since the first have been brushed into a corner and not gathered up because doing so would invite disaster, are collected. Then the bousewife carrying a firecracker and a stick of incense takes the dirt to some place at a distance from home and empties it. This ceremony which is called "sung Chiung Shen", "escorting the God of Poverty" symbolizes the departure of poverty and the coming of prosperity. "The poor spirit goes, the proserous spirit comes;" Chiung ku ku tsou, fu ku ku lai. On this day also a sort of square noodle, pinkened with a dash of kaffeir corn flour, is eaten in the hope that poverty will thus be kept away.

On the seventh it is advantageous to eat cakes of millet for strength and long noodles for long happiness. Clerks are engaged and dismissed on the fifth, sixth, and seventh. Again on the eighth a special dish, a large round biscuit stuffed with meat and vegetables and fried, is the correct thing on the menu. Some women on this day save three bowls of meat and vegetable dumplings from dinner and in the evening place them before a wooden tablet as offering to the god. A large plate of "mi mien teng", lamps made of thick millet mush with a hole in the center for oil in which a string is put to serve as wick are also set out and lighted, incense burned; and bows made as the gift of a son is entreated.

On the twelfth the shops again throw open their doors for business.

The fifteenth is the Little New Year, the Feast of Lanterns, but both the day before and the day after are included in the festivities. The streets become gay with colored lanterns, shops vie with each other in "window" displays, men, women and children throng the streets, and merriment rules.

The twentieth and twenty-fifth are known as the "Hsiao Tien Ch'ang" and "Ta Tien Ch'ang", the literal meaning of which is "Littlefill-full" and "Big-fill-full", days when jars of water and bins of grain must be filled to overflowing. In the early morning members of the family bow to the gods, at dinner they eat cakes made of thick millet and in the evening again light the millet lamps and worship the gods. The twenty-fifth day is a propitious one for young brides to visit their parents, indeed they fear that there are evil spirits in their mother-in-law's home on that day. They cannot return from their visit on the 28th for fear they will cause the death of a younger brother, but regard the twenty-ninth as the lucky date.

While some ceremonies are peculiar to certain districts of China, yet the main features of the observance of this season are essentially the same throughout the country. It is scarcely necessary to add that modern educated Chinese do not countenance the superstitious aspects of the celebrations. Even untutored villagers are falling away from

these old beliefs and losing faith in some of their time-honored customs. But just as Christendom enjoys the Christmas tree and mistletoe without believing in the myths which were their origin, so here many customs are followed without thought of their early meaning.

So China's millions all join in this greatest of annual festivals. They play and feast and visit. Their cares are forgotten. Happiness reigns without restraint.



Messrs. Wang and T'ien preparing statistics in the hospital business office.

AT THE HOSPITAL

The New Year has brought some decrease in the number of patients, but the wards are not lonely with ninety-five still there.

The total number of in-patients for 1931 was 1483.

In January Dr. Watson spent three days in Taiyuanfu on business connected with the recent anti-plague work. While there he was royally entertained by his Chinese host who ended by giving him \$100.00 for the hospital.

When our last issue was published several groups from the hospital, in conjunction with

doctors sent by the Nanking Government and with the help of the Shansi government, were fighting an epidemic of bubonic and later pneumonic plague in western Shansi and Shensi. Most of the workers returned by the middle of December, but some plague centers are still being carefully watched for any recurrence. There were abount 10,000 deaths in spite of the weeks of work by these fifty special workers besides the many men who cooperated locally.

No one can say what devastation the plague might have wrought throughout north China had it gone unchecked. It is to be hoped that the Nanking government through its Bureau of Health will be able to carry out its plan of establishing permanent plague control centers in three cities of Shensi.

Myron and Esther Burton are becoming familiar figures about the hospital, Myron investigating the reason for a ward being cold or looking in at the accounting office, while Esther helps give out supplies or opens packages of gauze and bandages from America. Myron has made several trips in Taiyuanfu where he is having the electric light plant repaired at the arsenal where a German expert is in charge.

In the library one may at most any time see a Chinese doctor studying up his latest case in one of the medical books which have been made more easily accessible since having been catalogued by Miss Ulrich.

After waiting all winter, the clouds have at last given up their burden of white snow. The hospital yard is very lovely in its whiteness. The patients were as joyful to see it as if it were New Years' Morning. The farmers all were especially glad because the winter wheat now will have some much needed moisture.

Early Christmas morning doctors, nurses and staff sang hymns by candle light in all wards and in the big kitchen. There were gifts for all patients from thoughtful friends in America, and baby roast pig for dinner from the hospital piggery. It was a great treat for the ward patients. The nurses also provided special entertainment for the patients.

Dr. Meng is leader of the Hospital Glee Club. This is a mixed chorus and all are very fond of music. They are eager to learn an English chorus for their special spring work. The girl nurses sing in the women's wards every Sunday afternoon. They take turns choosing the hymns and leading the singing. Sometimes patients who have been students can join in. It is a very happy hour.

Eleven Seniors have just taken the final national examinations and eight Juniors took the first division examinations. Now that they are all over, everyone is ready to celebrate Chinese New Years with abandon.

During the year that has just closed, 114 packages of hospital supplies have been received from our friends at home. All the gauze dressings used in the operating room during the year were among the gifts. Much needed adhesive plaster, cat gut sutures, rubber sheeting, supplies for the tiny babies, and towels for all the wards have been received. With every box that has come we have been keenly aware of the loving thought of friends who prepared them. It is the knowledge of your sincere and generous desire to help that gives us courage to do the dav's work cheerfully. The outstanding need at present is for pajama suits for the patients and sheets and pillow cases.

A convalescent school has been started for a group of boys who have recovered from their various ailments but are not strong enough to go home and do a man's job. The teacher is one of the hospital secretaries, a scholar of the old school and a writer of beautiful characters. He teaches arithmetic, reading and writing of Chinese characters. Wang Pu Cheng who is just about well from osteomyelitis of the leg is

one of the brightest in the group. Every morning before breakfast he and Tsao Har fold a big table full of washed gauze so that it is ready for resterilization. Tsao Har had lupus, tuberculosis of the skin, his entire chest and neck were involved. After two years of treatment he is pronounced cured, but he is from such a poor home that if he did go back now to a diet of millet with a little vinegar his troubles would start all over again. So he polishes instruments in the operating room and helps in the wards with the dusting when we are short of nurses.

In men's surgical ward are two other boys with osteomyelitis of the leg. They are cheerful little patients and have greatly appreciated the scrap books which were made for boys with pictures of animals and autos and airplanes. There are no radios in Fenchow and the hospital has no Victrola as the old one seems to be beyond repair. Sometimes a patient can play a Chinese flute and then some of the beauty that lingers at the far mountains and in the pine forest beyond the horizon is brought to the ward. Taut muscles relax and the sick men rest more easily on their straw mattresses and pillows.

Mens surgical ward has been crowded all winter. Five beds, end to end, have filled the center of the ward. If spring comes soon the extra patients can be moved out on to the sun porch which is unheated, except by the sun.

For weeks there have been typhus patients in Mens' Contagious ward. Though several were desperately sick with pneumonia complications. All are recovering. A severe case of tetanus is among the convalescents there.

A gift has just come for purchasing gospels for the patients. These little books are always received with the greatest appreciation and bring to the men the knowledge of the life that is the true life.

Several hundred women and children who had come for the Christmas meeting of the Mothers Club were treated to a play given by some of the nurses. Later the drama was acted again in the wards for the patients who forgot their troubles for that short time at least.

CHANG CHUNG CH'ENG.

Paul R. Reynolds

May I introduce Mr. Chang, head of the business office of our High School? His surname is the same as the famous bandit general Chang Tso Lin but he insists the relationship is at least as distant as Adam and Eve. His given name "Chung Ch'eng" sounds like the Chinese words for "Heavy-weight" although the characters are different. Among the foreigners he is privately and affectionately called "Fatty" Chang.

Originally a Shantung man, he has taught here in our Fenchow schools for seventeen years. His early education was secured in schools founded by the Presbyterians. His grandfather, his father and he himself—three generations were baptized at one time. He says that breaking into the Presbyterian Church was no cinch in those early days. He had to pass three grilling, hours-long examinations the week before he was baptized.

He is 45 years old, married and has four children, three of them boys, the two oldest being here with him in Ming I High School. He is a graduate of Shantung Christian University. His major was Mathematics and most of his teaching has been that subject. He is just as dependable as he looks. Loyalty to the school and the church program come first in his thinking. Two or three years ago he came to me deeply perturbed because a certain leader was asking him to share in a matter which although perhaps not legally wrong, yet might be questioned. "I cannot do it," said Mr. Chang. "Why, when I leave home for my year of work up here in Shansi, my old father has me kneel down and he puts his hand on my head and prays God to help me do my work honestly and well. I cannot do it, that's all."

He loves trees and flowers and much of the developing beauty of our campus is due to his painstaking care. Since he is teaching mathematics in Junior High school, his job is really three-fold; making two ideas sprout in freshman heads where perhaps none grew before; making two roses blossom around the school where wild prickers once ran riot among the brick bats; and making one dollar of school



Mr. Chang

funds rise up and do the work of two. So far he seems to bear up fairly well under this triple responsibility—witness his picture herewith.

KINDERGARTEN NOTES

This fall we have had a full enrollment in our two kindergartens. It is very noticeable that the children near the church compound come with a larger percentage of regularity than those in the city proper. Each year I

realize more and more what it means in the life of these little children to have a happy play ground in which to spend their waking hours, instead of on the streets. And it does not seem sacrilege when some mother comes saying it is just like heaven here.

* * *

We are rejoicing with Mrs. Juei Lan Yang who has adopted the little orphaned girl that Mrs. Myron Burton mothered this summer so beautifully thus giving her a wonderful start in life. Few little girls in China without mothers have had the good fortune to have such a foster mother, and Mrs. Yang will continue caring for the baby with the love born of long desiring a little child to love. In 1930 Mrs. Yang's husband died so the baby has a mission of comfort to perform. She is thriving beautifully and we anticipate the time when she will join the groups of children who follow her mother to school as the children of long ago followed the Pied Piper of Hamlin.

Our cup of gladness has been brimming over, in the satisfaction that Lu Te Hsiu has given us since her return from Yen Ching where she received a diploma in Kindergarten Training. Her uncle was known as "The little Man from the Hills" and belonged to the Mission before 1900. He was helping Miss Heebner with a station class for women when I first met him, A campaign against foot binding was on, and was one of Mr. Lu's favorite themes. I remember how vividly be pictured the future of the woman who failed to unbind, saying "You will go to the gate of Heaven and knock and Saint Peter will open it a little crack, Chinese fashion, and inquire who you are. You will reply saying that you are the Lord's child so and so, but Peter will shake his hoary head and say 'No the Lord never made children with feet like that' and shut the door." Can you see that little woman tilting from one foot to another out side Heaven's closed gate?

His interest in the education of girls was so real that he sent his own daughters the two days cart journey to Taiku before we opened school here. He was also instrumental in organizing a girls' school in his own village. getting the village to contribute the temple where women of the village had long sought the gods in hopes of children, and in interesting one of the wealthy merchants whose business was in Kalgan to give the needed running expenses while we furnished the teacher. In this school Te Hsiu began her education. I still carry in my mind a picture of her as she took her first examination in John when we required that it be learned by heart. She was dressed in the gay turkey red of the time, and stood up politely turning her back to me as she recited those chapters on chapters as fast and with as few breaths as an Italian takes in eating his spaghetti. She does her work with careful enthusiastic preparation. eagerly sharing her time with the Girls' School. Women's School, and Sunday Schools. The investment in her training seems to be returning a hundred fold.

EVANGELISTIC WORK ITEMS

Elmer W. Galt

Instruction Classes

Classes hold two or three sessions a day. They study the life and teachings of Jesus, the duties of a Christian, learn hymns and prayers, hear a little about hygiene and better farming perhaps, and have periods for worship and inspiration. In most of the classes some take up reading for the first time or pursue a little further the meager study of characters of an earlier time. Within the last three months, since the slackening of autumn farm work, about fifty of these classes have been held, for two weeks each, in as many different centers of our field. They have averaged fifteen to twenty per class, with larger

numbers attending the inspirational sessions. These classes mark a more carefully planned effort at nurture for new inquirers and those young in the Christian life than our field has known for a number of years.

A Hopeful Church Beginning

East-Lei-Family-Post is a village nearly miles from one of our established churches. For perhaps ten years three or four men from this village have been members of the church two miles away, faithful in attending meetings and in trying to live in the new-found way. They have become the most respected farmers of their village. Their lives among their neighbors give us the key to an interest in Christianity that seems to be deeply moving most of the village the past half year. At their keen desire a girls' school was opened within the year, for which we sent a young woman teacher graduate from our Women's Training School, and they This woman's marked meet the expenses. influence with children and with their parents as she follows up acquaintance has been the immediate factor in awakening the With the preacher wide new interest. from the older center alert to follow up this interest we have a situation big with promise. The members have arranged for the use of a temple for church purposes and are assuming all incidental expenses from the beginning.

New Life in an Old Center

Six miles from Fenchow is the West-Kuan-Village where work was established years ago. For several years there has been friction in the church and almost no life. With preachers too scarce for all centers there has been no pastor located there for two years. The preacher who was supposed to visit them from a near-by center did not manage to get any hold on their héarts. But a group of them have been pleading the past year for pastoral care. And recently we have asked another preacher to give a share of his time from a market town to

the west. He and a Bible woman have recently held an instruction class there and have found a remarkable rally of a considerable group of the old church members and of young men and women newly interested. While the villagers have had hardly any crops for two years they are undertaking to meet local expenses and to cooperate heartily with Preacher Lee.

Faculty Teams for Field Work

The Men's Training School has now closed for a long winter vacation. The New-year by the old style calendar, falling this year on Feb. 6th, is still so observed here in the interior that for some days all other matters become subordinated to its celebration. After that day is somewhat past, about Feb. 12th, six members of the Training School faculty expect to start out in two teams to hold special meetings of about ten days each in distant centers of our field. Each team will have time to lead such meetings for deepening the religious life in two centers. Members will gather from other churches not too far distant. The plan is to work with a selected number of leading laymen, not with a publicity that seeks numbers.

The Supervisory Body, the plan for which was reported in our last issue, has now been constituted and has spent many days in conference over the problems and policies of our whole field. After the lunar new-year the men will scatter out to their work of strengthening the churches and helping the preachers to meet their opportunities. While the supervisors will have many functions in common as they tour among the churches, they will also be able to specialize somewhat. Mr. Wu Tzu-kuang will specialize in Religious Education; Mr. Wu Ch'iu-hsuan in church organization and administration; Mr. Chang Yen-jung in fostering religious work centering in Christian homes; and Mr. Chang Chih-k'ai in promoting literacy.

PLAGUE

Percy T. Watson

During the seventeenth century plague occurred in London every year but three up to the year 1664. During this time in no one year did plague deaths ever reach more than 35,000 or 40,000. However, in 1664 over 200,000 people died of plague and over one-third of the population of London ran away.

Naturally it is very hard to predict what is going to happen in plague. Therefore, although we now have plague with deaths totalling about 10,000 annually, yet we never know when it may get to the more densely populated areas of China and become a disaster of the first magnitude. It is hard for people to realize what it is to go into an epidemic infested country with the dead left unburied and even the farm animals left uncared for. The modern world has had little experience with a disease having a mortality of 96 per cent, and even 100 per cent as is true with pneumonic plague.

This year in one of the places where plague turned into the pneumonic form, our plague workers entered a courtyard supposing every-one was dead. When they opened up the doors, they discovered a little three year old girl sitting on the brick bed among the rest of the family who were all dead. some miraculous way this little girl's life had been preserved and she had been left for five days uncared for. Dr. Heinrich von Jettmar supervised the disinfecting of this child and one of the Chinese plague staff members adopted her because there was no one to care for her. She came through Fenchow on her way to Nanking where she will bring her very special message to the National Government.

That something can be done to prevent the seriousness of plague is very evident. When we first made our trips to the plague area, we found villages where 80 per cent of the people



The only survivor

were dying. But now, although the number of infected villages has increased, yet villeges in areas where education in plague prevention measures has been given rarely have a mortality rate of more than 10 per cent. However, across the Yellow River where no plague work has been done, the mortality is appalling and entire villages deserted.

That, of course, is what happened in Europe in 1348 when, according to some estimates, 60 per cent of the people of Europe

died of what was called Black Death. In Norway it was even reported that 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the people died, there having been perhaps more of the pneumonic plague in that area.

In the laboratory when we want to increase virulence in an organism, we transfer it rapidly from one culture tube to another or from one laboratory animal to another. improbable that some of the most virulent epidemics get their start in those sections of the world where medical science is little known and where contagion spreads rapidly from person to person uncontrolled, thus gaining virulence in striking power which threatens many other sections of the world. medical authorities have made such statements in regard to the origin of the influenza epidemic in 1918. In these days of rapid communication, the world is very much one whether we want it to be or not; and this plague focus in China should be a concern for a much larger area than the area infected.

MING I HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

Fire drill including actual night practice without previous announcement of the day or hour, is one of the innovations introduced by Principal Yui. He explained carefully to the student body the need for bravery, taking care of others, quick thinking, keeping cool in a crisis. He told of a disaster in a moving picture theater in Manchuria where children were trampled to death by frenzied men. In contrast he spoke of the Lusitania, "women and children first." and the calm order with which those men faced death. China needs such character and it is part of the educational responsibility of our school to help them learn how to meet such possible future emergencies. After the first middle-of-the-night alarm when the students were all assembled in order on the athletic field five minutes after the bell's clang, he complimented them on making the best showing of any school he had ever been connected with.

Our school survey shows that 17 boys out of 227 and 6 girls from among the 46 enrolled wish to be doctors. A still larger number plan

to enter the Hospital Nurses Training School. This reflects the successful work done by Dr. Watson and his associates.

"Athletics for every student" is the slogan of Physical Training Department. A new volley ball court has been built in front of the school laundry. New clay was brought in and an added basket ball field laid out in the open space in front of the "Carleton House."

In spite of the terrific tides of patriotic feeling sweeping through student circles since the Japanese invasion, the number or students who plan to do social service work is larger than that of those who wish to enter the army. Indeed those who expect to do educational work more than double the number who yearn to don the uniform.

The open winter has allowed the Teachers Tennis Club to keep the courts busy. Several of the new teachers are very good players.

A group of first and second years boys organized a Bible Study class and asked Mr. Reynolds to be their leader. They met each Sunday evening during the fall semester. The first part of the hour they studied the Life of Jesus since most of them knew little of the Christian religion. The second part of the hour the class discussed social problems using Dr. Frank Rawlinson's "Some Vital Life Problems" as a basis.

A number of our students have volunteered to cooperate with Miss T'ien Kuei Luan in the City Survey which she is making. The main purpose is to discover how many illiterates there are in the city and the educational status of the rest of the populace. On the basis of this survey it is hoped to plan for a city-wide literacy campaign.

Our school library is steadily adding new books and magazines. It has now been thrown open so that teachers and leaders in all departments of our work may borrow books.

On New Years afternoon, the foreigners held open house for all the high school students. The grouping was so arranged as to mix up the

various classes. Tea, cakes and games aided in the "loosening up" process. For most of the "Freshies" this was their first opportunity to see the inside of a foreign home. They were very wide eyed.

* .* *

Inter-class athletic contests of all kinds kept excitement high almost all semester. Banners were awarded to the winning groups. An all-school Chinese chess tournament proved interesting.

* * * *

The girls of the school although numerically few take their full share in all branches of school life. Miss Fu Kun-han was student principal of the night school for servants. The vice-chairman of the Student Association was Miss Hui Ching-li. The girls serve on the various committees, play basket ball, volley ball and tennis and join in the public meetings.

* * *

The various schools and organizations of the station, through a joint committee, planned and carried out a very successful program on Christmas eve.

NOTES ON THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

Lydia Lord Davis School is most fortunate in having as principal one of her favorite daughters, Cheng Chun Lan. Concurrently Miss Cheng is acting as Dean of Girls in the girls' department of Ming I Middle School.

* * *

The school is registered at last. Registration has made no great change in the administration of the school. We have had no direct teaching of the Bible as a part of the curriculum for several years. Great interest has been shown in the Sunday School for grade children held at the Women's School.

When school opened in the fall, the pupils were overjoyed to find themselves in a renovated building. Fresh bright walls there were and newly laquered tables and benches. In the hall-way abundant light comes through the grill work around the doors where cloth or paper has been replaced by glass. Great has been the incentive to keep the school-house clean. And as an incentive to neatness two new large standing mirrors have been placed where all may use them.

* * *

Several of us were asked to act as judges to determine which room deserved to keep one of the mirrors, the first grade or the second grade.

* * *

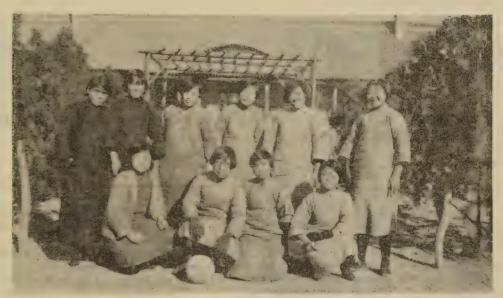
New glassed-in bulletin boards have held an interesting succession of work on display. A well written Chinese composition is no small feat. The principal is using a number of new methods to encourage better work in Chinese. And reports are that there has been a distinct advance in scholarship in all the work.

* * *

Not only in school must the students prepare lessons, but now in vacation as well they all have tasks. Each teacher submitted to the principal plans for the work her class was to do, and even the first graders have a number of characters to write each day. In China a good writer finds it necessary to practice a bit every day.

A very important event of this school term was the marriage of the principal Cheng Chun Lan to Col. Li Chen Yi, one of Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang's staunch friends. He is a man of fine character. When many others proved untrue to Feng Yu Hsiang he remained loyal. The wedding was a very quiet one, celebrated at the home of the Feng family in Yu Tao Ho. Their own home is a pleasant one in the south west corner of the city.

FENCHOW ... 19



The middle School girls are enthusiastic volley-ball players. A group of then stopped here where the walks cross in front of a class-room building. The trees on the right and left and the trellis are new this year.

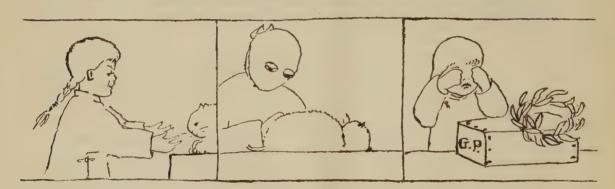
This Little Pig Went to Yulin.



Hop Hsing, the Kitchen boy bought fresh cabbage for Little Guinea Pig on the day that he was to start on his longtrip. The great doctor from Vienna who knew all about the plague prepared a cozy house for Guinea Pig to travel in.

They started out from Nanking and when they reached Peiping three days later Guinea Pig had his first ride in a ricksha. He liked to feel the wind blow through the slats of his house.

At Fenchow the doctors packed all their supplies into chiao wu tzus that were carried by two mules. Strong poles fitted into leather slings over the mules' backs. The bells on the mules sang a Chinese lullaby to Guinea



After nine days they reached Yulin where fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters were dying from the plague. In one home the great doctor from Vienna found one little four year old girl left, with all the others in the family dead. He took her with him and let her play with Guinea Pig.

The doctor had to find out what germs were making so many people sick and die. Little Guinea Pig said he was willing to be experimented on fully watched him.

It was the pneumonic plague that was raging there. Little Guinea Pig soon developed the symptoms and died. The doctor's cook fixed a box for and so the doctor pricked him Guinea Pig and the Girl made one morning and then care- a wreath from Kaoliang leaves. She loved Guinea Pig.

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The FENCHOW, Published by the Station

Editorial Board:

Clara F. Watson Gertrude B. Kellogg Richard E. P. Youtz Paul R. Reynolds



Fenchow



MRTCA

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AUGUST 1932

MATC:

Some Chinese Proverbs Relating to Friendship

When men are friends even water is sweet.

k , * *

Although the river is broad there are times when boats collide.

* * *

Faithfulness can strengthen the prince and minister; it can tranquilize the spirits of the land and grains; it can influence heaven and earth, and move the gods.

* * *

If one's words are loyal and sincere, and one's actions are straight-forward and respectful, although among the rude tribes of the south and the north one will succeed.

* * *

Return gift for gift.

; 3|c 3

Sell the food-kettle to repay the gift-debt.

* * *

Although one has shut his door against his creditors, one will borrow money to make presents.

* * *

No joy equals that of making a new friend, and no sorrow that of being separated from friends.

: * *

(The above proverbs are borrowed from the translation in an address given by Dr. Plopper before the North China Union Language School.)

Vol. 15

Fenchow, Shansi, China, August, 1932.

No. III.

The Hospital Secretary Looks About. Helen Ulrich

"Wan Tai Fu, Wan Tai Fu!" (Dr. Watson, Dr. Watson!). A voice high pitched with anxiety and suffering comes through the open operating room door just across the hall from my office. I stop the clat-clatter of my typewriter and look up with interest. A slender, black-haired lady sits on the hospital stretcher and refuses to allow herself to be moved to the operating table until she is assured that Dr. Watson is there. She has tuberculosis of the bones of her feet and the doctor will operate to remove the dead portions of bone in an effort to save her feet. Sometime ago her husband was forced to amputate her thumb as it was in a badly infected condition and they were far from hospital or medical aid; and she suffered agonies in that experience. The tug of sympathy I experience for her anxiety in the present crisis is mingled with a feeling of relief that skilled medical aid is at hand.

The door of the operating room is closed and I turn again to the typewriter. There are letters and letters and more letters to be written and the doctor finds so little time to give to the routine of the work. Now the tap of a crutch comes down the corridor. It is little Su Er, his tubercular leg in a cast and a crutch under his arm, a broad smile on his lips and merriment in his eyes. It is the time of year for tubercular folks to go to Yutaoho (a valley in the mountains) where in old Chinese mills, converted into hospitals with wide porches, patients may enjoy fresh air and sunshine and the quiet restfulness of trees and mountains. Su Er wants to go for he is such a little chap and loves the freedom of the country. His parents have no money to help him, but somehow he will be sent to Yutaoho this very afternoon. The eagerness in his face shall not be dulled by disappointment.

The typewriter starts in again, to be interrupted by Louise Meebold who comes with flowers for the sick. We go to the large ward and with a few soft-eyed pansies for each



Su-Er with his tubercular leg in a cast

patient purchase smiles that warm our hearts. The gift is small but the joy it brings radiates through the whole room. Little Kuei Ying, only nine years of age, smiles and smiles and in the joy over a little flower forgets for a moment the weariness of the leg which is stretched out in an extension splint to which are attached heavy weights.

Back again in my office I speed the typewriter furiously to make up for lost time, but the spurt is short-lived. Teng Ting Sheng,

young, earnest and determined, comes in for another bout with hospital case histories. He is rapidly assuming charge of registrations and case history records and is grappling manfully with many medical terms that strike terror into the hearts of those of us who are familiar with the English language. But what a relief it is to see how easily he romanizes those tongue-twisting Chinese names!

While he struggles with the histories there is time for a hasty look through the medical library. Books need to be replaced on the shelves and the card catalog checked to locate books that are missing. It is a great satisfaction to see Drs. K'ou, Meng and Chang deeply immersed in formidable looking volumes: they are frequently in the library reading and studying.

There is time too to go down to the business office to have troublesome questions answered by Wang Te An and Tien Pei Lung who preside over the hospital books and know about the intricacies of hospital business. Mike Burton comes in as I wait, a smudge on his cheek and grease on his hands. He is trying to make the electric lighting plant give light, to correct a break-down in the steam plant and to make the old Ford run.

Just outside the business office I go through the Out-Patient Department Clinics. There is one for men and one for women. Here in the Women's Department is a little lady with a bad lesion of the neck. She has had it for years, she says, and although she lives in the city has not come to the hospital as she has had no money. Beside her sits a mother with a fragile bit of a nine-months old baby in her arms, the baby no larger than a month old child. It is sadly undernourished but the mother can not leave her child with the hospital so she receives her instructions and goes away. The child cannot live. There are several bad looking skin cases waiting too. and some whose troubles are not so apparent.

Back once more in my office where hospital histories have been carefully recorded. Again I attack the typewriter. A moment only, it seems, and then Gertrude Kellogg stops at the door. It has been a busy day for her, I know, supervising the nursing care of one hundred fifty patients, holding classes of instruction for nurses and attending to the many problems

each day presents. "It's time to go home. I'll make rounds and then join you," she says and is off.

The last letter is finished, the histories are recorded, the out-patients have been cared for and sent home, little Su Er is at Yutaoho, and the slender, black-haired lady is in her bed and comfortable. With a sigh I slip the cover over the typewriter and close the office door.

A WHO'S WHO OF EIBLE WOMEN

Elmer W. Galt

From among our twenty-seven women evangelists, more often referred to as Bible women, I choose seven for special introduction. Not all are chosen because I would rank them as our best women leaders, but some because there is something of particular interest about them or their work.

Wang Ai-hsin.

This woman has been out among the mountaineers near the western border of our province, at Ch'eng-chia-chuang, a cliff town with no pathway that runs on a level. Fortunately she was not impeded with bound feet. In her several years of service she has been up and down in all the hamlets round about, - not hesitating at all to start out for a seven mile walk over the mountains with a pack to carry. One cave room had to serve as her home, as the meeting-house for women, and as classroom for the five to ten women and girls willing to study under her for weeks at a time. This woman is back in our Bible School this year for a supplementary year of training. It was only when we tried to locate another woman at Ch'eng-chia-chuang for the year that we heard about the annoyance of gambling across the courtyard; the difficulty of bringing water from the distant well; how crowded were the quarters; and how very difficult it was to climb the precipitous slopes all about. When we asked Ai-hsin about all these she just smiled and admitted that it had been far from pleasant, but the Lord had given her happiness in the work.

Jen Chun-teh.

Mrs. Jen's parish is in Wen-shui City, our nearest countyseat city to the northeast. She



Where these Bible Women are trained—Harwood Memorial Bible School for Women.

Student Body for current year.

is one of our older women and not very fully trained. But she has the diligence, the patience, and the friendliness that help her win a place among folk. Probably we have no other Bible woman who finds a welcome in so many homes, and homes as diverse as those of leading bankers, merchants or the poorest of the coolie class. Nor do the city walls confine her activities. In half a dozen villages within a mile or two of the city her face is familiar, and the women and children are ready to gather in a friendly court-yard to hear her.

Ching Chen-chia.

For a year and a half this good woman had to give up her work in an effort to regain her health. A tuberculosis of the spine required many months of patience. While still on her bed she could take part in the meetings held in the ward and could do personal work with other patients. At last the doctors released her, near the close of last year, and said she might again take up her work with care in rest and diet. She is now located in an important river mart, where a trail to the west crosses the Yellow River, and where there are church families who have been eager for such help as she can give.

Li Ch'ing-yun,

With younger and better trained women becoming available what about the women who have served to the best of their ability for a period of perhaps a dozen years but who plod along somewhat in a rut? Often such a question must be asked and somehow answered. Mrs. Li nearing the time when we may have to retire her, but it seemed best this year just to move her to a new place. She moved to Hsi-kuants'un where a preacher was taking hold of the work vigorously and getting hold of the men. And it is remarkable what a rally she has accomplished among the women and children in the past three monshs. She proves that her motherly ways and faithfulness can still draw and help the village people. We hear of people being shelved in America sometimes while still vigorous and useful. Perhaps we must guard a bit in China against losing some ripe service from tried leaders.

Sung Ts'ui-ying.

Sung Ts'ui-ying is a new recruit from the class that just graduated in January from the Bible Training School. We have placed her in charge of women's work and a girls' school in a market town 13 miles from here. The local

people meet the running expenses of the school. Under the last teacher the attendance had dropped off from about 25 to about 16. But the new teacher has taken hold so acceptably that attendance has promptly rallied to about 30. Ts'ui-ying was unhesitatingly recommended by her teachers as bright, capable, and resourceful, and we believe she is showing these qualities in her work.

Lu Hsiu-ying.

This woman sticks to her post out in the mountains of Shensi, capably teaching about 25 girls and befriending their mothers and other relatives. She has not been strong for two or three years, and we fear it is tuberculosis she is fighting. This year we sent her word to come to our hospital for examination and treatment. And we sent another woman to teach the school. But Mrs. Lu thought she was feeling better; there were various reasons why she could not come away this spring; and the woman sent was much needed in the next center, ten miles farther on. So we have consented to let her continue until summer. Then, when she comes to our Summer Conference, she can get a physical examination and we can decide about her further work.

Wu Jui-en.

Would she consent to go to a needy field in North Shensi, taking the trail for seven days to get there? We hardly have the heart to press upon any woman the invitation to brave the hardship of such a trip and of the work in that backward region. Moreover this woman had two little children who must go wherever she did. But the pleading for women workers for North Shensi is persistent and Jui-en had proved herself adapted to such needs as there are out there. Would she go? Yes, she would. She asked questions but did not hold back. She that she and her brothers and sister said had all received so much at the hands of the mission. in education and other blessings that she must not refuse a call to service. Some warmer days in March had come before she started. But there was no assurance that the March winds would not blow. And they did; those days after she started. How appalling the Yellow River seemed when the bank was

reached and it was seen that the floes of drift ice on the swift current were ready to meddle fiendishly with the ferryman's boat! Who blames the woman that she shed some tears and almost turned back with her little folks? Yet the crossing was safely made. Three more days over the mountains brought her to a place of welcome, and now her letters show that she feels a warmth of appreciation around her such as she has never known before, while letters from the preacher and church people show a keen gratitude for her coming, and a readiness to get much help from her.

PEOPLE

We welcome the *Taiku Reflector*, a magazine about the size of the *Fenchow*, and congratulate the editors, Miss Clark and Miss Smith.

* * *

Dr. Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, requests us to send to him articles of such calibre as Myron Burton's *Should China Have Materialism* because of the larger circulation of that magazine. We have most certainly promised to cooperate. And now Enoch Bell wants our story of Chang Chung Ch'eng by Paul Reynolds, for the Missionary Herald, and more such if we have them.

* * *

Fenchow had hoped to have as a guest Dr. Paul Emerson, a member of the Commission on Missions which visited Peiping in April, but he was unable to come. However at the request of Dr. Emerson whose student he was at Johns Hopkins Medical School, Dr. Watson went to Peiping for conference with him on the medical aspect of missions.

* *

Dr. Meng, Miss Tien of the Women's School, and Mr. Reynolds represented Fenchow at the annual meeting of the North China Council at Techow.

* * *

Cuts in the work and in salaries of missionaries are all the rage in mission circles. All furloughs except those due this summer are postponed for one year.

The Development of a Hospital Percy T, Watson M. D.

When the writer of this article first arrived in China about twenty-three years ago, he came to relieve Dr. I. J. Atwood who had for some years been suffering from severe heart attacks and fainting spells. He was trying to hold on so that the space between 1900 and 1909 might be bridged over. During 1900 Dr. Atwood was at home on furlough and because of poor health he never expected to return to China. After 1900, however, because the missionaries had nearly all been killed, he came back to the very difficult and dangerous task of the first days of reconstruction. He worked in Paotingfu, Taiku and Fenchow.

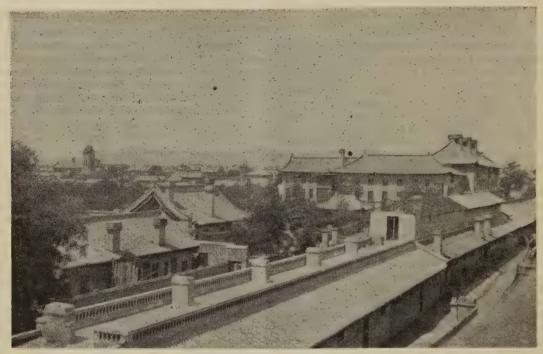
One of our Chinese doctors tells the story that when he was a boy there were no missionaries in Shansi so he went to Paotingfu where Dr. Atwood was and entered the school there. One day this boy became discouraged because he was not getting along well in his studies and wanted to stop school to become Dr. Atwood's servant. He says that Dr. Atwood gave him cuff on the ear and told him to go back to school. Today this Chinese doctor, after serving the Fenchow Hospital for three years, is carrying on a very extensive practice at the capital of our Province where he is serving the medical cause as well in many official positions.

When we first came to China we found only a few bottles of drugs, a few rooms for sick people, and a few operating room instruments. The man in charge was a Chinese dispensor whose only medical training had been his association with Dr. Atwood over a limited period. Naturally the task of modern medicine required a trained medical staff and so began the long task of training doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory men, business men for the accounting office, men to use the typewriter and the mimeograph, as well as to keep and file records. Miss Ulrich during the past year has done a great deal in training the Chinese in many business methods procedures, and still the task looms large ahead.

One of our most difficult problems has been to find someone who will look after the hospital electric lighting plant, the high pressure steam boiler, electrical pumps, the plumbing, the telephone switchboard and the fifty odd telephones on the circuit. Most of the people in Fenchow had never seen a telephone or an electric light until they were first installed in the Fenchow Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Myron S. Burton have come out to help on many details of hospital problems Mr. Burton has already done a great deal in getting the hospital electric lighting plant on a more efficient basis. He has trained two men to drive our automobiles and our automobile repair staff is a very important item in this land where there are no gas stations nor garages. The electric lighting plant is still inadequate for the needs of the hospital as it runs only the first part of the night while for the remainder of the night nursing staff and supervisors have only small kerosene lamps. Mr. Burton feels that it is very important that the hospital have some method of using electricity all the time, thereby eliminating fire risk and unnecessary expense.

In these days when intra-venous therapy plays such a large part in hospital treatment, the pharmacy has become a much more technical place than it used to be. Drugs for intra-venous use have to be very carefully filtered and sterilized and percentages must be exact. We are living in a land where we can not go to the corner drug store and buy drugs in ampules for intra-venous use. We buy empty ampules from Germany and also have to prepare our own ampules for emergency or out-call uses. Ordinarily we have a great deal of our intra-venous therapy solution in glass bottles carefully sterilized and re-sterilized to eliminate unnecessary time and expense.

It would be hard to estimate exactly, but I suppose that the real difficulties the hospital has in giving proper treatment in disease do not come from not knowing the proper methods of treatment, for they are easily found out once one has an accurate diagnosis. From the standpoint of the welfare of the patient, the question of diagnosis is paramount. With an accurate diagnosis the method of treatment necessary can be found in any up-to-date hospital library and although there may be some procedures that are difficult to follow in an interior hospital due for example to lack of oxygen or carbon dioxide gas tanks, yet on the whole we feel that if we can get a proper



The Hospital from the North City Wall, Rooms for tubercular patients with a flat roof for sunning

diagnosis a large proportion of the disease problem has been solved.

Our hospital laboratory is, therefore, a very important adjunct and we are able to do the necessary testing to make blood transfusions possible. These create a great impression among the Chinese. Indeed there is nothing the hospital does for which it is so easy to collect good fees as for blood transfusions, and we frequently have to persuade people that such expense is not necessary.

Dr. Harvard Cushing's article on "The Life of Sir William Osler" comments on the first medical meeting when the X-ray was demonastrated to the doctors. Dr. Cushing said that even Sir William Osler did not realize then that the X-ray meant as much to the growth of medicine as two discoveries, one just fifty years and one a hundred years before. The one fifty years before was the discovery of surgical anesthesia and the one one hundred years before was Jenner's vaccination against smallpox. After twenty-three years of effort

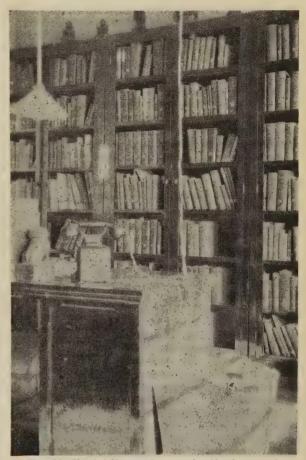
the Fenchow Hospital has at last secured an X-ray which is not only an ordinary X-ray but a machine powerful enough to cover all essential fields of medical diagnosis. This is an enormous asset as well in getting doctors who are wllling to come here and serve their internships, and of course an intern serves at a much less cost than a doctor who has considerable experience.

The religious and social service department of the hospital has many, many problems to meet. For example, here is a young child who has Kala Azar. Kala Azar is a disease we do not have in America. It causes an enlarged spleen, anemia and severe fever. The infecting organism goes through different stages of development, one of the stages being that of a microscopic, tadpole-like structure. The drug that cures this disease has to be given intravenously and is very expensive from the Chinese standpoint, although a treatment would cost at the present time only about \$6.00 to \$7.00 gold. In Chinese money this

would be nearly five times the gold amount. The Chinese silver dollar is about the same size as the American silver dollar, but China is on the silver basis while America is on the gold basis. Incidentally, that is the situation which makes it very difficult for American exporters to sell goods in China but on the other hand, when Americans make contributions to causes in China, they are getting unusually good returns

Of course, when we pay \$7.00 to save a child's life here, it means the same as though we helped to the extent of over three month's income of unskilled labor here. What is the social justice in hospital fees in China? We consider that it is not fair to charge the poorest patients, or those who belong to about 75 per cent of China's population, more than one day's wage for a day's stay in the hospital. Of course, if the patient's stay in the hospital is short, there are other fees added to this such as operating room fees, laboratory fees, drug fees, dressing fees, etc. On the other hand, when the patient stays for a long time these other fees are lessened somewhat. Again and again people want to go home before they are well because they say it would not be right for them to stay in the hospital when they do not have money to pay their bills when they leave. These problems go on in many ramifications and our social service and religious department is busy working on them every day. Practically no patients in the hospital are given absolutely free treatment. Many people are told that if they will pay their bills immediately and they have no other means of paying further, we will treat them a certain period of time without charge; or we will treat them a certain extended period of time with a much smaller charge.

Many people need to go to our mountain valley, Yutaoho, these hot summer days, especially children. Dysenteries especially are common in China and probably rank first as the cause of death. It is remarkable how often a case of dysentery will clear up with a change from Fenchow to our mountain foothill hospital sanitarium. This sanitarium is only a made—over Chinese flour mill which has perhaps eighteen to twenty rooms around an open courtyard. There is one large room in which is the mill-



The Medical Library is constantly in use by the Hospital staff

stone which ground the flour as it was turned by the water, and outside this large room has been built a large screened porch. There is a thick grove of poplars and willows around the mill but the courtyard is left open for the sunning of tubercular patients who have bone or gland trouble and are not running temperatures. The average gain in weight per patient during one summer at Yutaoho was over ten pounds, and the stay there averaged only about two months. Many people get a new hold on life in this short stay at Yutaoho and most of them could not have had this help had it not been for special donations.

Very inadequately we have described some of the problems that have come into the

building up of a hospital which shall bring to the life of the Chinese people the teaching and compassion of the best that Christianity has to offer. We fail again and again in our goal. There are many factors concerned and one that has not been mentioned should, perhaps, be mentioned and that is the medical library available to the Chinese doctors and staff who have been trained to relieve the sick. The nearest medical library of any importance is about 500 miles away from us in Peiping so that it means a great deal to us to have some of the most important medical magazines as well as twenty to thirty of the best new medical books as they appear each year.

As we look back to the early days of small beginnings from which our present hospital and its trained staff evolved, it is interesting to see how far the training of our staff has extended. Dr. Mao Wen Chao is quoted in the bibliography of several textbooks used in American medical schools. He has done research work that has been printed in the medical magazines of several different countries and it was he who was given his medical education by gifts which came to the Fenchow Hospital. As we see the nurses and the laboratory students who are given a chance for self-expression through the facilities which the hospital offers and as we think of the village life from which many of them come, it seems impossible that such service values could be obtained for so small a cost in money.

PEOPLE

Miss Emma Noreen who has been on her first furlough will have arrived in Fenchow before this issue reaches the publishers. The Hospital is on tiptoe to welcome her.

* * *

Just after Mr. Reynolds had left to attend the annual meeting of the North China Kung Li Hui in Techow as a representative of the Fenchow station, Pucky and Bob Reynolds came down with scarlet fever. Dr. Watson and Buddy Kellogg helped check any fatal tendencies of the illness, but Mrs. Reynolds found that it was too much for one person to minister to a quarantined household and take care of an infant daughter. A telegram brought Paul back to Fenchow post haste,

FURTHER FACT FINDING in MING I HIGH SCHOOL.

Paul R. Reynolds

During the school year of 1931-2, through questionnaires and personal interviews with all students, I was able to get down a great deal of concrete data, some of which supported general views we had already tentatively held; some of which showed us new problems and new needs; and some of which can only have value as we pursue such studies over a period of years.

I was able to make a card catalog listing all our students and setting down the main facts concerning their home situation and the vital statistics of each student's immediate family.

Two general impressions have emerged.
(r) There is very evident an ever-deepening yearning to help China and serve society. (2) Most students are exceedingly vague as to possible first steps toward the achieving of these ends. Apparently they have done little or no consecutive thinking as to their own particular abilities and aptitudes, the immediate concrete needs of society, and how to secure the kind of training which will best fit them to use their special abilities to meet given needs.

In view of this situation it becomes more clearly evident that (I) we must plan to give definite outlet now for these student desires to serve. Habits of seeing the task right at hand and going to work on it at once must be strengthened. As examples of what is already being done we might mention certain student activities of the present year: A night school for servants; participation in an educational survey of Fenchow City, planned by Miss T'ien Luan; organized visitation of sick students; and collection of funds by the more well-to-do students to help pay for the uniforms of their poorer school-mates. (2) We ought as school leaders and trustees to give careful consideration to the question of what can be done in the line of vocational guidance.

A matter of serious concern is that while practically a third of our Junior School students come from farm homes yet only two per cent are in any way interested in the study of agriculture or in going back to help improve

farm conditions. Half the Senior School students come from the farm and 11½% want to go into agricultural work. This is more encouraging. Whether the higher number in the upper classes is due to the influence of our school, we cannot say because as yet we have only the figures for this one year.

A school has a certain amount of responsibility to train leaders for the city, the university and government service. Every school however and especially one situated in rural surroundings like ours has a primary mission to attack the problems of its own field. With the urge of these facts ever pressing upon us we are trying to take certain steps at once, while we study our problem and try to make long term plans. During the spring the whole campus was divided into eight plots and each of the six classes along with the servant group and the faculty became responsible for working the ground, planting shrubs and flowers, carrying water and doing the work.



Teachers working on their garden plot.

Dick Youtz carrying water.

We wanted these youngsters to keep this much touch with the soil. We have also arranged for two boys to go one to T'ungchow to a factory and one to Peking to a special training course both to learn the woolen industry. We hope they may come back to help us set up a unit for training our students in the practical small-unit and home industry use of the wool which is produced in such quantities in our district.

To return to our questionnaire results,—the remaining figures in answer to the question as to what business or profession they hoped to enter, were as follows: Junior Middle

School-educational work-22 %; government service 15½ %; army 12 %; social service 11½ %; medical work 8½ %; industrial work 4½ %; revolutionary activity 4½ %; following by a scattering vote for farming, railroading, patriotic service, scientific work, post office, etc. Senior Middle School starts off with 24 % uncertain; then follow in order, industrial work 18 %; agriculture 11½ %; medicine 11½ %; patriotic activities 9 %; educational work 3 % and a few votes each for social investigation, army service, literary career, "save the common people", "oppose imperialism" etc.

A worthwhile footnote to this section is the fact that actually one fourth of our graduates are engaged in educational work. This gives impetus to the feeling our Board has expressed that we should develop a teacher training department or at least add work in child psychology and education.

We found that 15 per cent of our student families have no land holdings at all. 75 % have less than 60 mu of dry land (10 acres-USA). Only nine families have more than 100 mu (16-17 acres). In the United States all across the Middle West we think of 160 acres as an average farm. Only four of our students come from homes which own this much land and it is practically all dry or non-irrigable land. These facts show the urgency of this matter of developing some sort of a work-study plan which will make it possible for students to work their way through school.

78 % of Junior Middle expresses a desire to go on for further study after graduation. Only 50 % of the Senior school have this hope. The smaller per cent in the upper school may be due to a clearer perception of the difficulties ahead rather than any other reason, for most of the remaining students in the upper school either say they are uncertain as to the future or that they expect to wait and see what their future situation is. Only 15 % say definitely that they expect to go to work. These figures raise again the question as to whether our primary aim is to prepare students for college. Dr. H. Paul Douglas of the Layman's Inquiry last year in reporting to us certain results and observations growing out of the survey of the nine Middle Schools under the American Board in North China, said that apparently they were mainly preparatory schools. He then raised the question as to

whether this is what we want. This question is especially pertinent in regard to Ming I Middle School situated as we are in rural surroundings and in an area which is in such desperate need of better trained local leadersprepaired to meet practical local problems. As Mr. S. C. Yui, our Principal asked in a recent article,-"Is our school to be mainly a sort of a 'forwarding agency' to draw out the best young men and women from this Northwest territory and send them along to the university and the city?" Having faced this question and what seems to us its obvious answer, the second problem is that of what we are going to do to inspire and train these fine young folks to meet the needs of their own district.

Two thirds of the first year students feel that they have discharged their duty to the school if they keep the rules. 12 % want to protect the school name. Io % feel that they must study hard. These, along with a few who feel that they must show respect to their teachers or pay attention to advice given, pretty much exhaust the Freshman conception of duty. With the second and third year classes there is a progressive shift from these rather negative conceptions of their relation to the school to such ideas as are embodied in the following: "help the school advance", "improve school hygienic conditions", "discuss school conditions", "develop school unity", and "take care of school equipment." When we turn to the senior department we see this process continuing. They conceive as their first duty the seeking out and use of plans to help the whole school advance. They see the social value of keeping school rules but their emphasis is upon "serving the school", "promoting a good spirit in the school", and "helping the school to be more like an ideal home."

The opportunity given to make suggestions concerning the school brought out the greatest variety of opinion. The largest number of votes for any one thing said that the school was very good—a pleasant bouquet. However they felt that it might be still better. Quite a number felt that the laboratory equipment is insufficient. A few thought that we do not have enough buildings. A similar suggestion was that we needed funds for buildings and equipment. On the whole the students seemed to approve our well organized and very

complete extra-curricular activities. However some said that outside activities interfered with class work and a few thoughtful students lamented the fact that there is so little time for meditation. One whole group of suggestions centered around the matter of financial difficulties with suggestions like these: "plan to help the poor students who have good ability", "cut down on school fees", "teachers are too well paid; all salaries should be cut 10 % and the resultant sum used to help needy students", "servants' children should have their fees remitted", etc. etc.

The question as to what students can do for country and society brought forth a great assortment of pious general statements. want to "save China"; "serve soceity"; "help civilization"; "promote freedom"; "advance the revolution"; "strike down oppression" and so on. In spite of the fact that our very own student group has this year been doing a number of bits of real work, not one concrete suggestion appeared in our questionnaries. Apparently we school leaders need to clarify our own thinking and then cooperate with the students in more projects—taking pains as wego along to help them see that these small. concrete, feasible bits of work are actual ways of helping China and Society now.

Mr. Watts. O. Pye. and her son Lucian left for America in May. They visited friends in Peiping and Tientsin a few days before sailing for Kobe where they had passage on the Empress of Asia. Although Mrs. Pye's main interest was the kindergarten she touched the work here at many points in committees, schools and among the women. Fenchow has been her home for most of the past twenty-three years. There was a large farewell meeting for her after which the photographer did his part. We all miss Mrs. Pye's generous hospitality and the children's group is small without Lucian.

Mrs. Sun's father was shot and killed recently by a "home-guard." Her (Mrs. Sun is teacher in the Bible School) home district is bandit infested and every night some member of each household stays up with a gun in hand to guard the place. The old man was restless and stepped out of the door into his courtyard after dark. Can you imagine what it must mean to live in constant terror of bandits?

TZU HSIA SHAN

Clara F. Watson

Many are the legends and poems inspired by the great sage Tzu Hsia, and by the mountain named for him, Tzu Hsia Shan. The nearby villages too call him back to us. There is "Love-Son-Village-Ai-Tzu-Tsun-nestling at the foot of the montain. Not far away is "Dead-Son-Cliff", San-Tzu-Poa. Still another is "Think of-Son-Plateau", Hsiang-Tzu-Yuan. Close by is the Pu Shan Shu Yuan, the famous library which is one of the eight "Ching", or ancient treasures of the Fenchow County. A famous scholar of the Ming Dynasty who had studied the lore of Confucius on Shantung and then come to teach in He-Feng, wrote of his visit to this sacred place. As he heard the birds in the Library Court, each seemed to him to be one of the ancient sages calling. As he saw the dust on the steps with the patterns trailed by insects no longer visible, they appeared to him as the characters written by the great sages who had passed. But of all the sages whom he heard in the call of the birds, or whose writings he saw in the insect paths through the dust, the greatest was Tzu Hsia.

Many other villages have their own tales of the great sage. Centuries ago at Ta Hsiang Tsun, near Loa Ch'eng, the sound of men reading aloud was heard, and though Ching Cheng Wan of the Ming Dynasty said it was water running from the mountains into the river in the cold of winter, yet it was heard as the sound of the scholars' reading. Forty li north of Fenchow is Ching Shan Tsun where lies the grave of Tzu Hsia. There are three pieces of land. On the first is a decayed monument of the Yuan Dynasty, on the second one erected in the Ming Dynasty, on the third the latest monument put there in the Ching Dynasty. In this way have successive generations kept his memory.

At the foot of the sacred mountain is the Temple of Tzu Hsia. Kung Tien Ying of the Ming Dynasty is one of those who, having visited the temple and seen the mountain, wrote poems of praise. Without there seemed to be only ruins, but within all was as of old and with the age-old dust formed into pictures by the rain. Chao Chung of the Sung Dynasty

has written of the mountain that looking up from its base it seems high and straight as if dropped down from Heaven. Near the foot is a great cave which from a distance seems like a door to the mountain. Bending out from the range towards the south the mountain seems to be in the act of bowing. Ten thousand pine trees on its sides, when the wind makes them vibrate, sound like the music of bamboo. The trees have grown tall and straight and could make great buildings. A spring of clear water bursts out and separates into four streams, clear as the mountain top. These can water wide fields.

In the early morning the vapor is over the mountain. In the evening warm wind have scattered the cloud which becomes like the little hooked seedlings. The beauty of character of this mountain is given it by God. Men say it is the soul of Tzu Hsia. Since his time there have been many scholars who have come from here filled with his teachings. But it is not enough to see their writings or to know that they have passed their examinations; they must have character and good works as well. In the twenties a man thinks himself important as time goes by he realizes that others are greater: when his hair is white he has acquired wisdom and knows the smallness of his own place. God wishes the teachings of Tzu Hsia to endure and so men still listen.

Still another poet writes of Poa Shan as Tzu Hsia Shan is sometimes called, that it is like a screen beyond the north wall of the city. On its top are what appear like two great geese of stone, which were once heard to make ominous sounds. Against this evil influence upon the city, a pair of bronze geese were mounted upon the wall of the city at its north gate

This is the largest of all the mountains seen from Fenchow and its curve seems to enfold one in its embrace. Its ascent is graded like the stairs of a pagoda, so that one may climb step by step up its gentle slopes. Its beauty makes one think that God must be there, so one makes the pilgrimage and with burning incense worships.

(The above is from the Chinese History of Fenchow)

EVANGELISTIC WORK ITEMS.

Elmer W. Galt

Faculty Field Work.

Six members of the faculty of the Men's Bible Training School spent six weeks of early spring in field work. They worked in two groups. One group has just reported on its work for two weeks in the country-seat city of Wenshui. They held daily meetings, noon and evening, for inspiration and nurture. These were increasingly well attended up to the last, especially by women and young people. Each day one or two of the group went with one of the preachers into the nearby hamlets, to homes where he is accustomed to go, where they held small community meetings. This is a rewarding type of work.

Fruitful Work for Women

The attendance of women as remarked above reflects credit on the work of Mrs. Jen, the Bible-woman. She is past middle age, and a woman of rather meager education. But her spirit counts for much. She has access to homes in all classes of society. Men are particularly hard to reach in a city environment, but when the work for women and children in a community takes root there is hope for the church.

A Self-supporting Church

An interesting work is going on in the Tungfamily village, ten miles from Fenchow, where a group of Christians have prided themselves for several years on what they have called a "self-supporting" work. To be sure they receive considerable free leadership from a preacher whom we support at a market town two and a half miles farther on. But they have several laymen who lead meetings, And they meet all current expenses. And There is a forward-looking spirit among them and personal work by laymen. On a recent visit from Mr. Galt he found the place of meeting crowded to hear him. About forty of the more progressive appearing peasant men were present, and half as many women, with children filling all other space. They represented half a dozen villages. The singing and the general decorum bore evidence that the most of those present were in the habit of attending, not just there because of the special occasion.

A Sad Tragedy

Deep shadows come at times to sober and sadden us. One of our valued preachers, Mr. T'ien Shu-t'ang, committed suicide by throwing himself down a well. He had escorted his wife and adopted child almost to Fenchow, where she was to enter an advanced class in our Women's Training School. Parting with them on the road he took another route towards his old home. His wife arrived here uneasy over the mood in which he had been for some days. The next day his body was found in a village well some miles distant from his native village and the evidence seemed quite clear that he had taken his own life. About a dozen years ago he had passed through a period of mental trouble. Apparently the worries of heavy debts, of estrangement from a step-mother, of problems in the church work, and other personal matters caused a despondency that he could not throw off.

Forced Curtailment

We have faced this year with funds somewhat reduced once more. Also the advancing cost of living necessitates increase of salaries for some. Hence we have had to take steps for about a ten percent reduction of evangelistic staff and the closing of work in several centers. Three centers from which we are withdrawing are in the vicinity of work conducted by the Norwegian Branch of the China Inland Mission, and that mission is in a position to do some follow up work to conserve what has been done. The church groups are loath to transfer loyalties, but we hope they will be willing to accept the change.

A Good Rally Day

On February 18th Supervisor Wu Tzu-kuang and I held special meetings at Yueh-fengts'un. It was still within the period of the old style new-year holidays when people were comparatively idle. The presence of the foreigner attracted an overflow, especially of the younger generation. So Mr. Wu spoke in the open court to at least 150 people. After this meeting we conducted baptism and the Lord's Supper, for smaller number inside the chapel. The six young man baptized passed an unusually good examination, showing faithful work on the part of Preacher Yang. One boy of only 15 years was asked: "Now that you are joining the church you are likely to hear

taunts that Christianity is nothing but superstition and that you are being misled by foreigners. What will be your answer? Without hesitation came the reply, "God is over all the world. He is not just the foreigners' God."

The Women evangelistic workers in Fenchow have been calling in city homes all winter. They hold religious services in the homes of Christians, inviting in the neighbors; or they tell Bible stories and teach songs, as opportunity offers, in the non-Christian homes. About eight women are being taught to read in their homes,—it is slow work for they have generally only one lesson a week.

The first visit outside of Fenchow City which Miss Meebold has done, has been to the Community Church at San Ch'uan, where a nurse has been added to the church staff, and is teaching public health as well as caring for the sick. The second visit was to Wen-Shui. where due to heavy rains which delayed the mails, she arrived before they knew of her intended visit. It proved to be the day of the annual fair, when the farm people from miles around poured into the town both for the purpose of shopping and also for the fun of visiting and seeing the annual theatricals. Many of the Christians who came to town made it a point to stop at the church, some of them parked their wagons and animals in the church courtyard and about half a dozen men dropped in for the 'family' worship service held in the pastor's parlor every evening.

The whirr of spinning-wheels is heard at the Woman's School these days. Mr. Li, the new teacher of industrial classes, has had ten or more wheels made, and the first classes this year have learned three processes; the sorting of the raw wool, combing and spinning. One student who had learned this industry at home, made up several skeins of yarn and dyed them, so that the beginners might have some finished samples to encourage them.

Two stocking-knitting machines represent the work of another class. They use cotton thread and the visitor dropping into the class room finds the students struggling with the making of heels—the rest of the stocking seems to go easily enough.

The lower classes in the Woman's school have hand-work, knitting of scarfs and cutting and sewing of clothes.

Yü Tao He—The River of the Mountain Valley Road

Esther Burton

Summer comes but once a year, but when it does-we leave town. And where do we go? Why to "the valley" of course. This valley between two ranges of low mountains is known to postal authorities as Yü Tao He, which in English is pronounced ye dow huh, but to all the foreigers around it is just the valley.

There are many ways of getting here, by mule, by cart, by rickshaw, but most notably by car. There is a motor road, running four miles from the main road that was built a few years ago with famine relief funds.

The hospital car, if you can call it that, makes at least one round trip a day from Fenchow seven miles away. This hospital Ford is a rare specimen, a triumph of artistic beauty (though you must breathe no word against it in the hearing of Mike Burton or the two chauffeurs who created this maraculous vehicle from the relics of four bygone tin lizzies. They regard it with the pride of parents for a first-born, and seem to feel it is more worthy of notice than the 1930 model A which still has a top, paint, windshield, and mud-guards none of which this creation can boast). However, it can cover the ground and carry anywhere form six to twelve people and their baggage.

Over a hundred foreigners make up the population here every year, but you would never realize it when you first come and relax in the quiet and beauty of the everchanging mountains.

The settlement just at the end of the motor road is made up mostly of American Boarders from Fenchow and Taiku. There are three cottages and two mills. Halfway up, there is one mill occupied by the Hoytes of the China Inland Mission. A little farther on are the Duttons, and about a mile from the motor road is the upper settlement of two more American Board families and three C. I. M. mills.

The Chinese too are finding this an excellent summer resort, and several of the wealthier families have bought abandoned mills after the fashion of the foreigners and are living there. The mills I have mentioned so often used to be flour mills where all the grain from this district was ground. About ten years ago an earthquake caused a practical cessation of the water that had formerly run over a hundred mills, and since then the introduction of power mills in other parts of the province has robbed the few remaining mills of all but the local business. Hence we have been able to obtain them at a low cost; and by the addition of a few windows, they are readily adapted to our use.

Every Sunday afternoon all the foreigners get together for church which is led sometimes by representatives from one mission and sometimes from the other. Services are held on the Hoyte's porch, just half way between the two settlements. They just opened their home last year, and as a gift from the community at the housewarming, money was given for folding chairs sufficient to seat the crowd. These services are a great joy to us all, as it is never possible to have so many together during the drop year.

On the Fourth of July our English friends join us in the celebration. Baseball, tennis, and volley ball teams vie for honors, while races are run, and other games are played by the younger members. A community supper is served and afterwards fire crackers furnish the necessary noise.

There are other items of interest about the valley; the spring that gives drinking water that does not have to be boiled, a practically unknown entity in China, the childrens' wading pool made from the same water, the barber shop under the trees where our men folk exchange haircuts, the hiking club whose only rule is that the members have to stay together—quite a trial to the young and nimble—and last, but by far not least the soldiers who run up and down the valley and are no respecters of either persons or property.

I could go on still farther, but will instead extend the warmest invitation from us all for you to come and see our valley for yourselves.

At The Hospital

The hospital staff are very appeciative of the gifts which some individuals and Sunday-school classes have sent for the salaries of student nurses. As for the boxes of bandages. dressings, and other hospital supplies, could we have kept going without them? And cool fresh sash curtains for the unshaded windows of the wards have made the heat more endurable.

The number of patients during the first six months of this year is 870

Among the new shrubs set out in the hospital yard this spring are two hundred Japanese lilacs, brought down from the mountains, their native home.

At the Mothers' Meetings held every two weeks during the spring for our women friends in the city, talks were given on health or home training by Dr. Chang, Dr. Meng, Mrs. Liu, and Miss Li Chieh Ying, one of our graduate nurses. In addition to the talks there is some music, tea is served, the women have a grand time visiting, and the children play kindergarten games the direction of several schoolgirls From 50 to 100 women and usually more children than women have come to the meetings.

One day a bus load of people came down from Taiyuanfu to go through the hospital plant.

The hostel has been full since it was opened this spring, for with its low cost and convenience for relatives of patients or for waiting or convalescent patients it is very popular.

The tennis courts are rarely idle and every evening the volley-ball court is crowded with doctors and nurses; even the little messenger boy gets in on the fun.

Mike has produced a new hospital car. The original bus-top which the Red Cross brought in for the roadbuilding in 1921, but could not use, is now combined with an old model T. As far as known the greatest number of passengers has been eleven. Every day it makes one to three trips between the city and the "Valley" where people are having vacations, taking commuters, visitors or patients.

One of the leading officials of the Shansi Provincial government is walking about after six weeks in the hospital. The X Ray and one of the new fracture beds have been very valuable in the treatment of his fractured femur neck.

* * *

With the advent of warm June weather many of the tuberclar patients were taken from the hospital out to the "Vally" where it is cooler and less dry. Including the attendants there are twenty-five persons at the Women's mill sanitarium, and about fifteen at the men's.

A STUDENT OF ENGLISH WRITES OF MIEN SHAN

Ming I Middle School Fenchow, Shansi, China

Dear Mr. Wang:

There is some thing I tell you. I think you are very glad to hear. As our spring vacation came, we had three days to rest with no classes. We wanted to travel to Mien mountain, and our teachers agreed with us, and gave us one more day to go. So we were very happy.

We started on April 20 and came back on April 23. We just spent four days, just our spring vacation. We got much knowledge and a great deal of happiness from this travel.

Mien mountain stands in Chieh-hsiu county, and as I am a Chieh-hsiu person, I ought to have gone there before, but I never had. So, I decided to go.

There were six or seven teachers and ninety schoolmates to go with me. We started from our school, and employed four large carts, and two little carts. We sat upon the carts by turn, some walking and some riding. Some sang songs, some talked, and some told stories and some were silent.

After we arrived at the Ku Tui Tou we soon left there. We took dinner in that abbey and that afternoon, we went to the forest (Shan Lin). There were many many pines and cypresses in the forest. Some of those were large and some were small. It was very green and looked like a green carpet upon the mountain. There was a strange tree called the cypress of mother and son (tze mu pai).

One part was larger and another was smaller, it lived together. Some one says that it is like Mr. Chieh Chih-tui and his mother.

We went up the mountain next day. It was very hard to go up. The road was made of stones. One section of the road was so smooth that some would fall down.

The southern heaven door (Nan Tien Men) was made of stone. There were many little stones in the road. We arrived at Tu Ti Szu.

From Tu Ti Szu to Tai Yen, the road was a little more even. we passed through Feng Fang Tsuin, reptile and deer bridge. There was much water falling down from the hole in the rock. It was very strange. So it is called Feng Fang Tsuin.

We arrived at the Tai Yen at eleven o'clock. The abbey was built in a cave, there were 120 stairs leading up to the abbey. It was very hard to go up. When we stood on the top of stairs, the people of the land looked like many little boys.

There were many courts of this abbey. Some were large and some were small; some were higher and some were lower, There were many idols in this rooms. Some were made of mud and some were made of copper. Tien So ling was at the west. It was not far away from the abbey. Here were two iron chains on the mountain. Some climbed up on the iron chains. It was dangerous and hard. Later this after noon we went back to Tu Ti Szu and stayed there. The next morning we started to come back. The sun shone very brightly and the air was fresh. When we arrived at our school, the time was ten o'clock at night.

Yours sincerely Lo Chao-Ch'un

PEOPLE

The entire Military school of about 200 marched out to take up summer quarters in the mills of General Feng Yu Hsiang, up the valley. In a small village overlooking the valley are a company of 40 soldiers of General Yen Hsi-shan governor of Shansi. At least we ought to feel well protected from whatever might happen, with such numbers of arms in our immediate vicinity.

Having completed his two years on the Carleton-in-China fellowship, Mr. Richard Youtz left on June 20 for the trip back to the United States. He left Harbin on July I to travel across Siberia and Russia to Germany where he will spend most of the summer in study. After some sightseeing in other parts of Europe. Dick will return to the States in time for the fall term in college. As a senior next year he will represent the interests of Carleton-in-China on the home campus. He will have an active part in the publicity, the raising of funds to carry on the work here, and the choosing of the next teacher from the junior class. Dick took an interest in his English teaching here which helped make him successful with his work and popular with many students. His bent towards psychology was an aid in teaching problems. He lent his voice for musicales and he played an excellent game of tennis. We shall miss Dick also in discussion groups on most any theme, for he loved to probe into diverse fields by this method. Even with his "hypotheses and fallacies" and his habit of almost constant reading, he was an asset to the foreign group.

Miss Helen Ulrich and Miss Gertrude Kellogg will leave Fenchow about July 25th. for the United States. They will go by way of Shanghai and the Pacific. This is Miss She plans to Kellogg's regular furlough. vacation with her mother in New England before returning to Chicago for study next fall. Miss Ulrich is now well recovered from her illness of February and March. For the past year and a half she has been secretary for Dr. Watson in the Fenchow Hospital. She will be with her mother in LaCrosse and renew acquaintance with many friends in Minneapolis where she was formerly employed. We hope that "it" is curly, Helen.

Mr. A. C. Grimes of the Tientsin office reports that Miss Emma Noreen will be in Tientsin on or about July seventh. She is returning to her nursing and teaching duties in the Fenchow Hospital after a year's furlough in America.

The summering of the Fenchow family runs in this manner:

Charlotte, Pucky, Bobby, and tiny Barbara Reynolds were escorted by Paul to Peitaiho early in June. Paul had to return to Fenchow for school business and the summer conference. and then joined his family in the middle of July for a six week holiday.

The Galt family will leave the valley about the first of August for a month in their cottage at Peitaiho, after which Mr. and Mrs. Galt will return to Fenchow and Ralph, Edith, and Faith will all be enroled in The American School at T'unghsien.

The American Board population is smaller than is usual in the Valley this year, but many guests in July and August will in some ways make up for that. Mrs. Dr. and F. H. Mose of the English Baptist Mission in Tsinan and their daughters, Helen and Mary, are at the Burtons. Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Spillett of the English Babtist Mission in Sinchow and their very small daughter Margaret Ann, will also visit Mike and Esther and Mary who are now living in the Pye cottage in the lower part of the Valley.

Dr. and Mrs. Watson Teddy and Margery are living in their mill having as their guests during July Dr. and Mrs. C.V. Bloom of the English Baptist Mission in Taiyuan and their baby.

Miss Horn and Miss Meebold of the Chiao Shih Lou have opened their mill. Miss Alzina Munger of Taiku and Dr. Clara Nutting of Yenching University are their July guests, and in August Miss Pierson of Taiyuan and two mission workers from southern Shansi will come to swell the number.

Stanley Stevens, the Carleton-in-China representative, is a guest of the Burton and Watson families during July and the first of August. He will leave about the middle of August for Peip'ing and the coast to meet the new representative, Marshall Eck, and to attend the conference for English teachers at Tunghsien.

Miss Tien Kuei-Luan, dean of the Woman's School has had a most unpleasant experience

this spring. She was voted delegate to the Tehchow conference, where as many of you may know, the American Board wired suggestions for cutting down expenses, one of which was to close the senior high school. Through spite work and misrepresentations Miss Tien was accused of 'disloyalty' to the middleschool, where she taught a class or two of English, and in the high handed fashion too common among students of late, her class and about twenty others ordered her to leave town. with serious threats to her safety if she did not do so. The Principal was away, the faculty were unable to get to the bottom of the matter. except to this extent that it did not originate with the students but with some people who had personal enmity to Miss Tien. She is enduring, what a good many of the best of Chinese leaders suffer these days, personal persecution, for her high standards of Christian character.

Since our last issue the following people have visited our compound:

Miss Alzina Munger of the Oberlin Shansi School in T'aiku and Mr. Harry Martin of Jefferson Academy in T'unghsien came to the annual meeting of the Ming I board of directors. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Thelin of the Foochow Mission and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Thelin's aunt who has been visiting China, made Fenchow one of their stopping places on a sightseeing tour of Shansi. Miss Robinson and Miss Norwood of the faculty of the American School in T'unghsien accompanied Ralph and Edith Galt home and then left, after a short visit, for Mien Shan and Taiku. Mrs. W.B. Bettus came to look after her property interests in the Valley before she starts with her husband. the principal of the Peking Language School, for Japan where she will spend the summer, Mr. Pettus continuing on to the United States. Mr. J. Logan of the British-American Tobacco Co. made an overnight stop with us and learned that bandit activities in Shensi would prevent a successful trip there, so returned to Taiyuan, Mr. Fei C'hi Hao, after an absence of thirty two years from the scene of his miraculous escape from the Boxers, came with some of the members of Dr. H.H. K'ung's party who had been attending the graduation excercises of the Oberlin Shansi School in Taiku.

Mrs. Howard Galt and son, Sheffield, of Yenching University along with Mrs. Shapleighe, Mr. Galt's cousin. of Peiping, were guests in the home of the Fenchow Galts for several days in April.

Miss Gertrude Kellogg was called to Kiukiang, Kiangsi on June 10th by the illness of her sister Nora who was a nurse in the Danforth Hospital there. She had typhoid fever with broncho-pneumonia which finally ended in her death on July 5th. Miss Kellogg had planned to have nurses gradution on July 13th and leave immediately for furlough. At present we are not certain what her plans will be.

MING I HIGH SCHOOL.

Paul R. Reynolds



Water Carrying Relay Teachers Team man in Lead.

Mr. C. C. Peng, who at the invitation of the North China Council has been doing student work among the eight American Board High Schools in North China, visited us for three weeks at the opening of the spring semester. Mr. P'eng is a brilliant speaker and has had years of experience among students in Peking. He came just at the time when student excitement over the Shanghai affair was at fever Mr. Peng reached Fenchow late one Saturday evening. The next morning before a packed church he laid down the main thesis which was to run through his lectures and dicussions during the ensuing three weeks. If you must be patriotic, be patriotic; if you must rush off to Shanghai to sacrifice your life for your country, go and do it; if you must kill some Japanese, go and kill but mistake not,



Three Legged Race for Girls

this is not the Jesus way,—Jesus plan for remaking the life of man is someting far different, far more fundamental.

When a Chinese pastor, in a time like this year, speaking to a student community and in a city where there is a flourishing military academy, takes the uncompromising position that love, not force is not only the ultimate but the immediate way to remake life, one thrills with the knowledge that the prophetic fire still flames.

Our spring athletic meet was a new thing in the world. It emphasized cooperation and mutual helpfulness instead of desperate striving for individual honors. We feel that if we want to train youth for the "new society" the way to begin is to begin. Note the following points which show a greater or less degree of variation from the usual meet:

- (1) No individual prizes were given. The ranking of any student depended upon the total score of the group he was with whether the event was the hundred yard dash or table-carrying relay.
- (2) Every student, boys and girls alike had to enter at least three events. (The only excuses given were those approved by a doctor.)
- (3) School servants, teachers and students all competed. A cook's helper and a water carrier came in second and third in the mile run. (The vice-principal came in last of those who finsihed.)
- (4) Several events bore the stamp of "local color" as for instance the water carrying races.

- (5) The prizes were useful things, towels, soap, pencils, note-books, clothing etc.
- (6) Every contestant got a prize. After prizes had been distributed to all those whose groups had scored high in each event of the day, then rewards were presented to all those who had also tried faithfully.

The outstanding feature of the age which is just closing in wreak and ruin has been competition, bitter, relentless competition. The key note in the life of any society which is worth preserving must be cooperation that all may have the "good life."

Our whole school campus has been divided into eight parts. Each of the six regular classes have their own section. In addition the school servants and the teachers each have a plot. The care of these, planting flowers, watering the little trees and shrubs, buying new plants, all rests with the respective groups. We are having a lot of fun out of it.

The big clock which Principal Yui has presented to the school is being installed in the front end of the South Hall facing the main school gate.

Our school Trustee Board met in annual conclave the last of March. Members came from as far away as Peking. They gathered for dinner in the home of the vice-principal the first evening. Following this the school teachers and students help a welcoming mass meeting. In addition to the regular business sessions the group took time to make a round of the school properties, examining the new equipment, the enlarged libaray facilities, the new bath-houses and the new chapel as well as noting the great improvement in the general beauty of the campus. Mr. S. C. Yui was invited to remain as Principal on a long term and has accepted. Plans for the future of the school especially the matter of religious life and character building and some methods along the line of work-study were discussed at length. Mr. Paul R. Reynolds was elected Dean of Religious Life for the school. The position of vice-principal was abolished, in accord with the suggestion of the Department of Education in Nanking. In spite of the fact that we have an endowment of \$87,000,00 gold raised mainly by the efforts of Mr. Pve and

Dr. Watson, yet we have serious financial difficulties. Shansi and the northwest area which we serve is in desperate financial straits due to drouth, the loss of former Russian trade and the virtual collapse of the Shansi financial system after Yen Hsi Shan's fatal venture into national politics. We are determined to keep tuitions and fees low so that the boys and girls from these up-country farms and villages may have a chance for education.

Following the visit of Mr. C. C. Peng, a new organization of the Christian students and teachers was launched. It is called the "Ming I High School Christian Fellowship."

During spring vacation the Fellowship sponsored a three day pilgimage to a very famous group of Buddhist temples in the mountains some 25 miles south-east of Fenchw.

More recently the group gave an evening entertainment using some of the modern Chinese drama. The resulting funds are to be used to help finance the Provincial Student Summer Conference which this year will be held in the Fenchow Summer Conference grounds at Yutaoho.

The Student Municipal Council decided that all students should have school uniforms this spring semester. (This practice is quite common in China.) It was found that number of the students could not afford this outlay. The students then took up a subscription to help buy uniforms for those whose need was

greatest.

Under the leadership of Ming I High School a full days special program was planned for May 1st. During that day all the labor and servant staffs connected with all the organization schools, hospital, foreign houses etc. were given a holiday. All work was done by students and teacher and other staff members. A big dinner was served in the High School quadrangle. The cooking and serving was all done by students. An evening program of

entertainment was also given. Some of the students were up as early as 5 A.M. getting ready the food for the day.

* *

On May 21st there was held our first annual all school Oratorical Contest. There were II entries from the Junior High division and a from the Senior School. In spite of the events of the past year, no one of the orations made a direct attack on Japan. Most of those who spoke on patriotic themes were concerned with pointing out China's weaknesses and making suggestions for improvement. Then there were other themes such as "The Womans Movement in China", "Youth's Responsibility to Society", "The Development of Physical Education in China", and "What am 'I'?" Although the girls had only six entries, they captured four of the seven prizes offered. Three of the prizes were given by Mr. Stanley Stevens of Carleton.

* * *

For about two years our school has been considered the institution of some sort of a work-study plan. We have been gathering suggestions and materials from such widely scattered institutions as Berea College, Tuskegee Institute, and Union High School of Foochow.

Pending the working out of concrete and feasible plans and the securing of the necessary funds. we have decided to begin right where we are. School funds which have heretofore been used for student scholarships, will henceforth be used to pay student labor assigning them to various tasks, washing windows, carrying water, helping in the school offices, etc. This past spring one group of of boys resurfaced a tennis court on contract. Another group were paid for digging a vegetable cellar. Next fall we hope to dispense with several of our servant staff, letting students do the work.

PERSONNEL OF THE FENCHOW STATION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

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Teacher of English, Boy's High School

Hospital Secretary

Woman's evangelistic

The FENCHOW, Published by the Station

Editorial Board:

Clara F. Watson

Paul R. Reynolds



v. 16:1

OCTOBER 1932

At the Chinese feast there is usually drinking, for a little hot wine makes your guests happier. It is true the moral code, as it is shown in books on virtue, all oppose wine. They say, "High morality exhorts men in three respects: it forbids wine, licentiousness, and gambling". As doing the proper thing is looked upon as the highest virtue, and one's face is thus involved, many are led to be more careful in this respect than we would expect. The proverb "An excess of wine disorders the intellect" is so generally recognized, and has been over so long a period of years that we find it in the oldest foreign collection, namely that of Perny.

(The above statement regarding Chinese proverbs on wine is borrowed from Clifford H. Plopper, Ph. D., Nanking Theological Seminary, in an address before the North China Union Language School in Peiping.)

Vol. 16

Fenchow, Shansi, China, October, 1932.

No. I.

A PHILOSOPHY OF ENGLISH TEACHING.

J. Stanley Stevens

We are told that the study of foreign languages is good mental discipline. A small knowledge of them is immeasureably valuable in understanding the origin and use of much of our everyday speech. There is much to be gained in mastering ancient tongues sufficiently to study some classics in the original. Most of the foreigners in China, commercial people and mission workers, are English speaking. It is the most universal tongue. Its mastery opens up a vast field of literature, old and new. The Chinese may acquire the ready use of much good English in his student days. He may then probe into the philosophy and scientific knowledge which is the foundation of the civilization that has grown up alongside his own. Perhaps he can feel rewarded in the thought that most Occidentals can not easily learn to read and write his own more difficult language.

But of what use is this study of six years to the student who lives in the interior of China and will never learn it thoroughly enough or travel enough to really use English? Perhaps he will never find himself in a college community where the study of English classics is required. Then, it can only be said that this study is difficult enough to inspire the quickest minds, under the proper classroom conditioning, and that the average student can learn enough to enrich contacts with foreigners around school and home. It is good mental discipline and "stylish" to know some English.

In a province where the native speech is rather slovenly, where it deteriorates into the easiest method of expression for the physical equipment, it is something of a problem to train students in careful enunciation. This entails the learning of new sounds, as the "th" of "the". They find it hard to understand why "s" should sometimes sound as "z". And the more ambitious student frets at times because he is not encouraged in acquiring a very wide vocabulary in preference to complete mastery of a more limited one. The young student in English likes to make attempts at expressing himself on a larger scale than just the composition of simple sentences.

Some of the difficulties which are encountered in this language are not different from those which greet the American student who studies French and German. The clever Chinese student soon comes to realize that there is much technical grammar which will have to be quite thoroughly absorbed. He will see that it is easiest and best to gain knowledge of this subject little by little in daily lessons. And it is not possible to speak and write good English by just knowing the equivalents of Chinese characters. Right practice makes perfect. The constant use and hearing of any language speeds the learning process beyond the limits of a course of study. Thus a Chinese student in America soon outdistances his brothers at home.

But it is fun to work with these students who are not so different from our own. One perhaps never knows whether his work is really appreciated. But



The Yutaohe valley, eight miles from Fenchow, where missionaries and their friends spend vacations.

Some of their "mills" can be seen under the trees.

if they are courteous and pleasant and if they are interested in learning English just so long as you work sincerely with them, then is there not evidence of true appreciation? And when you watch the progress of a class, how they begin to check their own mistakes and how they can gradually come into a better command of speech, that is heartening. But if that were all, we would write a different story. These classroom acquaintances grow in stature, they take more responsible places in their school, they go on to college,

they have their triumphs and disasters. They are representative of all humanity.

The English teacher comes into a foreign community and finds himself a home where he is happy and comfortable, perhaps only regretting the forced separation from home and old friends. At times even that is overshadowed in advantages which accrue to those who travel, live in far countries, and become internationalists because contacts imprint in the soul "the brotherhood of man".

FROM THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Percy T. Watson

FURNISHINGS

For years the hospital has been economizing on hospital furniture. The majority of patients' beds had no bedside chairs. The first class rooms have had no dressers or chairs and even bedside tables have been at a premium. This summer a start was made when the entering class of nurses came. We had to put something besides cot beds in their rooms, for where could they put away their things or how could they get their lessons without tables upon which to write?

From a small town of less than a thousand people in a rural section of the United States a lady sat down and wrote a check on the small local bank and just enclosed it in an envelope addressed to the Fenchow Hospital. She did not even write a letter to go with it. When we opened the mail, we wondered what could be in such a thin looking envelope, but that thin envelope bought many fat things,-tables, chairs, Chinese dressers, most of them made from walnut wood with an unusually fine lacquer finish. Tables, chairs and dressers averaged together made the cost of each article only a little over \$1.00 in American money. This American check on a small, out-of-theway American bank was cashed in Tientsin by the North China Mission treasurer, changed into Chinese money without discount at the same rate as a New York draft and netted in fact \$2.00 more in Chinese money than did an international money order for \$10.00 American money cashed at the local post office.

This speaks well for the stability of America's financial system and also shows how far contributions

go now because of the unprecedented value of gold and the cheapness of silver. Chinese and American silver dollars are practically the same size but one American dollar at times will buy almost five Chinese dollars. Before this condition changes we hope some more of the hospital wards and rooms may be furnished.

3

PROGRESSION

Miss Chao Hsiang Lan whose picture is shown in the May number of the Missionary Herald has just gone to Peiping to take a course in midwifery. She is the third Fenchow girl to take this course. Miss Li graduated this spring from this school. Last night at 2 A. M. the doctor, uncomfortable from hay fever in a room tightly closed to all draughts of air, went down stairs to answer the telephone. There was a call from the hospital, ten minutes walk away, saying that one of the cases had gone into labor. What were the doctor's wishes in the matter? Answer "let Miss Li finish the case unless some complication arises." The doctor slept the rest of the night.

Both Miss Li and Miss Chao were given scholar-ship grants for their midwifery study by the National Nurses Assiociation of China. With China's modern trained doctors still numbered only by the hundreds, it will be some years before China's suffering mother-hood may hope for relief. In China the well-trained midwife fills a field far larger than that of the untrained midwife in the American world where there is one well-trained doctor to considerably less than each 1000 of the population.

Let it be added that Miss Li is now on her third year of nursing since she graduated from the Fenchow Hospital School of nurses. Her father and mother are dead. She gets a salary including her board which amounts to less than \$8.00 per month in American money and with this she is supporting her younger sister in our boarding school for girls. The doctor thinks back to his first days in Fenchow when he was looking for nurses and there were none—not even school for girls—and the hope for nurses seemed a long way off.

GUESTS

In the war, two years ago, when Governor Yen of Shansi and General Feng Yü Hsiang were defeated in their attack on the Nanking government, not only did the defeated Shansi Armies retreat into Shansi but also many of the divisions under General Feng Yü Hsiang. These armies running into the hundred thousand have been an enormous drain on the resources and order of Shansi province. Moreover one dollar silver was buying over \$20.00 in Shansi bank notes and such enormous loses had already drained the province to exhaustion. General Blank has been one of Governor Yen's representatives in dealing with these other "guest" armies.

General Blank came first to the Fenchow Hospital for a minor operation. He was making this an opportunity to rest a little from his very arduous duties of dealing with these outside armies. General Blank had been in Fenchow some fifteen or twenty years ago, before the modern hospital had been built and his memories of the place were of the old rambling Chinese courtyards in rather poor repair.

He said he had never even dreamed then that the hospital would develop into an institution of its present size and equipment. He was interested in every phase of hospital life and took a friendly interest in all that was going on.

Soon convalescent he often went into the accounting office. He offered to help in collecting some of the back hospital bills. He would write to friends who might help. The result was that the hospital received as guests many magistrates and generals while he was here. Our nursing class rooms were turned over for their conferences.

The hospital seemed a quiet place after he left. He returned soon however under circumstances we had not expected. He came bringing his son of twelve years. Beads of perspiration were standing out on the boy's face although others were not too warm. He had intense abdominal pain. He was breathing very rapidly. A ruptured appendix, general peritonitis, almost hopeless. Yet if there was anyone to whom we would like to be of service it was to General Blank who had done so much for the institution.

His boy was unusual. The orders were for absolute starvation with practically no water by mouth; fluid and nourishment by needles, not painless for the boy. However, he coöperated in the finest spirit and began to improve. His respirations came down first, then temperature and pulse. His blood count improved. After about a week there was an abdominal operation. Pus was found and drained although tenderness still lasted some days on the opposite side. A small second incision was made. Now his wound is closed and he is walking around the ward.

Today when this article was half finished his father came to take him home for the Chinese Thanksgiving day, the 15th of the 8th moon (Sept. 15th this year).

General Blank said he had been thinking and thinking what he could do for the hospital for saving FENCHOW . 5

the life of his only son. His first goal will be to start a subscription list for the hospital among his friends. He said he had already put the claims of the hospital to these "guest" armies as being fully as important as supplying their soldiers with sufficient clothing for the coming winter.

WHY COMMUNISM

Myron S. Burton

We hear much at the present time about the tendency of the younger Chinese to turn to Communism. People in America can rightly ask, "Why should young China, even in Mission Schools, be turning toward a creed or religion that is so anti-Christian?"

As a newcomer to China, I cannot hope to know the student mind well; but certain reactions are so obvious here, in this part of China, that an answer to such a question is not hard to make.

The Chinese would not object to having more wealth. That is quite natural, especially in view of their economic condition. They gauge the wealth of countries almost entirely by the amount of money which that country has. So, quite naturally, when some propagandist tells them that the United States has eighty-five per cent of all the gold in the world, they are envious. We hear such statements around here. Of course they are not accurate, though at one time during the last few years the United States did have a very large percent of the total gold supply. As a large part of the Chinese are uneducated, trying to refute such a statement is not easy to do. They see no reason for doubting the accuracy of the statement. They will simply believe it or not, as they like, and many like to believe it.

Another characteristic about the Chinese, that is not limited to them in any way, is that they would not mind getting something for nothing. This is probably accentuated in the Chinese because of the unusual amount of poverty in China, now and in the past. Business ethics as we know them cannot exist in a country where everyone is so vitally interested in getting a mere living for each of the members of his own Gradually over the centuries they have family. developed a practice, which we would call sabatoge, loafing, and stealing, by which they use every possible method and excuse for creating needs that their relatives may have jobs too. By this method China takes from those who have plenty and gives to those with less. They expect "that a large tree should afford lots of shade". Taking something for nothing is only a short way beyond this.

With such a background, Communism has all that it needs to foster the kind of Communism that we find here. Communism predicts the downfall of Capitalistic power. It predicts that the workingman is going to have the reins. It has had no difficulty in persuading the Chinese that they are hard working people. Everybody knows they are and have to be. It has had no difficulty in convincing the Chinese that they were exploited by Capitalism. Anyone likes to feel that his difficulties are the result of someone else's abuses, not his own shortcomings. Under Communism the oppressed are to share the advantages that only the rich can now enjoy. Does not this mean that eventually under Communism China will share the wealth of the U.S. Has not the U.S. eighty-five percent of the wealth of the world? If it were divided China would have several times as much as it has now. Many are quite willing to admit that such a condition

in China would be quite bearable. No wonder they get on the Communist "bandwagon".

Of course not all the thinking is as shallow as this. This is not real Communism but banditry. There is, after all, very little real attempt made to reach the Communist ideal, and those that would aspire to Communism are likely to get about this much across to their followers. It is enough to get some followers. But there are other reasons why those giving more thought to social organization are Communistic in their leaning.

The teachings of the Communist are so much easier to understand and so much cheaper to buy in China than are any comprehensive studies of the Capitalist system. Communism says that it is working for social justice, in a tone of voice that would make one think that they were the first people in the world that have ever been interested in it. We do not blame them for such an attitude. Had we been born into the injustices of Old Russia we would doubtless, many of us, have been proud to have been Communists. Like many bluffs it has been swallowed. Here in China where it is hard for one to know the real conditions in capitalistic countries, there are a too large number of students who know all the evils of Capitalism, but do not know of any of the labor laws that make for better working conditions in capitalistic countries.

We have a right to question the soundness of the theories on economics that Communism has so dogmatically laid down. We doubt not, that after the first enthusiasm dies off, and some of the founders that suffered so much at the hands of the old regime are dead, Communism will gradually lose some of its characteristic features. The younger communists have already clamored for gayer clothes, and workmen

have been taken out of the control of their own factories.

But the Chinese have nothing to compare with the theories of Communism (except at the few treaty ports, and those are not at all comparable to our foreign countries). They do not understand our theories of economics, nor even know the conditions in America. They cannot believe that the reason we have a capitalistic state is because the majority of our people desire it. They know nothing of our law of "Supply and Demand" nor of the Slogan "Satisfy the greatest need of the greatest number." They believe that America is dominated by a few wealthy, and that the majority will be willing to join with them in communism.

The economists of the West made a mistake in expecting the law of Supply and Demand to give everyone a decent living soon enough to satisfy the demands for social justice. So we have altered that by instituting income taxes, surplus taxes, inheritance taxes, minimum wage laws, laws regulating hours of labor, the number of years in school each child must finish, etc. This movement towards social justice is still progressing. They made a mistake again when they preached the theory that the wants of man were insatiable, and that we could go ahead making laborsaving devices without end. We are recognizing that mistake in America, and I am glad to say that it looks as though we are going to shorten hours of labor instead of doing away with labor-saving devices.

But the greatest advances have been made through the working out of these basic laws of Supply and Demand. As supply has gradually caught up to demand, competition has forced firms to improve conditions, share profits with the workers, give in-



The members of the Training-School for Nurses, including the class which graduated in July.

demnity to the injured, and so on. Also wealth has come to be not just money, but the instrument by which men may have work. Hundreds of producers spend little on themselves and pour the profits back into the business. Such profits are not profits at all, but only paper profits in the long run. Such money cannot be uninvested; it can only be sold to another investor. It has no value except as a going concern, or in other words as it gives employment to many others. It becomes the permanent tool of the workmen as long as there is a demand for its product.

Young China has no means of appraising this wealth of the West or evaluating the theories that have

been responsible for its growth. At the same time we doubt whether it has the ability to unite and to develop under a Communist regime. Russia is held together by the strong convictions and the willingness to sacrifice of the members of the Communist party. China has no such zeal, but even without that it is able to go part way. It can attempt to carry out the destructive work of Communism by getting rid of the present rulers of China. It is far easier to take up this form of Communism than to appraise the two systems and choose the better. It is so easy to find followers for the slogan "If you see a thing you want, that you need worse than the owner, take it."

A LETTER HOME

Emma B. Noreen

Dear Dora:

'Tis "Pa Yueh Shih Wu" or the fifteenth of the eighth month of the Chinese lunar calendar. It is the Autumn Festival which corresponds somewhat to our Thanksgiving. At four this morning had you gone with me to the big kitchen in the hospital you would have seen great preparations being made for the day. Vegetables and meats were being chopped very fine to be used in making the steamed dumplings which invariably form part of the feast. Helpers from other departments were there lending a helping hand and a spirit of festivity already filled the air. Especially prepared bowls of meats, vegetables and rice were steaming in the great wooden steamers which were resting on great iron kettles on Chinese brick stoves. The large soup kettles sent forth appetizing odors which penetrated to other parts of the hospital. Going on to the wards one was surprised to see how many patients were already awake. Red crab apples, wild dates and bunches of grapes had been sent in the day before to some of the patients who had generously shared their gifts with others. Asters, snap-dragons, marigolds, zinnias and cosmos from the Watson garden filled every available vase and jar. Friendly greetings were waved as one went from ward to ward. One loves the little youngsters who feigned sleeping but whose hands held tightly the apples which had been given them. It was just the beginning of another day in the hospital.

It is now over two months since July 7th when I arrived in Fenchow. It was a quick trip from Vancouver from which port I sailed June 18th and brought me here for the nurses' graduation on July 13th.

Eleven nurses were graduated, four of whom received national honors on their diplomas. We were fortunate in having the Rev. Wei, Acting Chinese General Secretary of our North China Mission and Dr. Clara Nutting of Yenching with us at the time and both took part in the program. Dr. Nutting seems like one of the Fenchow Family since her years of service in the hospital.

Miss Kellogg was in Kukiang when I returned. She had gone there to care for her sister who later died from pneumonia complications following typhoid. Later Buddy (Miss Kellogg) returned to Fenchow for about a week before leaving for furlough. I was glad to get back before she left.

It was a problem to get vacations planned for the students so that all would be back by September first to start fall classes. Doctors K'ou and Meng were gone for most of July and August for they had had no vacations the year before. We tried to keep the number of patients down and unusually heavy, frequent rains helped greatly in doing so. It gave us a splendid chance to have straw mattresses washed. quilted bedding and garments taken apart, washed and remade, also to attend to needed repairs and have some white-washing done. Now doctors and nurses are back and a new fall class of eleven have been taken in, seven men and four women. We expect to take in more women in February. All the new students are Junior Middle school graduates. I have classes with them in practical nursing and it's fun trying to make practical some of the problems we worked on together last year at T.C. (Teacher's College, Columbia). How I'd enjoy your working them out with us here.

Little Lan Hwa, or Orchid Blossom, is such a lovable youngster. The other day she was on the sun

FENCHOW . 9

porch with a little lad, Shuang Tung or Double Light who has just about recovered from Kalaazar. I watched them in their play unobserved for a few minutes. Little Orchid Blossom placed a stick of wood in the lad's mouth, put one of her hands over his wrist and held the other before her as if looking at a watch. Soon she took the stick from the boy's mouth and shook it vigorously. Taking a pencil from the table she scribbled on a piece of paper. Who minded if her recording of temperature and pulse did not abide by charting rules? October tenth she will be three years old and we are planning a birthday party for her and other children in the ward. Did I think of telling you that the father in the family which adopted her was drowned last summer and the mother felt that she could not keep her?

One day as I returned to the hospital after lunch I found that fifteen soldiers had taken possession of a big empty ward. For several days they slept there in their army clothing on our clean mattresses. Need I say that another cleaning was in order as the visitors left. They were the body guard of a general who came to visit another general who was a patient in the hospital.

Imagine going to a ward and finding a child playing with frightened chickens fastened in the corridor. A patient thinking that he might want chicken some time brought his own. Said chickie soon found another waiting place and patient soon learned doctors' diet orders were carried out.

A general was admitted and places for two attendants were prepared. (Hospital rules allow one in some cases, two being an exception.) Four body guards came to stay with him. We simply had no

empty rooms for them but soon the admission bath room was occupied and a sort of a bed set up in the corridor. The latter must be moved however whenever a man came carrying two five gallon kerosene tins of water to the dressing room. Much, much water seemed to be needed and soon said bed was removed from corridor and not used. Just a slight insight into some of our problems.

We've had a slight upheaval within our group of men nurses. For a while there were hours and hours of conferences and personal consultations but affairs are running smoothly now. Three graduate nurses and a fourth year student are missing in the roll call.

Miss Chao Hsiang Lan, a nurse who was graduated last year has gone to Peiping to take the Course in Midwifery offered there. She received a scholarship from the National Nurses Association of China.

Mr. Chao Ning Kuei, the nurse in charge of our operating room, has gone to Peiping to attend the National Nurses Association Convention.

It is good to be back and such a joy to be working with our students again. Recently one of them became seriously ill and for a few hours we were very much concerned. One of her class-mates came to me saying that she wanted to help special her, so that I wouldn't need to that night. She had not had work in contagion yet and I could not let her but one does appreciate their willingness and eagerness to serve.

How much we have appreciated the good boxes which have come this fall. I'd like to write to everyone who helped in filling them and let them feel how needed and welcome their help is. Mrs. Burton is helping with much of this correspondence and it is such

a help. It is going to be fine to have her helping carry on work which Helen Ulrich and Buddy Kellogg had been doing.

Sometime I want to write you about Mrs. Meng, a graduate nurse who is helping me in so many ways. She's a dear and I want you to know about her but my timepiece ticks away and electric lights were put out nearly two hours ago. A camel train is just outside the city wall and I hear the camel-bells calling me to sleep Good night. Emma.

MISS HSIN HSIU CHIH

Paul R. Reynolds

"Hsiu Chih's patients are always satisfied".

"She gets along with all kinds of people".

"Miss Hsin can handle all classes of patients. We have some difficult ones these days, among officials and military"

"Hsiu Chih 'stands in' with all types of students."

These are the sort of spontaneous comments you get from Dr. Watson and other members of the Hospital staff.

Last night one of the nurses was very sick.

In one of her lucid moments she said to Miss Noreen,

—''You needn't stay up, if I can just have Hsiu
Chih.''

Some years ago she was a slave girl. (We speak baldly) Her master, an official in Shensi, heard "the message," became interested, sought to join the church, called people together and publicly burned his Taoist books, wanted his wife and her waiting maid to enter a Bible class, and paid for these steps by losing his position. He asked Miss McClure if the



Hsin Hsiu Chih

girl might enter school at Fenchow. Without waiting for a letter he brought the girl eight days over the mountain trails and left her with one hundred silver dollars—enough for two years in school. Several years later a letter came from a Y. M. C. A. secretary in south China. A certain official, a Christian, and one who helped the local association wanted to

send a hundred dollars to Hsin Hsin Chih if she were still in school and doing well.

She graduates from the Nurses School in December. Quite early in her four year course she volunteered to do special work in the wards so that some of the older nurses might join in the Week of Evangelism work in the villages. Miss Noreen over-heard her explaining that the Great Physician was sorry for sick people and healed them and so we Christians do the same as best we can.

This summer she spent her vacation attending a "Retreat" held by the China Inland Mission group in a mountain temple over across the plain. She has clung closer to a growing and vital religious faith than any of the other nurses in training.

She is quite independent. She has a good friend who has become rather aggressively rationalistic, but so far Miss Hsin has been able to keep that friendship and yet remain strongly, warmly Christian. That is a road which is exceedingly, exceedingly difficult to tread during these troublous days in China.

Miss Hsin, lover of "folks", ardent follower of the Great Physician.

PEOPLE

Marshall Eck, Carleton's representative in the Fenchow Middle School, arrived on Sept. 5th., Stan Stevens who has one year left of his two year term, had gone to Peiping to escort him "in". We have taken him in at once by making him a member of the Fenchow staff and official time regulator. This latter is to remedy such situations as Emma sitting down to breakfast when it is seven by her time, still six-thirty by Josie who goes by school time, and half an hour past breakfast time for Louise who keeps Church time.

This summer's heavy rains have made the compound seem almost tropically luxuriant in contrast to its scraggly appearance during many dry years.

The social committee has outlined its plans for the fall recreation meetings of the foreign group. The first evening will be a welcome dinner for Marshall Eck. Three evenings with papers and discussions on Buddhism will follow. Thanksgiving in Taiku, a program of Chinese poetry, and some social evenings will complete the program.

Mr. Galt attended the Stanley Jones Conference in Peiping the second week of September. On the fifteenth he returned with Mrs. Galt to Fenchow.

Early in August we read in the paper "The Empress of Asia delayed five days in Japan because of cholera on board". That meant to us that Buddy Kellogg and Helen Ulrich were delayed on their homeward journey. Letters received later told us that no cases developed after the one death on board.

Mr. I. A. Ward, of the American Consulate in Tientsin, and Mrs. Ward camped in Yutaohe for ten days in September. Mr. Ward's impression of Shansi is of much greater prosperity than in the country nearer the coast.

For many years Shansi has not seen such rains—and such floods. At Yutaohe, the summer vacation place eight miles from Fenchow, there were thirteen floods during the summer. However, although two breaks were made in the motor road, temporary repairs were made and cars rode up and down all summer oblivious to ruts and narrow margins. The thirteenth flood which occurred when nearly everyone had left the valley was the most disastrous. A large section of the road has been washed out and as it is not government



After a flood on the motor road between Fenchow and Taiyuanfu. Chinese say this year's floods have been the worst in forty years.

responsibility it seems quite uncertain how it can be repaired. The main motor-roads of the entire province were washed out and traffic suspended for two weeks or more. The Shansi railroad in one of the gorges was torn up by a flood which left a mass of trees, boulders, and twisted tracks. Trains and buses are now running regularly once more.

In August Mr. Reynolds attended the biennial conference of all China Y.M.C.A. secretaries, both Chinese and foreign. Later he was at the Conference of English teachers who decided that the discussions were so worth while that they formed a permanent organization. All reports of books or methods which are used successfully by any member are sent to the secretary for dissemination among other members of the club. Stan Stevens and Marshall Eck also attended this conference.

Esther Burton and Teddy Watson have been experimenting with chicken-raising since the spring. Starting in with a flock of four white leghorn hens and rooster purchased from the Agricultural department of the Taiku Station, they hope to raise a large number of this fine breed and to have fresh eggs. Mike estimates the present cost of an egg at about three dollars! Certainly there have been many vicissitudes, but some day there may be both eggs and good-laying hens which can be used for starting other flocks.

Miss Meebold is making many trips to the villages, getting acquainted with the country women and the outstation evangelistic work.

According to the Chinese calendar, the Fifteenth of the Eighth Moon is Thanksgiving Day. It really is a sort of Harvest Moon Festival, for the families prepare special cakes, round as the moon, and the non-Christian families on the evening of the full moon offer these moon cakes in a special ceremony to the gods of crops and good weather. All the family should be together on that night, and there is real feasting and merry-making. Our Christian families observe the festival especially in the matter of making the cakes.

CRANE MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOUSE

Paul R. Reynolds

"In Memory of Frederick and Adelaide Crane.

Mount Sterling, Illinois.

Throughout their lives in church and community they endeavored to serve the noble purposes to which this building is dedicated.

Thus reads the simple inscription on a stone tablet in the entrance-way to Community House.

Mr. Sun Yat Sen in his now famous book "The Three Principles" says that the Chinese have deep

family and clan loyalty and are willing to sacrifice anything for these, but that they have no larger loyalties, being instead like a sheet of loose sand.

A corollary of this is that we find very little of what we think of as community spirit. We therefore are bending our efforts toward such useful service as may win the approval and gradually the support of the people of Fenchow.

As an example of coöperative enterprise we might mention the six vacation schools which were conducted in this city and suburbs this year. These were under the direction of a joint committee with three of our church leaders and four men from the community, namely the head of the military academy, the head of the District Education office and two of the best known gentrymen of the city. Funds for the schools were jointly subscribed. There were 29 volunteer teachers in the six schools and the total enrollment ran to over 420. The curriculum included study of the 1,000character books, drawing, hand-work, music, hygiene, games, and stories. The closing day exercises were held jointly here at Community House. The District Magistrate and various local dignitaries graced the occasion with their presence and approval.

Community House is sometimes known as the Y. M. C. A. due to the fact that our work is registered with the National Committee as an "experimental" Association. They are much interested in seeing if this sort of work can gradually become self-supporting in a city as small as Fenchow.

For three years we have shared in the promotion of a Shansi Province Camp for Boys. This year the camp was held in Yütaoho Valley, near Fenchow. The preparations for the camp were made chiefly by



Reading Room in Community House

our staff members. During the camp itself Mr. Cheng had charge of all business details and Mr. Reynolds was one of the section leaders and had charge of the athletics.

The Community House has for several years carried on a Day School for boys who wish training which gives more preparation for business than the public schools. The enrollment this year is about torty.

Among our activities are the following: A Peoples School for illiterates, with three classes; a Society for the Promotion of Personal Virtue; A Christian Endeavor Society; A Church School with students from three schools; various play groups; and the ever-present English classes.

The game rooms and basket ball court are well patronized. We have a reading room, a small library and a museum.

We are raising a small endowment to open a Children's Library. This also is a joint enterprise. So far the Chinese gifts have run far ahead of the proportional quota set between Chinese and foreign donors.



One of the homes provided for the staff by the Hospital

The staff members at present are as follows:

Mr. P. H. Cheng who has had a year and a half of special training in Y. work at Yenching University and under the direction of Dr. Lennig Sweet of the Peking Y. M. C. A. He is in charge of boys work.

Mr. C. C. Hao graduated from our Mission High School in June and will have religious work and athletics as his special responsibility. In school he was a star athete, president of the Y. M. C. A. and the Student Council, head of the Summer Conference delegation, etc. He has been a volunteer teacher in the Junior Church School for the past three years.

Mr. H. K. Kung was to have entered Cheeloo pre-medical this fall but the serious illness of his father makes it necessary for him to remain nearer home. He

will have charge of our educational work and attend to business matters.

Mr. P. R. Reynolds is acting general secretary during this time of reorganization and until the finances permit the inviting of a Chinese General Secretary.

AT THE HOSPITAL

On a Thursday eve in July Emma Noreen arrived from her year's furlough. On the next day Dr. Watson was seriously ill. She helped get him out of danger. The graduation of the nurses had been set for the following Wednesday. Miss Kellogg was still in Kiukiang. That event must be planned and carried through; the nurses must have their vacations. Her schedule must be planned. And soon regular classes for the nurses must reopen. So before we had a

chance to realize that Miss Noreen had arrived—she was simply here and always had been!

The staff and city friends followed their custom of the last three years of celebrating Dr. Watson's birthday. No regular invitations were issued but it was understood that anyone who wished might contribute and share in the celebration. About six hundred meals were served; there were speeches, music, and banners. The celebration took place in the made-over Chinese house into which Dr. Watson and family expect to move in October.

Automobiles in front of the hospital are not the novelty they were a few years ago. Officials from Tai-yuanfu or generals from the army come constantly with patients or friends.

As newspapers in America have reported, cholera has been serious in Shansi for the first time since any of us came to Fenchow. It is still—the middle of September—reported to be unabated in many districts both north and south with deaths estimated at ten thousand. It has happily not appeared in Fenchow, but early in August the hospital staff as well as all the foreigners were inoculated against it. General Ching of Yülinfu, Shensi, has telegraphed for fifty bottles of cholera vaccine and twenty needles for use in the epidemic there.

Dr. H. M. Jettmar who was sent by the Nan-king government to assist Dr. Watson in the bubonic and pneumonic plague epidemic last year has recently sent us his account of the epidemic as published under the auspices of the Veinna Institute of Hygiene where Dr. Jettmar is assistant. He concludes his report in words which may have a familiar ring to those who have read Dr. Watson's plague bulletins at various

times during the past fifteen years. 'Finally, checking the great spread of this disease through the overpopulated plains is of the greatest importance to China and to the whole civilized world'.

MING I SCHOOL NOTES.

We are beginning this term with eight new teachers. Of this number three are young women, one being the dean of the girls' school. The new teachers were introduced to the student body at the opening chapel service on September 7. In the absence of Principal Yü, they were welcomed to service in our school by Mr. Liu, dean of studies. Mr. Yü is expected to return to Fenchow about the middle of the month.

Mrs. Elmer Galt is a member of our faculty this year. She will help in the English department. The enrollment of all three Galt children in T'unghsien relieves Mrs. Galt of American school work here. She has worked previously for Ming I and we welcome her back.

Marshall Eck, the new Carleton-in-China fellow-ship teacher, is getting a start in the business of helping the Chinese unravel the mysteries of the English language. A little experience in his work and a smattering of the native tongue will brighten his task here as they have for predecessors. With his interest in journalism and ability to sing we can indeed welcome him into our community.

The school flower garden, which was put in and tended last spring by the students, teachers and servants working together under our school plan, is certainly doing well. After it had been watered and cared for during the spring term, the summer rains

proved so abundant that the removal of weeds was all that was necessary to make that garden spot very attractive for the fall season. The approach walk just inside the school gate and the grounds around the main classrooms offer an interesting contrast to the ordinary drab appearance of clay colored soil. We hope that our many trees, shrubs and flowers will help the Chinese to appreciate more of their possibilities.

The Carleton-in-China teachers will probably only carry an eighteen hour schedule this year. However, the presence of very large classes in the junior middle school will create the need for much additional work in daily written work and quizzes which are most necessary to spur on the students and to check upon what they are retaining.

EVANGELISTIC NOTES

For new readers of this paper, one should say that in Yütaoho Valley, ten miles from Fenchow, there has been built up by the mission a very fine plant for summer conferences. A large open air auditorium, a large Chinese court with an outdoor dining room for the men delegates, and a smaller and very pleasant court for the women delegates, and some tennis courts, all surrounded with gardens and trees, and cooler by ten degrees than the nearby city, make a lovely spot for the annual ten-day gathering of preachers and women evangelists of the Fenchow field.

The conference this summer had some fine leaders. Dr. Andrew Ch'eng of the Religious Education Department of Yenching University had Bible Study sessions with both the men's and women's groups. Rev. Wei of Peiping, representing the North China Congregational Churches, led the very helpful evening

devotional services. The women's section had, besides the local leaders, some special sessions with Alzina Munger of Taiku and Mabel Nowlin of the Methodist Mission and the N.C.C.

Only a few days ago in the Christian Endeavor Service at the Y.M.C.A. one of our local delegates made a short report of the conference and the gist of his remarks was that he had received the greatest benefit from the book-review hour of the conference, at which two specially prepared reviews were given each day.

We are sure the Conference was an enriching experience to all who came and that the fellowship and fun incidental to the gathering, as well as the especially prepared programs, will help us all during the weeks of more or less individual effort which come during winter.

During the lull in work that comes in the villages just before harvest an Evangelistic tour was planned for the smaller towns and villages south and east of Fenchow. The party started in a nearby suburb and spent about five days each in four of the more important small centers. The personnel kept changing but there were always four or five men and one or two women in it. Their program was strenuous; they held, on the average, three meetings a day and a total of sixteen places was visited by the band. At each place the meetings were well attended and sometimes the church was over-crowded, causing our workers to comment on the fact that people were much more willing now than formerly, to come to our meetings. The subjects of the talks varied from Bible themes to illiteracy and the menace of Japan.

Miss Meebold joined the group for the last week and helped and observed. She tried teaching songs to the groups of children who invariably flock around where there is anything doing. In one place a group of school boys were most regular attendants and quite readily learned the new song but after a few sessions they begged her for a story. She told them a Bible story but saw they did not understand her, so went back to singing. The next day the boys asked for a story again and she told the Mother Goose Story of the Three Bears, thinking they might understand it because it had so much repetition, but was sure again they did not understand. The village dialects differ a great deal from the Mandarin. Afterward she asked the local pastor's young thirteen year old son why the boys wanted a story from her. "They don't understand you," he said, "they only want to listen and see if maybe they will understand." "That is impolite," said one of the preachers who overheard the conversation. "Oh, I can tell her," said the boy, "we are old friends."

The band had a victrola and some good Chinese records and it was amazing to see how men, women and children enjoyed the music. They were curious about the machine, of course, but even if they couldn't see it for the crowd, they would stand quietly and listen for half hours at a time.

The last night in each place was generally the hardest on the band, for the people did not want to go home. They seemed to want a speech from everyone and to hear the records all over again. Some of the meetings which began at 6:30 or 7 P.M. closed near midnight.

The spirit of the band was fine, showing real cooperation and friendly sociability and when the last

day of the trip came, the preachers too disliked, as much as did the country Christians, to have the meetings over.

MIDDLE SCHOOL NOTES

For the first time in the history of Ming I Middle School, we have more than two Chinese women teachers on the faculty. Miss Ch'ang of Cheeloo, a Shansi girl, has come to be dean of the girls' departments, in the place of Ch'eng Ch'un Lan (Wrs. Li) who resigned. Mrs. Li will continue teaching. Miss Li of Hunan, and Miss Chiang of Hopei, graduates of Peiping government schools teach Chinese and Geography respectively.

Soon after the opening of school the faculty entertained very pleasantly in the Reynolds' garden, in honor of new faculty members. We had Chinese opera records on the phonograph, the usual complimentary speeches of welcome and response, and refreshments consisting of cakes, watermelon seeds, fruit and tea. Before the party broke up old and new teachers joined in a few hilarious games.

At the opening exercises in the new chapel, Mr. Liu, Dean of Study, explained the object for which the chapel was built, telling something of Mr. Pye to whose memory the building was erected. In this fine little building one gets a feeling of unity not felt before, when the student body were scattered over the rambling spaces of the church.

Looking over that mass of faces one could detect an increased earnestness of countenance and squareness of shoulders. The latter ought to be showing with military drill several times a week and setting up exercises at six-thirty every morning summer and winter. At the beginning of vacation the latter part of June, a number of both girls and boys were chosen on examination to teach in the secular vacation schools. The contract runs for three months bringing the last month into the first month of middle school, but the work continues after hours, between 4:30 and 6:30. Some little students go all day to government school and come here at 4:30. We fear for the student-teachers' health in such a crowded program though we admire their perseverance.

Of these vacation schools, one of the most interesting was that held at the Fenchow match factory. When the school was first launched, the factory was running and five hundred pupils were supposed to have enrolled. With the factory closed only about thirty have remained at their school work.

The teachers ran against some real problems that it is well for them to experience. The matter of text-books was one, They found the material which they wished to teach (general information) couched in language too hard for the beginner. They felt the need of educational methods and material.

The principal of Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls, Mrs. Li, (Ch'eng Ch'un Lan) is the mother of a fine little daughter born, Sept. 2 the very day school opened. Before opening of school, she had planned her work carefully and apportioned it to her conscientious teachers, so that all is going well in her absence.

As soon as the principal gets back on duty, Mrs. Burton and she are planning to work up a troop of Girl Scouts. Judging from past experience we expect an enthusiastic response to this chance to learn scouting.

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Women's Evangelistic

Teacher of English—Middle School

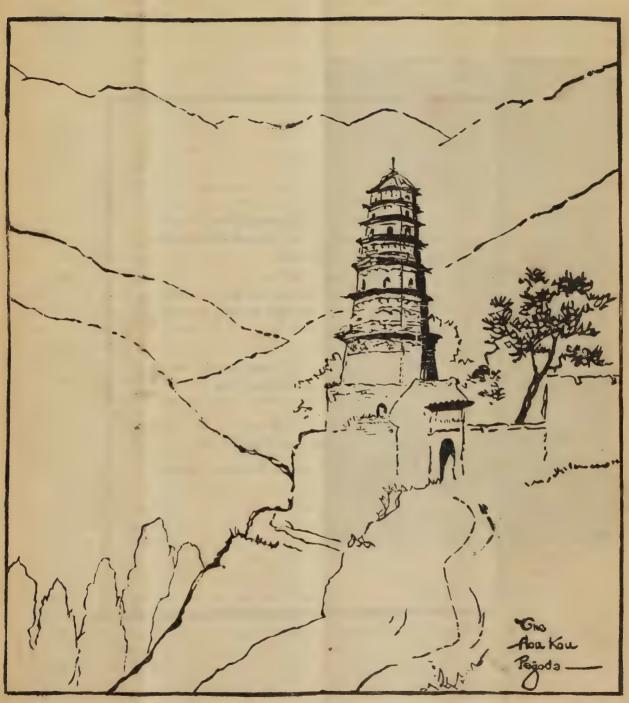
Teacher of English-Middle School

The FENCHOW, Published by the Station

Editorial Board: Clara F. Watson

Paul R. Reynolds

Marshall Eck



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MRICA ZAF I

At every bowl of food remember that it was not obtained without pain; of every piece of silk, consider how difficult it was to be made.

It is before it rains that you must provide yourself with a shelter; do not wait until you are athirst for sinking a well.

The good actions you did, do not remember them; the favors you received, do not forget them.

TAKKA KANDA KANDA

The good done in order that people see it, is not a real good; the evil one conceals grows worse.

Familiar Instructions of Chu Pai Lu as translated by Dr. L. Wieger

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No. 4

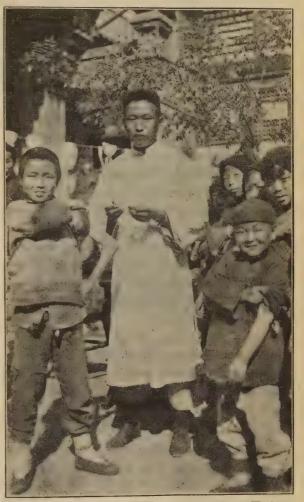
TEN YEARS OF THE FENCHOW TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Emma B. Noreen.

The Training School for Nurses in connection with the Fenchow Hospital was founded ten years ago in the fall of 1923, with an entering class of twelve men, seven of whom succeeded in completing their training. The first Graduation Exercise of the Training School was held August 1, 1927. In this year's Class (May, 1933) there were six women and three men.

The present hospital was opened for patients in the winter of 1923 although the Dedication Service did not take place until the spring of 1924. Miss Gertrude Kellogg who came to China in 1919 became Superintendent of Nurses and had five Chinese Graduate Nurses to assist her. For a time they were helped in caring for the patients by a number of orderlies who had assisted Doctors Atwood and Watson. Wang Hsing, one of them still fills the position of anaesthetist,—efficient, reliable, friendly and loyal. He started his career cleaning the wards, then step by step, as an apprentice, he became dresser and anaesthetist. He has a son studying in the Medical School in Cheeloo.

The Training School is registered under the Nurses Association of China thus demanding a high grade professional instruction and insuring recognition of our graduates in medical circles (Sept. 26, 1924). The doctors, laboratory technicians, pharmacist and graduate nurses assist in teaching. Additional practical experience in the laboratory and pharmacy have been added this past year for fourth year students who have successfully passed the Nurses' Association examinations. The course of theoretical instruction has been planned using the standard curriculum as a guide. Practical experience and teaching in all wards and



Public Health nurse, graduate of Fenchow Training-School, inoculating against bubonic plague at Yungningchow.

departments of the hospital is given including Medical, Surgical, Eye, Operating Room and the Out Patient Department. Supervised athletic activity was added to the class schedule this past year. The hospital is a general hospital of 160 beds, eighty each for men and women. It has a large outpatient department. The Hospital itself is a four story building. In the same Compound there are a tubercular solarium, residences for the staff, a dormitory for the men nurses and a site for the future home for our women nurses. There are lovely spacious grounds in which Dr. Watson has planted trees and flowering shrubbery which give much pleasure to patients, staff and the student body. Tennis, volley ball and basket ball courts give opportunity for exercise and recreation.

Formerly, because of difficulty in securing students, educational qualifications were at a minimun. Now applicants must have been graduated from the Junior Middle School. This regulation has made it necessary for us to accept students from other provinces. Students come to us from Shantung, Hopei, Shensi, Honan and Shansi. In this year's graduating class there was only one from our own province, three from Shensi (two of whom had gone through our Mission Schools in Fenchow, however,) and five from Hopei. At present half the student body come from Shansi.

Thirty nine graduates have received the Fenchow Training School Diploma and all are members of the Nurses Association of China. The first Alumni Banquet of the Training School was held this year and was remarkable for the concern expressed for raising professional standards.

Besides the nursing care of the sick in the hospital our nurses and students help in a large number of important duties. With the increased emphasis which is being placed on Preventive Programs they have taken an active part in—

- Explaining and spreading plague prevention literature.
- 2—Teaching officials and teachers how to give small pox vaccinations.
- 3—Helping people to understand the way diseases are spread and means for controlling them—as typhus, typhoid.

- 4—Assisting with Summer Conferences, Midwifery clinics and classes.
- 5—Giving preventive injections for cholera, plague, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, etc.
- 6—Taking an active part in City Health Demonstrations,
- 7—Nurses have gone out to the Bubonic and Pneumonic plague districts to assist in checking plague and giving preventive injections.
- 8—They have also responded to the call of their Country and helped with army nursing.
- 9—Special clinics for venereal diseases and trachoma cases; nursing care given patients in our two tubercular solariums in Yu Tao Ho and the solarium in the city; home nursing, school nursing and numerous outcalls fill the hours for many; outcalls may be made by foot, cart, bicycle, or car.

During this decade, besides Dr. Watson, whose early work in Fenchow in the interest of education of girls helped make the founding of a training school possible, and who is keenly alive to the nursing problems and an ardent supporter of the school and Miss Kellogg who with Dr. Watson made the original plans and got the school started, there are others who have contributed much. Dr. Nutting and Miss Joselyn took charge of the training during Miss Kellogg's first furlough and many of the standing orders and regulations which they outlined are still observed. Dr. Curran's greatest contribution to the school was the building up of an efficient laboratory and his interest in stimulating good teaching by Chinese. Mesdames Watson, Galt and Burton have assisted with English classes this past school year. The teaching is increasingly in the hands of the Chinese staff who carry well their responsibility. The spirit of cooperation among the staff members and student body is most promising for the development of better nursing.



The 1933 graduating class of the Fenchow Hospital Nurses Training-School Miss Noreen, Superintendent, is with them.

"SECOND FIDDLE,"

Paul R. Reynolds

Dear John,

Among the many interesting experiences in life, one has fallen to me recently which provides new surprises. I refer to that of working under an able and aggressive Chinese superior. Mr. S. C. Yui (the S. C. stands for "Clear Heart" is principal of our Memorial Middle Schools and I am second in command. By law a foreigner cannot stand at the head of an educational institution. In some cases the Board of Trustees invites a man as principal who is more or less of a figure head. In other cases the Chinese leader may be young, or over-polite, or not sure of the financial backing of the foreign mission group and so in the long run the foreigner really "runs the show." Here at Fenchow, may I assure you, there is nothing like that. Yui is a man of pith. The National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. have tried at various times to get him for almost any job he would be willing to accept. He was for several years in charge of the varied and extensive educational work carried on in the armies of Marshall Feng Yu Hsiang when that stormy petrel was a major factor in the Chinese political situation. He has studied in America and Europe. He knows the Danish "folk-schools", the German "gymnasia" and the British public schools from first hand



Principal Yü

Mr. Yü stands in front of a "Living-stone" so-called because the stone is porous and holds the moisture necessary for the growth of small plants

observation. He is a Christian but in a very new (or very old) sense. He believes that Jesus really came to make all things new. He thinks that religion can be a terrific force to turn men inside out and drastically make over society. He is so radical that two years ago a public warrant was out for his arrest as a communist. There were three main counts against him: A Christmas sermon he preached on "The Jesus of the Poor"; the fact that he dug down in his own pocket and paid for bed-quilts for poor students whom he found to be cold at night; and finally that when upon his arrival in the school he found the servants

were being paid in depreciated Shansi currency while teachers and principal were, paid in silver, he immediately ordered all servants wages to be paid in hard cash also, the same order to be retroactive from the beginning of the year.

He is an executive. This school has really become a new place inside and out since he got to work on it. We do not putter around with half-way measures. We do not plant a few trees. No. We get them by fifties and hundreds from Dr. Watson; by other hundreds from the District Reconstruction Bureau and then we turn out students, servants, teachers, by-standers, and we dig holes, carry water, get in the trees and then carry more water. Old dusty cart trails are abolished and brick roadways built. Sidewalks appear over night. Attractive arbours appear with stone tables and seats and vines climb hastily up to complete the ensemble. The library can only seat about twenty students so it is made into a stack room and the chapel which adjoins becomes the library and then a new and very attractive chapel is built. Dr. Watson, with his long experience with trees and flowers, Mr. Simpson, the Agriculture expert of Changli, and Mrs. Reynolds are called into consultation. Dozens of eager students with spades and baskets and water buckets are at their call and within a few days the chapel grounds are thoroughly and beautifully landscaped.

School "clean-up" day becomes chronic. Even the foreigners some of whom have lived in shabby, easy-going China so long that they no longer see ragged corners—why they get cleaned up also. They are politely invited to share in the general shake up and if they do not snap into it, squads of grinning students appear to help them set their yards to rights. It is a new sensation for chronic leaders to have to submit to being led and sometimes they fumble a bit as to just how to take it. Mr. Yui has the strengths and weaknesses of the executive type—perhaps magnified by the fact that he is sensitive and feels very deeply the slow-going-ness and failure-to-get-things-done-ness of China.

People get rubbed the wrong way, feelings hurt, rights infringed, but things get done.

Our students used to straggle in for a month after school opened. Now we have two days for registration, and payment of fees and the third day a fine for late registration. Added fines follow each day for a week and then the school closes. Nobody else can enter even though it be the star basket ball player or the favorite nephew of the Chairman of the Board. Ailing grandmothers and broken cart axles make no difference. When the staff were discussing the matter Mr. Yui practically paraphrased "Let the dead bury their dead"...the school goes on.

Mr. Yui believes that a school has a responsibility toward the community around it. For instance he gave an order for some tables to a carpenter shop which had no doubt been delivering orders a few days late since the time of Confucius. Well, they brought in this order as per usual and Mr. Yui refused them. The head man of the shop came around and asked me to intervene. I asked Yui about the matter saving that the Girls Department had gotten along without those tables for thirty years and four more days would not seriously threaten their backbones or their morals. He came right back at me. He said the United States and all its inhabitants could sit around under a gourd vine and drink near beer or nearer beer all it wished, for the U. S. A. had gone "into high" long since but that if China ever expected even to get within sight of the end of the procession she had to RUN and run NOW. We cannot make over all China but we can and must train our own students and our own community,- "and", he added, "next time that shop will deliver on time." They did,—ahead of contract.

He assigns me tasks and I do them. He asks how I am getting along on particular bits of work and indicates that there are other things waiting,—and I speed up. He points out my mistakes and I try to do better. He asks for my suggestions and help and I give him the best I have. He shows that he is fond of me and my heart grows warm toward him.

Some times he seems high-handed in the way he gets things done. We members of the foreign group have been irritated at times. I could tell you some good stories of particular incidents but they will save. A few years hence they will make excellent after-dinner yarns. Then, even the participants in this little psychological drama will laugh. Just now we are too near the thing to feel funny about all of it. Life here is strenuous, interesting, sometimes puzzling,—never dull.

Yours ever, Paul.

SOME FACTS STRANGE AND OTHERWISE

Josie E. Horn

To those old Fenchowites who have travelled through dust six inches deep on the Shansi plain, it will be almost unbelievable to hear that this fall students coming from Shang Ta travelled by boat for ten miles (30 li). Only recently have able bodied men been allowed to leave the village, as all were obliged to keep watch at the dikes which had been thrown up to protect the village from the unheard of floods.

Students coming from Ping Yao did fifty li by boat. Not all came back on time, but very few have taken advantage of the excuse of impassable roads to delay their arrival.

A few years ago students had little money because of drought, and last year because of too much rain. This year the early rains brought such abundant crops that grain, and vegetables are almost too low in price to pay marketing them. Hence students depending on sale of farm produce again find it hard to make their expenses.

Not only is there over-production of crops but an oversupply of teachers, for schools have had to be closed for lack of funds. Teachers are relieved of their positions and needing work. So far none of our last June's graduates has a position. At the same time for lack of funds in Ming I Middle School we have not the teachers we might use, so that each teacher



Boats replace carts in the flooded areas.

and each dean is working to capacity limit. Unemployment for some and overwork by those who are employed,—a strange circumstance.

We have made progress I find as I come back to acting deanship of the girls. When I asked, "What shall we do about oversight of the study-hall this year", the reply came, "That is taken care of by proctors, each girl in turn acting as proctor." This evening after the first day of classes, I went for a peep at study hall and found each girl busily working, and quietly, too. "What about 'lights out', I asked. "That' they said "is in charge of the committee on good order." "How do you plan your food?" "That is looked after by the kitchen committee," they said. And so it goes. There is plenty for a dean to do, but the responsibility is lightened much by such a share being carried on numerous pairs of young shoulders.

There are 48 enrolled in the Girls' Department so far. The highest class, the sixth, has seven fine girls. The lowest has eleven. Of the whole number of middle school girls, one-half are working to pay expenses in part. Last year a girl could earn almost half her expenses. This year on account of financial stringency we have reduced the price of work with the result that few students will have time to earn the amount they wish to. It is the best that we can do, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are earning what they get.

IMPROVEMENTS

Because of the foresight of one man, the persistence and plan of another, and the brawn of some three hundred teachers and students, the Middle School grounds have been changed during the past year from a patch-work of loess soil and occasional bushes, to an orderly arrangement of shrubs, trees, flowers and vines, which will vie (under seasonal care) with the best there is in the province.

For the past twenty-five years, Dr. Watson has been experimenting with plants, vines, trees, grasses and flowers in an effort to find the most suitable varieties, both foreign and domestic, with which to beautify, not only the foreign compound with its large hospital and school grounds, but also to helpfully guide the people in this locality, in their quest for beautiful courts. He has, at various times, found suitable and pleasing varieties which can easily be grown in this northern soil, from American and Japanese gardens; but his greatest pride is in his success in adapting the scores of nearby mountain specimens, to a hardy existence down here on the plain. Few Chinese have been able to offer assistanct in this, for so few have an interest in this form of the aesthetic. Perhaps this is due to the tremendous amount of effort that the average local must expend in securing a livelihood, but it has been the Doctor's pleasing satisfaction to watch their love of the beautiful, blossom and thrive.

It was this vast store of knowledge which Principal Yü tapped in improving the grounds of the Middle School. It was from the nursery which Dr. Watson keeps on the hospital grounds, that evergreens, bushes and shrubs came, forming the nucleus for last year's planting. Walks were lined with tiny plants and small trees, gray buildings were set off to advantage by the planting of lilacs and rose bushes; stone walls were erected to divide the tennis courts from the flower garden. These now form a background for a row of pink and white cosmos. The city wall, which is supported on the inside by a bank of yellow soil, has

long been an eye-sore, but offering a splendid opportunity for hill and slope landscaping, has been utilized now as the planting ground for evergreens and bushes

The visitor sees the small struggling bushes and trees and little realizes the value of the present scene for he hasn't the picture of the grounds before this work was begun. Once known as the ash heap of the city, the school now shares with the hospital the name of the prettiest spot in the city. One has only to watch the women and children, who come to walk, admire and enjoy the freshness and beauty of the compound, to realize that there is a growing appreciation among some classes for the beauty that comes through nature. It is true that almost every home has its open court with its few potted trees and flowers, but few are the places in Shansi where natural beauty has been developed on such a large scale. People are either too poor or too busy, or perhaps they haven't realized the value of beautiful surroundings, but places are far between where so much work has been given to landscaping. A great deal of credit, therefore, goes to the student body, who so willingly gave of their time to the work around the grounds. This is indicative of their interest in the school for a student is considered to be of the teacher class and doesn't as a rule, turn his hand to any form of manual labor.

OUR CHURCH WOMEN'S SOCIETY

Altie Galt

We feel that the Women's Meetings of the church have been encouraging this year. From late September until almost the end of June we held a meeting every Tuesday afternoon except for three weeks at Chinese New Year's time. The attendance has not been large, but to keep them going regularly with an average of even twelve or fifteen without special invitations or announcements being sent out, seems quite worthwhile.

The nature of these meetings is sort of a cross between a woman's club and a Christian Endeavor

society. The usual form is a prayer meeting. Once a month a social is held with diversified entertainment. Once a month also a collection is taken. One third of the money thus raised goes to help the local church budget; one third—if needed—for refreshments for the social meetings; and one third for some charitable object, to be voted at the end of the year if no urgent appeal has been met before.

Sometime after she returned from furlough, Miss McClure gave us an interesting account of some of her journeys, particularly in Sweden and Norway. Many pictures made this talk the more enjoyable. Mr. Chao of the Bible School also gave us a very helpful meeting pressing home the lessons from the parable of the ten talents.

There have been several special meetings. The Christmas Play emphasized the spirit of giving and sharing. Costumes and acting were worked up with enthusiasm and were a real credit to the amateur actors. Upon invitation this program was repeated at the South Suburb work center. Another play given on one of the social afternoons made a strong appeal for family worship and the Christianizing of all the members of the home. One member was so burdened with China's need for God that she sat on the floor one afternoon in the middle of the platform literally clothed in sackcloth and ashes while the story of Nineveh's repentance was read, and then prayed with tears that her country might likewise repent and be saved.

In March we joined in the observance of the World's Day of Prayer for women. We followed the program sent out by the international committee for this Day of Prayer. Instead of meeting in our regular room we met in the auditorium of the women's school and the teachers and pupils of this school and more women than usual from the city joined us. We were uplifted by the feeling of world sisterhood which this meeting gave.

Recently in connection with China's National Health Week we had two health meetings. Mr.

Chang, Bible School nurse, gave us a lecture on hygiene of the home. The next week we were entertained at the hospital. The nurses there had spent much time and thought in working up a very valuable program; demonstrating vividly in a play the importance of right foods for children, cleanliness, ventilation, and a well ordered home. We closed this year's work with a business and social meeting on June twentieth.

MAKING THE ROUNDS

Louise Meebold

In April and May, I took a five week's trip on what we call the "West Road", visiting seven of our churches and eight women evangelists. Enough time has passed since then to give me a chance to review the trip many times, and though other events have been crowded into the days, including visits to other missions and a summer term at the Peiping Language School, many of my experiences still remain very fresh and clear-cut.

This trip could be written up in several ways; the beauty of the road; the interesting towns and villages; the varied industries; but my major interest was in our women workers and their problems.

We rested for a half hour, on the first day out, at a church only eight miles from Fenchow, and our un-



Miss Meebold leaving for the country from the compound gate. The mounts are known as "pack-animals"

expected stop there interrupted for a short time the school work which was going on; but it was good to get a glimpse into a busy day at one of our churches.

It began to cloud up in the afternoon, before we reached our second church, where we had planned merely an overnight stop. They had not received my letter, so we were not expected, but had a warm welcome, nevertheless. In the night it rained and the next morning the muleteer said the mountain road we had to climb would be too muddy for travel, so though I had not planned to do so, I spent a day in this town; and how glad I have been ever since that I did, for this woman-evangelist, a quiet and undemonstrative type, had shared her own strong faith in God with the women and girls of her church and has truly formed there a "beloved community." I have been encouraged many times since, with the thought of that group.

In the next place, the woman worker had tried several times to resign and because we are always short of educated workers, we had urged her to stay on. We found that she had lost heart, however, because of the death of three of her five children; and further because of the opening of a public school for girls which drew away all of her pupils. Mrs. Li, who accompanied me on all this trip, and I tried to give her a new start in the women's work; we called on many of the Christian families and found a half dozen women who would welcome her visits. Shortly after we left, however, she again sent in her resignation, and the cabinet at Fenchow felt they should release her, though it does hurt to have a woman with all her education, give up.

The fourth church visited was one of the largest outside of Fenchow, with attractive compound, school buildings, dormitories and staff homes, but largely through foreign funds. The woman worker there is of the old order, good and conscientious, but not growing. She was continually harking back to the days when Christians were more earnest and devoted. At the same time, two younger women, graduates of

the Fenchow Women's School, were donating their services as teachers in a small school for women there, and there was life and value in their efforts because there was sacrifice and devotion in it. (The church pay-roll doesn't always indicate the channel of the Spirit in China, either.)

At the fifth church, in a bustling and wicked town on the Yellow River, we had two Bible Women; one, a local woman who knew everyone, but with very little training, and a new appointee with considerable experience, and a marvel of energy and tenderness. It was good to see the welcome she had everywhere and to feel that she had plenty of real religion to share.

The next big church was in a manufacturing center, where about every home in the valley had something to do with mines, or iron smelting, or pottery-making. There, our Bible-woman had a school for boys and girls and was also doing a little in women's work. Her great problem was her home, for her two children, aged three and one, were both suffering from rickets. She had a wet nurse feeding the baby and a girl to carry one child or the other all day. Such whiny, ailing children and such a heartsick mother, I have not seen in a long time, and I marvelled that she accomplished so much in the school-room and kept up so bravely. She told me that she had lost other children, who like these, seemed too feeble to live. When this condition was reported to the Cabinet, an invitation was immediately sent her to bring her two children to the hospital at Fenchow. She lived with them there, watched them growing plump and strong, and learned how to take care of them. She also had the opportunity to attend some classes at the Women's School and went back to her home during the summer most grateful for this opportune help, and ready to make a new start in her work.

The last place in our visits was a town in a mountain pass, where camel and donkey trains pass continuously and our church entertains many a wayfaring Chris-

tian. It is not an easy town to work in, however; the townpeople keep aloof, outsiders are not welcome and the old, hide-bound customs in regard to women are not much changed. Our good-locking young schoolteacher attracted too much attention and because of her modern training was inclined to flout the backward opinions of the town. Our Cabinet decided to replace our worker there, putting in a steadier and more experienced one. The younger woman refused to be replaced and opened her own school only a few doors away from the church. With the coming of the new woman it was evident that the "Replaced Miss" had gotten a little coterie of friends around her and was prepared to split the church rather than give up. Such disgraceful letters were sent, such unkind methods used by the friends of the superceded lady, that my visit was filled with the sighs and tears of the hew woman, against whose innocent person the brunt of the attack was made. Mrs. Li and I made enough calls in the homes to realize that the disgruntled party was very small, and that there were enough true Christians to be rallied if the right leader came, but our new worker wept and refused to stay. An old Bible Woman with many years of experience behind her, has just gone there to try her hand in this needy place.

Long, closely written pages about some knotty situation, or even an earnest conference over my desk in Fenchow, does not begin to reveal either the worker or her problems, to me, as a week of intimate living in the home can do, and we must know each other if we are to work together sympathetically and intelligently in our great task of bringing men to God.

THE FEN RIVER AND THE RAINFALL Percy T. Watson M. D.

Shansi Province is about the same latitude as our state of Illinois. However it is mountainous and the large plain on the western border of which Fenchow is located has an elevation of 2200. Most of Shansi is much higher than that and 60% is too mountainous for irrigation purposes.

An annual rainfall of 15 inches is considered very good, for practically all of the rainfall comes in the summer months when crops grow the fastest and water is needed most. In a dry year an annual rainful of 5 inches is common.

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This year rain began in May which was very unusual and in June the rainfall totalled 5 inches for that month. In July it was about 6 inches, but another six inches fell in the first eight days of August.

The Fen River is the main central river of Shansi province, flowing from north to south and into the Yellow River at the south west corner of the province.

About 25 miles south and a little east of Fenchow, at I T'ang, the Fen River goes through a low range of mountains. Here there is the one and only successful bridge across the Fen River. It has stood for several hundred of years. At Taiyuanfu the capital of Shansi Province they estimate it would cost at least \$200,000.00 to build a modern inexpensive type of bridge across the Fen River there.

The problem of bridge building is the foundations of 60 to 80 feet of silt but at I T'ang there is stone for foundations and so the bridge has lasted all these years. In the 25 summers that the Watson's have been in Shansi we have never seen such extensive and disastrous floods. Fifteen thousand families have had their wonderful crops ruined and homes have been destroyed as well.

This year the waters ran over the top of I T'ang bridge at the west approach. The capacity of the bridge is a stream about 260 feet wide averaging over twelve feet deep. It is a stone arch bridge. Only once before has the water run over the side of this bridge, in 1914.

Whenever the Fen River gets this high we begin to hear about floods from the Yellow River as these waters join with others on their onward rush to the sea.

Engineering plans are under way. There are possibilities of huge basins in the mountains where water may be diverted to be used for irrigation in the dry

months of the year which are always in the majority.

The river bed will need to be deepened and its banks protected. Irrigation gates which can be controlled must be in these river banks. Last year the

workmen in the hospital dug up a very valuable historical stone slab dating back to 1544. It tells the story of floods in that year and the sufferings of the people. How long? How long?



A temporary bridge of corn-stalks and small poles built across the flooded fields

CHINA MEDICAL OPINION ON THE MEDICAL SECTION OF RETHINKING MISSIONS

Clara F. Watson

In our next issue we hope to discuss somewhat the medical section of the Report of the Commission on Appraisal of the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry as expressed in *Rethinking Missions*. In their broad outlook for the administration and improvement of the standards of mission hospitals we thoroughly concur. The Council on Medical Missions of the China Medical Association whose membership consists of accredited doctors practising in China, has devoted one of its bulletins entirely to that subject. Besides the official findings of the Council there are expressions of opinion by nineteen representative doctors from both mission and non mission institutions. The large number of inquiries we have received from friends in America leads us to believe that a few excerpts will be of interest.

The official findings take up the report point by point so that it is impossible to quote briefly. On one

much discussed point alone we quote as follows:

"The Council approves the finding that compulsory attendance of patients at services in hospitals or undue pressure on the patients to alter their religious opinions is wholly undesirable, but believes that such compulsion is rarely if ever found in Mission Hospitals in China."

Dr. W. S. New whom the American Medical Journal in its issue of July 8th, 1933, page 158, includes in its list of important orthopedic surgeons abroad, and who is President of the Chinese Medical Association concludes his statement with "Lastly, I feel that this is the time to encourage, rather than to discourage, the mission workers in the field. The past has not been wasted. In fact we should be very thankful to the medical missionaries, who, as pioneers, with spiritual courage and vision, blazed a trail for the cause of medical science in China. Credit must be given to them for the presence today of so many government and non-missionary hospitals and medical schools, some of which may be doing better work than some of the handicapped mission institutions. If we are to start missionary medical work now, with the high standard which the Commission has set, on a purely academic and professional basis, I doubt whether at the next Commission of Inquiry a century hence, we would get as much result and satisfaction. Necessity is the mother of invention, and people are more apt to be alert when the need is desperate."

Dr. H.H. Morris, St. Johns University, Shanghai, and Vice-President of the Chinese Medical Association, says in regard to a much discussed paragraph of the Report:

"To my mind it hardly seems fair to illustrate a certain point by the only example given in the whole of the medical section, the story of a 'typical American Mission Hospital,' which tells the story of what I would feel from my own personal knowledge, limited I admit, to be an extreme and certainly a very rare case as far as China is concerned. It seems to me the im-

pression gained by the reading public in America, to whom I presume the report is mainly addressed, would be that this story describes the condition of the majority of the hospitals in the Orient, and as far as China is concerned I would strongly dissent from this view. This in a way is a small incident to comment upon, but it seems to me it does bring out a type of fault found in the report."

Dr. George Tootell, Changteh, Honan, says in regard to this same story of a "typical" Mission Hospital:"

"As far as the Mission Hospitals were concerned (in China) members of the Inquiry group visited very few of the interior plants and it is an injustice to the work being carried on outside the port cities, to make such statements. If such cases do exist—and this is the first time I have so heard—why not publish the places, or at least have some member of the medical group of the mission involved, or a member of the Chinese Medical Association visit and check up such work?

"I consider that the Commission owes the medical missionaries at least an apology for their generalization of conditions which throws a shadow over all our work."

Dr. Z. T. Wang, President of Women's Christian Medical College, Shanghai, says—to make a short quotation—

"I agree with them in the objectives they have set, toward which every mission hospital should try to aim. Again these objectives are very much generalized. They could have been formulated even without a survey.

"In connection with the survey, I wish to question how far they investigated into the actual work, that is being carried on in each hospital, or whether they saw only a few and imagined the others. From the report, I get the impression that every hospital is doing the same kind of work that the 'typical American Mission Hospital' is."

Dr. James Maxwell, Shanghai, who is thoroughly familiar with mission hospitals in China has a rather long statement concerning the report. We quote one paragraph.

"The second statement (of two important "misconceptions") is that the mission hospital is too often inferior to the nearby government and other non-missionary hospitals. We challenge the Commissioners to produce half a dozen examples of this in China, out of some 250 hospitals".

Several other doctors attack the above statement, including H. Gordon Thompson, Head of the Clinical Unit of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai. He says:

"Here is a broad statement which I feel would hold good in very few instances and yet it is made in so general a manner as to convey the impression that it is generally applicable".

There is much else of interest in the Pamphlet which we wish everyone could read, but the above extracts will give at least a general impression of its contents.

MORE DEPRESSION FOR EVANGELISTIC WORK

Elmer W. Galt

At the opening of the year, when we passed a budget reduced \$6000 Chinese currency below last year's expenditures, we let our field supervisors scatter with the hope that no major problem would necessitate another cabinet meeting before the close of the year. We had budgeted only \$2021 of U.S. currency from "Special Donors", as compared with \$7030 of such funds in 1929. The readjustments of the three year period since 1929 had meant, besides other economies, a reduction of men evangelists from 111 to 72, or a full 35% decrease.

But by June it was evident that the \$2021 would by no means be realized. A "stabilized" gift of \$100 had failed. The donor of a \$500 annual gift that should come near the close of the year, partly for next year, gave warning not to expect it. A banker who has sometimes helped in an emergency in the past was unable to save his bank from closing and could contribute nothing. A number of contributors of smaller gifts had to send regrets. Their letters of sympathy did the heart good, but the money was lacking.

It was clear that further emergency measures must be taken, hence the calling of an emergency summer session of the Cabinet. Even though our salary scale is small and our staff have to lift much on local expenses, we felt that a first measure must be a campaign for funds within our own ranks. So, beginning with our Evangelistic Work Committee and the Cabinet, then extending to all the employed staff and finally to



Son and Heir of a Freacher

the laity of the church, we shall push in September the campaign for gifts before the close of the year. We are setting the goal at \$1000, Chinese money.

Some minor economies can also be made in this year's budget, cutting expenditures perhaps \$750 below that originally passed. For the rest we must still look to America.

Some of the drastic measures to effect future savings are listed below. For the most part they can bring no relief to the budget before next January, as readjustments on which we decide at any time hardly begin to register in financial saving in less than six months.

- 1. Discontinuance of grant for experiment and promotion of agricultural betterment, other than salary of a field foreman. Our Bible Training School will continue the work in greatly curtailed fashion, as an adjunct to its training program.
- 2. Discontinuance of distribution of religious periodicals. These have been supplied to rural Christian groups to try to cultivate their desire for helpful literature.
- 3. Discontinuance of our monthly publication, a small pamphlet in the interest of unifying and promoting our own work.
- 4. Transfer of our literature promotional secretary to take charge of a church, and abandonment of this secretarial plan.
- 5. Discontinuance of grant to the city Y.M.C.A. to help promote its more strictly religious phases of work.
- 6. No replacement of the five men who resign to enter theological schools, having secured scholarships for higher training.
- Discontinuance of salaried women's staff for Fenchow city work, and reliance hereafter on volunteer work of lay-women.
- 8. Discontinuance of the small stipends to such wives of evangelists as have had training in our Wo-

men's Training School. Many of our men in frontier locations can save family expenses if they leave their families in their paternal homes. But when their wives have had training we greatly desire that they accompany their husbands and help in the parish work. We very reluctantly abandon the plan of stipends that has encouraged this.

- 9. Withdrawal from three more of our outstation centers. In 1929 we were occupying 78 centers. We now reduce to 50.
- 10. Dismissal of four more of the less competent of our evangelists. If still further retrenchment should be necessary with the turn of the year, further dismissal of staff is practically the only solution.

These curtailments cannot but considerably cripple our work, already cut and cut. Yet we shall do our utmost to conserve all past gains and to go forward with courage with what resources God's faithful ones entrust to our hands.

PEOPLE

Those readers who see the National Geographic Magazine will have seen in the June issue the article



Eck and Stevens in Ming I uniforms

on Capital and Country of Old Cathay. Plate III of that article shows Shansi soldiers enjoying a stilt-walking frolic. The building in the background is the Fenchow Church. The soldiers are performing in the open space between Mrs. Pye's home and that of the "Ladies".

* * *

During this school year we shall miss from our small circle Mrs. Reynolds and her family who will live in Peiping in order that Bobby may attend the American School there and Pucky have the advantage of Nursery School. They left at the end of August and were accompanied by Mr. Reynolds who returned in ten days to his work in the Middle School and Y.M.C.A.

杂 杂 茶

Stanley Stevens left in June for the States via India, the Suez and Europe. After his two years of English teaching in the Middle School as Carleton's representative he is taking his senior year at Carleton. His successor is Robert Nugent who arrived the middle of August accompanied by Marshal Eck who had met him when he landed at Tangu.

* *

Mrs. Burton and Mary Esther spent the summer in Peiping waiting for the Peitaiho train to run, and in Peitaiho. Mr. Burton joined them the first of July and all returned to Fenchow about the middle of September. They had as their guest for a few days Mr. Marshal Eck of the High School English Department.

* * *

Miss Louise Meebold spent five weeks of the summer studying Chinese at the Language School in Peiping. As it has been impossible for her to return to her station in Foochow she is now in her third year at Fenchow, where the language is much different.

* *

Ralph Galt who graduated from the American School at Tungchow in June is attending Yenching University. His sisters, Edith and Faith are again in Tungchow School. Teddy Watson has started his first year there. Mrs. Watson accompanied him and spent two weeks in Peiping and Tungchow.

* * *

The annual meetings of the Boards of Trustees of the Middle School and Bible School brought us several guests both Chinese and foreign, including Miss Munger and Mr. Dutton of Taiku, Mr. Myers of Taiyuanfu, and Mr. Martin of Tungchow.

* * *

The spring social meetings of the station included an evening on Chinese poetry at which Mrs. Reynolds read a paper, a review Owen Lattimore's Manchuria, Credle of Conflict, by Mrs. Watson, and a farewell picnic to Stan Stevens at Yütaohe.

* *

Mr. Todd has made us a couple of flying visits in the course of his investigations for the Fen River Conservancy Board and the International Famine Relief Committee.

* *

As usual, trips over the mountains were part of the vacation at Yütaohe. This year the trail lead over the mountains to a temple set high against a mountain side at Tung Yen Ssu. Beautiful mountain scenery, and lovely ravines covered with a great variety of wild flowers rewarded the two parties who took this four days trip.

* * *

Tippy, the Fox, has become a member of the station. He was brought to Marshal Eck when a few days old. After starting him on milk from a nursing bottle he brought him to the Watson children who have now had him for three months. It has been an interesting nature study of everyone. Though without any training in his native haunts, he knew what to do immediately when he and a chicken were put in the same courtyard. The feathers flew!

* * *

FENCHOW 15

Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur, who are designated for the Hospital in Fenchow, arrived in Peiping the end of September for their year of language study there.

In April Mr. Reynolds was called to Shanghai to represent the North China American Board churches at the annual meeting of the National Committee on Christian Religious Education. Of our two regular members on this commission, Dr. T. T. Lew of Yenching and Mrs. Murray Frame, the latter was unable to attend and Mr. Reynolds took her place. During the meetings he was much impressed by the deep religious tone combined with a modern, scientific educational approach. The commission is fostering the experimental production in China of suitable materials for all ages and various types of religious education.

During June Community House with the active cooperation of the Fenchow Hospital and the County Department of Education promoted a city-wide observation of Health Week.

The Ladies' Mill at Yütaoho, with Miss Mc-Clure as hostess, was this year again both inter-denominational and international, the guests including Miss E. Pentelow of the English Baptist Mission, and Mrs. Minor M. Myers and two children of the United Brethren Mission of Taiyuan.

Mr. "Jimmie" Yen, head of the Mass Education Movement in China, with his family and their guests, lived in the Hausske Mill at Yütaoho this summer and were a most welcome addition to the summer colony. Other well-known visitors were Dr. Howard Galt of Yenching, and his son Sheffield, guests of the Elmer Galt family; and Mr. Wang Hsien, Dean of the Engineering Department of Shansi University, Taiyuan, who with his wife and two daughters occupied the Dutton Mill during July. Mr. Sheldon Ridge, Editor of the *Peking Chronicle* and Mrs. Ridge

also spent several weeks in Yütaoho as the guests of the Misses Goss and Rossiter of the English Baptist Mission of Taiyuan.

The Fenchow Church which has for several years been without a pastor, has this summer invited Mr. Kao Yen, recently returned from a year's advanced study at Cheeloo, to minister to this congregation. He is quite young for so heavy a responsibility, but for that reason will have all the more support from the members.

All the longer trips to Wu-tai and Mien Shan and the other places which usually intrigue the Yütaoho dwellers had to be abandoned this year on account of the unusually heavy rainy season. The road to Tai-yuan was in a more or less "washed-out" condition all summer and the tales of travelers include all sorts of journey hazards. The record for mountain-water this summer was four floods in 24 hours.

The Chung-te Primary School goes into its new buildings this fall in an ample compound of its own, between the Middle School Girl's Dormitory and the Woman's School.

Visiting back and forth between Taiku and Fenchow takes the place of visiting relatives at home.



Margery and Tippy the Fox.

Mrs. Hemingway and Winnie were guests of the Reynolds at Yütoho, and Josie Horn went to Taiku to visit Alzina and Mrs. Munger. The Oberlin-Carleton people generally keep the road smooth all year.

* * * * AT THE HOSPITAL

The two hospital "Mills" at Yütaoho were opened early in June. The women's mill especially was full of tuberculosis patients, over thirty cases. They all made fine improvement in the cool and humid air of this mountain valley.

* * *

Drs. Jen and Yueh arrived in July after their seven years training in Tsinanfu medical and premedical school year's interneship there. Mr. Wang and Mr. Lu who are still studying in the same institution were here for their vacation. Mr. Wang spent a part of his very pleasantly in becoming married to one of the women graduate nurses.

Dr. Flora Tien spent a week here this summer visiting her parents and helping in the hospital. She cared for some of the women patients, took X-Rays and taught several new laboratory tests.

* *

Mr. "Jimmie" Yen of the Ting-hsien Movement and Mass Education fame, gave a very fine address to our staff and students on the occasion of his visit to Fenchow and the Hospital.

One of the trustees of the hospital gave a feast to several members of the staff, the magistrate and a few other guests at his beautiful North Suburb home. It was a novelty in feasts. Thirty-two courses consisting of different parts of the sheep with very few other accompaniments were served deliciously.

Mr. Tu of the Laboratory has gone to Tsinanfus Medical School for a special course of six months.

. . .

Some of the staff wives have been learning the gentle arts of stitching on the machine and foreign cookery at Mrs. Watson's home. Kisses, cookies, and sponge-cake have been on the list together with bread and rolls. One day they came armed with all the prerequisites to give a lesson in Chinese cookery to their hostess. At the end all sat down to the results of the instruction.

The staff and city friends of Dr. Watson have acquired a habit of celebrating his birthday. This year the affair took place in the new court purchased for the Nurses Home. There were decorations of the banners and other gifts, a meal at noon, and a more formal meal in the evening following the main event, the program of music and speeches. Dr. Flora Tien was the main speaker. Altogether the occasion was very jolly.

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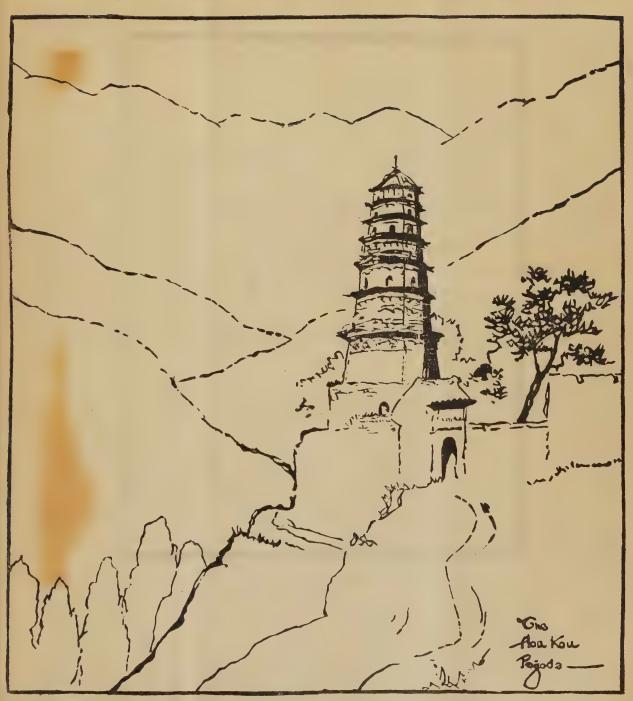
Marshall Eck Teacher of English—Middle School
Robert Nugent Teacher of English—Middle School

The FENCHOW, Published by the Station

Editorial Board: Clara F. Watson

Paul R. Reynolds Marshall Eck

FENCHIW



MRICA ZNF V. 17:1

HOME LETTER NUMBER, FEBRUARY 1934

"Close by my bed there shone a strange light;

Could it be hoar-frost shining on the floor?

I looked up: the moon was over the hill.

I looked down, and thought of my native land."

Li T'ai Po

FENCHOW

Vol. XVII

Fenchow, Shansi, February, 1934.

No. 1

Fenchow, Shansi, January 10th 1932

Dear Buddy Kellogg,

How we all miss you here in Fenchow. miss you at coffees and when we are sick. We miss your pictures for the FENCHOW. We miss you, whiteuniformed, in the wards of the Hospital. The Chinese do not forget and inquire about your health and "wen K'ung Fu Shih hao''. I know you miss the nurses and patients too and I feel penitent over the many letters I would have liked to write but have not. There is always so much to tell you, for you know the background. It is very shivery today in spite of the Shansi sun, but the sweet-peas blooming in the window, the Chinese lilies about, and a cheerful weeping-forsythia covered with its gay yellow stars makes us cheerful. These have but recently given way to the Christmas tree poinsettas, and red candles of the Christmas season. Oh, we were gay this year. For a month my guestroom has been occupied. A young British woman who wanted to see more of China than her stays in port cities afforded, saw our temples and prison, the kindergarten and hospital and satisfied in part her insatiable curiosity. Then came Teddy home from his first term at the Tungchow American School and with him two of the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, delightful guests. For the past week Mrs. Wang and her two daughters of Taiyuanfu have been keeping us lively. Today we are having school, letter-writing, and visits at the hospital as usual.

Most of the patients you of course do not know. However one of your former students is there again, Miss Hsin. You know since she graduated she has been nurse in the Woman's School, and don't the

babies there thrive under her scientific care? She has had another attack of that rare disease in which the blood platelets diminish so dangerously and there is bleeding from the mucous membranes and under the skin. You can attach the name! It is not the disease that the heir to all the Russia's had! She has had several blood-transfusions and Percy still hopes to cure her without a radical operation. Miss Juan has been ill for some time and two student nurses have tonsilitis so I have made plenty of ice-cream to take over later in the afternoon.

Our little tubercular hip boy of eight years went home with his mother this morning. It has been a pleasure to see him improve. First flat on his back and in a special frame. Then merely a plaster cast which later was made smaller. Then one day I found him sitting on the edge of his bed, and later standing on the floor. He was such a smiley, polite little patient and his mother appreciation itself. The father is one of Marshall Yen's secretaries.

In 357, the Louise Rust Foss room you remember—is a woman from Taiyuanfu who has been seriously ill with various complications. The X-Ray shows a mass in the liver which under treatment has decreased about half. Her husband is very devoted and sends her heaps of lovely flowers, poinsettas (yes, they have them at the florist's there now) begonias, and jasmine. She has an extremely attractive young married daughter to care for her. With her baby—which is a little fat dear—she lives in the hostel and spends much of the day in her mother's room. Down on first floor the chronic TB's are cheerful and getting well. Some people at home sent out a lot of gay bits of cloth which these industrious patients are converting into the prettiest of

comforters to use on special beds or occasions. And babies! It is hospital staff year and apparently boy year. Chao Ning Kwei, Feng Shih Ti, Li Chieh Ying, and Wang Te An are among those so favored.

After a room became once more available we re-opened our Mothers' Meetings. The attendance has been fair. The doctors and nurses have given their health talks and schoolgirls have entertained the children with games in remote places, just as of old. The nurses of the first two classes had prepared plays for Christmas and seemed happy to give them at the Christmas meeting. We had not sent invitations very widely and did not expect a mob, but good news it seems, travels as fast as bad for at three the procession from the street through the hospital gate began. Over five hundred finally jammed that "first floor men's". The play began at four. There was a second one and then it seemed that another group, the men students, had plays to present. But the audience stayed by until the bitter end came at seven. We certainly need more entertainment in this town.

My letter is already getting long. I had wanted to tell you about how loyally the local people, former patients in Taiyuanfu, and far more distant friends have been helping us out in this financial crisis, when we honestly do not know how long we can keep afloat. Just recently another gift came from Suiyuan. know how far away it is, two or three hundred miles of bus and train. The commander of the troops up there was once a patient here. His wife and several other ladies sent gifts. Altogether this past year Suiyuan has sent us \$600.00. There is no doubt about the sincerity of the interest in the Fenchow Hospital. And our American friends are as loval as ever, even though their resources are curtailed. Packages still come though not quite so frequently. A recent one had two hot water bottles, just when we were utterly bankrupt in that form of luxurious living. Huge boxes of rolled bandages have saved us many dollars of cloth, and towels, pins and thread, all help to keep us going.

Do you remember Dr. Yen who is now head of the nose and throat department in the Chefoo Presbyterien Hospital? His brother, now also a doctor, is in Pingyao. The other day he telephoned Percy to go over to see a patient desperately ill with anemia. By a detour which makes the one way fifty miles the old car with Percy, another doctor, laboratory technician to take blood tests etc, a nurse, and Bob for driver reached the patient. Contrary to expectation Percy thinks he can get well and for Bob it was a most interesting experience to share in the genuine hospitality of the family, and stop in their beautiful court.

And so the days go by,—and so my lines increase—until I am sure you must be ready for that book you are reading.

Always affectionately yours,

Clara

Jan. 10, 1934

John

Dear John,

Here we are just past the "portal of the opening year" to use the poet's language, and our thoughts turn to retrospect and to prospect.

But I'll not trouble you with any systematic review of the year closed nor with vagaries of prophecies on the year ahead. I'll just plunge into the middle a bit.

I've just been to Peiping for some prosaic committee work on property upkeep. But it is not so prosaic after all. There are about forty residences in use to house our North China Mission staff. So the personal equation has at least forty opportunities to crop out in connection with requests for funds for the houses. With the depression on, how many houses require bathroom plumbing and flush toilets? Does Mr. A's house require the redecorating of four rooms, especially when

it is quite evident to his neighbors that if children had been restrained a bit more from use of walls as black-board or slate they would still look quite well? What is the best inexpensive preservative for floors? Can't the curtains in B's house be turned other end up and be made to serve longer? If Mr. C. has failed to comply with building regulations and is ordered to make expensive alterations on his house must he bear the whole expense himself? We were happy to find a year end balance of fully \$1900 Chinese currency, saved through past economies, that we seemed warranted in returning to the Board.

Incidentally, Mrs. Galt took this trip also, to attend other meetings. We escorted our girls, returning to school after holidays, and we all went a few days early and had a joyous New Year reunion of two Galt families at my brother's home. We saw many other good friends too.

Yesterday was my first day back at Fenchow and was mostly spent in my study. In brief, callers and their errands were somewhat as follows.

Preacher Li, to chat about interesting phases of work in his new location to which we moved him last summer.

Preacher T'ien, retired from employ Dec. 31st because of our decreased finances, to present his travel account for return home. Had he not stretched the rules just a bit in making out his bill? My query, not his.

Mr. Chou, station bookkeeper, to report some account items and get some data that I could give him.

My writer, Mr. Lee, to go over accumulated Chinese correspondence,—some twenty letters besides various reports.

Preacher Sung, to hand me a snapshot he had taken of about eighty children attending a united Sunday School rally in his town.

Bible woman, Mrs. Li, to get signature on her order for travel money and to talk of various personal matters.

3

Chang Yin-eh, whose expenses we had assumed for two years while she attended our Bible School. She was in to draw a last payment of help, express her thanks, and say goodbye as she returns to her home 120 miles away, a much more competent and self-confident young woman than the bashful creature of two years ago.

Mr. Chou, the Bible School business manager, wanting signature on diplomas of graduates.

Middle School student, Li, whose father is a preacher, wanting to borrow ahead on his father's salary enuf for vacation trip home for himself and younger brother.

The writing of five or six letters, a few telephone calls, and some talks with missionary colleagues filled most of the gaps between callers.

I might report a little more fully on the conversation with the first man mentioned. It seemed like a very unpromising field to which we sent him last summer,—church work all "shot to pieces" because of trouble with some meddlers in church affairs who had threatened the lives of preacher and Bible woman there last year. But this Mr. Li, and the Mrs. Fan newly sent there, have gone to work quite ignoring the past, and hunting up all the families in the town and surrounding hamlets who have ever evinced an interest in the church. Li has one peculiar advantage. This community has been largely colonized from Ping-yao, a Shansi county about 50 miles away. And Mr. Li is a Ping-yao man and so is readily accepted in their midst. He reports a surprising response of friendly interest. Nineteen attended the two weeks station class held just before Christmas. Some are coming to church who had long dropped that habit. There is now no persecution nor opposition apparent, but a promise of more fruitful days.

Can you feel with us the thrill we got on Christmas day when the Board's letter reached us officially authorizing our furlo to begin in June? To be sure we had quite expected the authorization. Yet we dared not feel too sure under the Board's present circumstances. The years of service on the field are full of interests and compensations that make them pass quickly. But furlo year is stored with peculiar joys. And from now on we shall be making concrete plans for some of those joys. On our last return we took with us three small graders to sample American school life. This time we expect one of these youngsters to enter college as sophomore and one as freshman, and the third to cog into high school. You must not be surprised to find that the parents are claiming the right to the gray hairs of later middle age.

I've tried to keep reduced budget talk out of this letter, even the his ghost is quite a constant companion. We are stretching the resources to accomplish as much as possible. And God still multiplies leaves where faith is strong.

While we shall not be able to travel everywhere in America I feel like closing with the words "Hope to see you soon".

> Very cordially, Elmer W. Galt

Fenchow, Shansi, China. Jan. 10, 1934.

Dear Vera,

Isn't it about time for a letter all about everything? School closed Jan. 6th for seven weeks. We can stand the heat in June and August, free, but to bear the cold in January is a costly process even with coal at \$1.15 to \$1.45 gold per long ton. You may have

heard how our funds have all been cut and recut. You see we have to count every copper.

We have coppers as of old, varying from 400 to 600 to the dollar, but have not seen the little square-holed cash for some years. Some things are so changed from the time you were here, as for instance glass store fronts, the sale of flash-lights and accessories, the sale of Lux toilet soap, and a place where one may order a daily paper which will be delivered that very day.

On the streets you see many of the same old signs, -balls of cotton where cotton is sold, switches of hemp where thread for making shoes may be bought, strips of cloth at a cloth shop, a garment with ragged white patches where clothes are cleaned, a huge wooden boot in front of a shoe store, and the large white square with the round black center where you may buy head-ache plasters, ground deer horn, dried bear-paws, and all sorts of herbs to cure your ills. At a silver-smith's recently (I had gone to get two little silver bells for the Watson's 25th wedding anniversary cake. We really celebrated with both of them present this year!) I saw the little silver finger nail protectors. "Surely" I said, "you don't sell these any more!" "Yes, we do, on the West Road" said he, "We ship out a lot to Shensi every year." It is quite out of keeping in Fenchow with our "work with your own hands" policy to make use of finger nail protectors. We have both one-price shops and shops where we have to bargain. Just yesterday I was looking at some silk for which the shop-keeper asked \$1.10 a foot (Yes, we still buy by feet measured off by foot rule end over end.) But the little friend with me said I should start to bargain at about three-fourths that price.

You see I'm getting ready for a visit to Peiping to have my annual dental work done. The work has been needed for some weeks but I could not make a trip to Peiping very well during school time just for that.

At Thanksgiving time I was away at Taiku two days. That could not have been done were the girls not so good at taking responsibility. Since the grade girls and teachers moved out, all responsibility for conduct of study hall, dining room, and dormitories falls on the middle school girls. Throughout the term I have been more than pleased at the way they have looked after affairs. In study hall they take turns at being monitor. Here I never found disorder though the executive council reported that some were not as strict as they ought to be when acting as monitor. To help me in determining deportment grades I asked access to their records and they brought me a much used little book with all their precious marks in it. The fact that it tallied well with my personal appraisal of their conduct led me to think that they had kept conscientious records.

Next term I wish to get their appraisal of the value of pay jobs. Aside from classroom janitor work which is done by all students, all other dusting, and much sweeping and mopping of floors is done by those earning scholarship aid. This term half the girls used scholarship aid. There was a little dissatisfaction with rates paid. If they have a greater share in determining the rates they will be better satisfied. Right here let me say, if anyone asks you how he can help us, mention our self-help department, please. We need funds.

We had such a good Christmas. The committee on helping the poor did most constructive work, for each street was investigated thoroughly and when aid was given, it was not just a dinner, but enough to help them for some weeks. We had such fun getting ready. My Sunday School class of 3rd and 4th graders helped make the decorations for the church. We made a party of it with cakes, candy, and tea. And what quarts of tea were consumed! The girls of the middle school Christian fellowship helped prepare pictures to give out at the Sunday School program, and the Fellowship boys put up the decorations.

That was a busy afternoon. I had gone early and

had rushed to get through for a "coffee" at the Burtons. Before I got home En Chun came to tell me that Mary wanted to see me and when I started for her study I stepped right into a birthday party with all the folks present! It was a complete surprise.

It was like old times to get up at 2:30 Christmas morning to go carolling with my girls. It was crisply cold with a low moon shining. For weeks about eighty from various institutions practiced the Hallelujah Chorus, and all seemed so to enjoy it. Disappointment came when the crowd Christmas Eve was so large,—and you know how unwieldy they can be—that the singing was not as effective as it had promised to be. The Christmas morning service was reverent and satisfying. At noon some of us ate with our students, having a jolly time. And in the evening our big living room saw the gathering of the clan, twenty-one at one long table.

Now examinations are all over, grades in, and vacation boarders looked after. It is such a relief not to have to rush as I did last week. I had more fun examining my third year junior class in music. I took them by threes. In that way none was too self-conscious and my listening was not so pointed. It was interesting to note that of the fifty and more in the class only two could not sing at all. Some did very well at it.

That term's chances for progress are past, but I hope foundations in lessons and character have been laid that will be leading these live students into broader and higher living.

May the best of this year's blessings be yours,

Josie.

Dear Stan,

Old Kuo is sitting on his haunches out in the kitchen right now, just waiting for the day to pass, for we are to start on our three weeks' hunt tomorrow. You'll recall, I'm sure, how that old duffer with one hand, wore us both out trying to put us within shooting range of that boar last year. He'll be tougher to follow this year by reason of the fact that he has taken five other parties out so far and is in much better physical condition than we are. There is a Chinese chap named Chen Ta who is a professor at the American Boxer Indemnity college, Tsing Hua, in Peiping, and we are anticipating a glorious old time when we get out into the southwest mountains around Kuei He Ling. Will write and tell you all about it when it's over.

This hunt doesn't seem to be such a novelty as the one last year for we've been out every spare bit of time at our disposal since Bob and I came in. We have had good luck with the rock-chickens and pheasants and if that's any indication of what we can do we ought to bring back our share without any trouble. We talked about bustards last year when you were here but only half believed those who said there were birds around here that weighed around twenty pounds. When we were biking over to Taiku for the joint Thanksgiving dinner in November, Paul Reynolds, Nugent and I saw two of them. In Reynold's twelve years here, it's the first glimpse he's ever had of them. I had a doublebarrel twelve gauge along but with only number two shot, so all my crawling for some 150 yards on my hands and knees was in vain. I actually believe that the shots bounced off their feathers. That was a taste though—and I was quite determined to bag one for Christmas. I've done quite a bit of hunting in Northern Minnesota and had a chance to see how beasts and birds act here, but I've never seen anything that begins to compare with these bustards for game. They're wary of anything with two legs and when you get two hundred yards from them you are doing well. Consequently we use the .303 Savages when we go out after them. I think that I went out six or seven times trying to shoot one but with no luck; I had shot about twenty times at the blamed things when Dr. Watson

told me that the sight on his gun had previously had a small bump and that the gun might not shoot acurately. I was just plain mad about that time and when I managed to knock over a sixteen pounder at two hundred yards with the other gun, I knew that it wasn't altogether my fault for missing the others.

I wish that I had one of the snaps of that bird to send along with this, to give you some idea of their sizes. Their wing spread would average about five feet on the full-grown bird, long necks and long legs; they really look more like a bird of some artist's imagination than anything we have in the states. Without any doubt, the gamiest hunting I've done was furnishing the meat for our compound Christmas dinner. Mrs. Burton did him up "brown", and was he ever an impressive looking bird in front of Percy (he couldn't see over the thing).

Well, you old tramp, while you are trying to learn how to play a decent game of bridge I'll be doing my best to avenge last year's defeat at Mr. Boar's hands. If Bob does as well with the rifle as he has been doing all fall with the shot-gun, "we" ought to have a couple of extra mules loaded on our return and stories galore. Give the new man the low-down on this hunting situation. It's as good as he'll find anywhere in the states.

Yours, Marshall

January 15th, 1934.

Dear Phil,

In some ways it is nice to feel important and have lots of things dependent upon you; but just now there seem to be more people and things looking to me for help than are really necessary for my well-being. I have been spending most of my time since summer on

accounts. The departure of the accountant at the Taiku hospital for bad behavior is largely responsible for that. Everything in the accounting line seems to be going along nicely except for the fact that I am still about a week behind in getting reports etc. done.

But while my back has been turned, all the mechanical things that I am responsible for, have "ganged up" on me and now all demand attention at once. The Taiku car is in general bad repair; it runs sometimes. The exhaust valve in the electric light engine has been gradually burning away its seat, so that now the valve is about ready to drop through the hole. The scrubber for washing the gas for the electric light engine has again been eaten away by the sulphur in the coal. The Fenchow Hospital Ford broke a connecting rod bolt and flung a connecting rod arm thru the side wall of the cylinder block. The Station Ford has broken a key slot in a rear axle. Our car has broken the rear cross member of our frame.

Yes, its a great life here. The only thing to do in a case like mine is to let some things wait till I get other things done. It seems to me as though most of the things are on the waiting list.

Plans for this next year have some progressive steps in spite of general retrenchment. Money was given several years ago for an artesian well and equipment. The money was not nearly enough to do the job, so we have waited for more to be added to it. None could be added in these lean years, so no well has been sunk. Now we are going to put that money to use without wasting any more time. We need more running water in the hospital desperately. We are going to buy equipment for artesian well pumping and use it now for pumping from our present wells.

I have a theory that our present wells may even be "artesian" wells. In north China the artesian wells are really pipes tapping underground rivers. In some places where the altitude is not as great as here, water does come up in these pipes so as to fill tanks, but even near the coast many wells have to be pumped. The fact that the water does not come up to the surface here, where we are up so high, does not prove that our wells are none of them artesian.

The thing which makes me think that our wells are not ordinary wells is that they differ so from the other wells in our locality. In other parts of the city the water is very hard. Here all of our wells are softer, and some, like the one in our yard, are very soft, like rain water. Another feature of our better wells is that the water comes in so fast. In our own well the workmen were never able to dig down very far below the water level as it filled up faster than the men above could bail it out. The third big feature of our better wells is that they are sandy down near the water like a river bed instead of hard clay like the other city wells.

All these features make our wells very good wells to use, and if they can deliver enough water to a mechanical pump then that is all that is necessary. There used to be a river passing by our city, and my bet is that it still passes, but underground. If I am right, we wont be able to pump our wells dry.

Taiku Hospital has enough money for a new car so their car is going to be traded in on a new one in the near future. That will relieve me from having to do very much work on the Taiku car. The other things we will have to patch up and get along with in the best way we can.

Sincerely yours,
Myron

Dear Pose:

Ever since I came back from Shensi, I have been trying to share the experiences of that trip; it made such a big impression on me that I have been unable to get it down on paper, or even get it said aloud in meeting. Then when I took up paper and pencil and began to figure, I found that the whole trip was only about five hundred miles long, as we count it at home, and cost about \$80.00 at the present rate of exchange. Except for the last sixty miles, which we covered by bus to Fenchow in a few hours, all our traveling was done on donkey or mule-back, and it took us more than two months to visit nine churches, staying sometimes three days, sometimes a week at a place. In our packs we carried supplies of clothes, food, reading matter, song-sheets, tracts, pictures, as well as some gifts and a good many packages from Fenchow people to relatives on the West Road. It was a real journey that we set out on, and accomplished.

Besides the opportunity to get acquainted with our workers and many of our church members, I had an occasional chance to see a celebration or festival or one sort or another, belonging to the old customs of the people. One frosty morning, while we were traveling along one of the very narrow paths among the hills, we came upon a spot in a bend of the river where hundreds of piles of small stones had been heaped up. Our donkey-men exclaimed upon seeing them, "This is a dangerous place," and added some stones to the piles. A little later we came to a small temple and on its courtyard-walls also were many piles of stones, to which our men added more. Since our donkey men were Christians, I said, "If this is a dangerous place, wouldn't it be better to pray God to help us?" They answered that this was not a bad place for people, but the thin ice and the slippery stones were very dangerous for animals. Their implication was plain, that God would take care of men, but it was safer to remind the "King of Animals" to help donkeys. When I arrived at one of our smaller churches, the village was in the midst of a festival to the "King of Animals," and I was told that it was observed mostly by donkey-drivers.

The public part of the affair was held on a threshing-floor. The priests of a near-by Taoist temple had built a maze on it, using little hills of dirt about a foot high, to outline the pattern. The ceremony began at dusk, when a small company of priests and assistants, carrying banners and accompanied by the music of drum and flute, marched up and down and around this maze. Before the procession, and behind it, were some boys and men, lighting small oil lamps and keeping them replenished, on every one of the three hundred sixty hills of dirt. When the priests left the maze to read prayers at the temple, they were also preceded and followed by men lighting little lamps and setting them cut at regular intervals all along the road. After the temple service, the priests went back again to the maze and repeated the ceremony, and with only slight rests, kept up the program most of the night. For a little village, hidden away among many high hills, this was a brilliant occasion, as the crowds of visitors testified. I was told that this ceremony was given only once a year in a circuit which included many villages, and had last been given in this village twelve years ago. The next morning I picked up some of the small lamps which had lighted the festival so brightly and found they were small pieces of coarse paper, twisted together at one end, like cornucopias, and dipped in oil.

What a charming picture the festival made, as we looked down on it from the roof of a cave-home in the hill-side! And I wondered how many years would have to elapse before our Chinese Christians could use or adapt such a ceremony to one of our Christian celebrations.

With love as ever

* * *

Dear Pudge,

This letter has had many and varied interruptions so I may as well begin anew.

At the present time we have some guests. They are the two girls who, as representatives of Shansi Province, won the tennis championship in singles at the national athletic meet in Nanking last fall. They were both underfeated during the entire contest in which all provinces and many large cities were represented. The youngest one in the final match lost the first set and almost the second set, pulling out five times when the loss of that one point would have given the match to her opponent. She finally took the second set and then the third followed more easily. Their home is in Taiyuanfu where their father is a professor in Shansi University. Their mother is English.

The girls and their mother came down in their car several days ago and have gone today for a trip on the auto road leading to the Yellow River. They will probably turn back when they reach the mountain pass 5440 feet above sea level.

In Taiyuanfu at a mission kindergarten the children keep records of the weather. Each day they paste up a red circle if the sun is shining and I am told by our guests that often there are only five days in a month when red circles cannot be put up.

That reminds me that the hospital temperature records show that ten degrees above zero is the coldest morning we have had so far which is a very mild winter for us. There are a few patches of snow to be seen in shady places. By going far enough there are some ice ponds to skate upon but that is a very rare sport with the local Chinese.

The care of an unusual medical case, one of our own graduate nurses, has called me away several times this morning. She has a rare blood disease in which haemorrhages occur due to the fact that the blood platelet count is down to 13200 when normally it should be many times that amount. Because it was so low the count was taken three times using two different methods.

We had to find a blood donor who had to have some tests to be sure his blood would be suitable for a blood transfusion. Then the glass tube on our high pressure steam boiler broke and our sterilizers were of no use until we found Mr. Burton who had a spare tube on hand. I had to look up in last year's Journal of the American Medical Association an article on this rare disease so that the new Chinese doctor could read it too. Now the blood transfusion is over and the patient has suffered no discomfort.

Sometimes the youth of China get very impatient at the slowness of China's progress and a few of them think the world can be reformed by some formula and that the only way to serve your generation is to be a revolutionist.

We are happy for a hospital which offers every opportunity for developing sterling character through constructive living, and if at times the progress seems slow I think back to our early days in Fenchow when there was only a primary school for boys and no school at all for our women nurses of today.

* PERCY *

Fenchow, Shansi.

January 15, 1934.

Dear Grace: -

Do you believe in mental telepathy? Look back in your diary to January 11th to 13th, and see if you haven't recorded there that your thoughts during those days were unaccountably turned Fenchow-ward, Those were the days of our Bible School faculty "retreat." And how you would have loved it! I thought of you again and again, during the morning

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hour of worship together, during the frank discussion of problems arising from the past, and plans for the future, and during our jolly fellowship as we gathered around the noontime meal of good Chinese food. Meetings began again at 2:00, and continued until the play hour at 3:30. You would have loved it all, though many of the faces around the big table would have been strange to you. But they are such a friendly bunch that it wouldn't take long for you to get acquaint

In our discussion of the Women's Department, which was the subject for our deliberations the first day, we were mostly occupied with plans for making our woolwork the basis for a student self-help department. It was voted that beginning with next term all student aid, as such, should be discontinued. In its place we plan to give each student who needs help toward her expenses the opportunity to earn half her board by working in the wool department two hours each day, and four on Saturday. You, who have laboured long hours over the problem of how best to help these women solve the problem of partially paying for their education will appreciate what a big stride forward this new plan indicates. Naturally the students were much perturbed when it was announced to them just before school closed that all student aid would be discontinued next term. But leave it to Principal Wang to "sell" them the idea that they, themselves, by the fine progress they had made in their woolwork this year, had made possible this big step forward toward self-support.

By the way, let me digress here to tell you of an experiment I've been making this year. Two of our higher primary students, for home reasons, were unable to return to school this fall, so I loaned them each \$10 as capital. From this they bought a pair of wool cards, and a locally made spinning wheel for \$4.00 and \$1.75 respectively, and with the balance of their \$10 purchased some raw wool. This they carded, and

spun into yarn, and the yarn was purchased by the school at so much per pound. They have been earning from \$7 to \$9 a month, and are repaying the loan at \$1 a month. Women evangelists of their grade now get \$10 a month. So you see they are really doing remarkably well, and demonstrating the value of small home industries like this as one means of solving the ever-present economic problem.

On the second day of our Retreat we discussed problems and plans connected with the Men's Department. As you know, since reopening two years ago, we have had short-term classes only; -a training class for lay men and women each fall, and a four months "refresher" course for some of our evangelists in the spring. It was voted to continue these, and to invite our neighbors in Taiku to send students for either or both if she wished. It was also decided to take in a regular class this next fall for three years of intensive training. We don't want a large class, only from eight to fifteen in number, but they must all be junior high graduates, and baptized Christians. They will pay their own expenses, and no promise of a position after graduation from the three-year course will be made to them. The tentative curriculum looks most interesting. I'd like to apply myself! Won't you join me?

On the third day we discussed, and got better acquainted with Principal Wang's new "baby", our village project at Shih T'a. Have you been seeing the "Chinese Recorder?" If so, you know how, beginning with "Jimmie" Yen's famous Mass Education project at Ting Hsien, this enthusiasm for Rural Work is spreading like wild fire throughout the country. It is built on the Four-square program of the "Y", not only aiming at the development of the body, mind and spirit of the individual, but also seeking to help him solve his social problems, and raise his economic level. Wang Ai Hsin has had a daily class for women and girls in Shih T'a all fall. Now, with the close of our three-day Retreat, practically the

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whole school faculty moves out to Shih T'a, and for the twenty days preceding the Chinese New Year will carry on a class for men and one for children. Reading, or "mass education", hygiene and public health, the National Phonetic (endorsed by Ting Hsien as an aid to character recognition) the use of the abacus, current events, stories, singing and games are the subjects on the schedule for the adult class which is before me on my desk as I write. The village school has closed for the winter vacation, so they are permitting us to use the schoolrooms in the big village temple where we held our two-day Agricultural Fair in November. I'll write you more about it later, but now I must be off for there is the church bell booming out its summons to an Evangelistic Committee meeting. I'd much rather go on visiting with you, though, than attend that meeting, for, for the past few days we have been wrestling with the problem of how once more to cut down a third on a budget which we thought last year had been cut to the bone.

Later, I had a long talk the other morning with Principal Wang over the problems which we are all facing so prayerfully these days. In the course of our conversation he said that he knew that the road ahead for the Christian church (in China) was going to be a difficult one, with support from foreign friends being withdrawn so much more rapidly than the Chinese Church could hope to take it up, but that he had decided that come what would he would give his life in Christian service. Aside from the education of his two boys, he said, the needs of himself and Mrs. Wang were few, and that as soon as his responsibility for the education of his boys, was met, the salary which he received wouldn't concern him. He would hope to give the rest of his life in service in the place where the need seemed greatest. My! but it warmed my heart to hear him, and to know that he meant every word of what he was saying. Would that we had many more like him to stand shoulder to shoulder during this difficult and trying time. Mr. Wang's people have

been Christian for fifty years. Our oldest Christians here have but little more than twenty years behind them, and the majority, as you know, much less. I remember hearing Mr. Pye remark once that it took at least three generations to make a Christian! In our efficiency-mad machine age we often get too impatient to see results, forgetting that, as the Psalmist says, "A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night."

My love to you. We wish you were here, but we know that there is an equally important opportunity for consecrated, self-sacrificing service in the place where you are.

Mary

Dear Betty.

We got back from a seven weeks stay in Taiku on December ninth, to find work piled high for Myron, and a house much in need of my tender ministrations. Even when you are gone for only a little while, it takes quite a bit of time to get things straightened out again, and running according to schedule.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur came the Wednesday before Christmas to spend a few days of their language school vacation with us. We had hoped they would stay longer, but as their vacation was shorter than usual, and they wanted to visit Taiku too, we had to crowd a great many things into a few days. It hardly seems possible that it was three years ago that we had our first glimpse of Fenchow in the same way. We are so much at home here now, and so deep in things that it seems as if we had been here forever.

Ruth Rooker, who is teaching in the foreign primary school at Yenching University, came on Saturday; so with the Carleton boys as our guests for Christmas, and Mary old enough to take a comprehending interest in the fun, our table had the look of a big family for once in its life.

There are a few things that we always show guests when they come to Fenchow. First of all is the station itself, the hospital, just now very much dressed up with Christmas decorations made by the patients, the Middle School, the new primary school which we visited for the first time with our guests, and the Women's Bible School. Their wool work, from the wool as it first comes from the sheep thru all the processes necessary to make it ready for the final weaving into very good looking cloth, all done by the students themselves, never fails to keep friends interested for quite a while. But the place that seems to have the most universal appeal is the kindergarten. There are about seventy children there this year, and Miss Lu, a Yenching graduate, is doing wonders with them. One day while we were there she sat at the piano and without saying a word kept those children doing something for over fifteen minutes. The music told them just what to do and when to do it. Their bright padded clothes add much to the attractiveness of their very bright eyes, but make us long for the time when the Women's School wool will dress them just as warmly, and will give them as much freedom as do the play clothes of our foreign children.

After the compound, a walk around the city on top of the wall is in order. This is partly a matter of exercise, and partly a way of showing the city in its entirety. Altho we take the walk at least three times a week in the winter, it never fails to give me a thrill. Just to realize that something built so many centuries ago is still in use and still means as much to the people as when it was first built is a rather impressive thought. From the North Gate of the city to the West, the buildings next to the wall all belong to the mission, except for one very lovely temple between the hospital and school compounds. From the West gate to the South we look down into the homes of the people, here a group of chickens pecking away

on the bare stone pavement, in another place a blindfolded donkey turning a millstone, a group of children playing shuttlecock, but rarely a woman outside her own door. Between the South gate and the southeast corner of the city is a beautiful temple, recently vacated by Feng's soldiers who used it as a school and barracks. Leading down from the wall into the temple grounds is a very staircase where a famous Fenchow scholar entered the city rather than to demean himself by coming in at a gate. He was lifted up the outside of the city wall and then walked down this stairway. Can't you see the thousands of Fenchowites of a former year in their gorgeous silks and satins, kneeling and kowtowing to this famous man? Learning has always been respected, hence the hold the students now have on the populace. Perhaps the students were just as wild and uncontrollable then as they are now, but I wonder.

The third place of especial interest is our beloved valley. The floods of the last two summers have washed out the motor road that made it so accessible; so it is a narrow and tortuous, to say nothing of bumpy ride up the hill. It is hard for anyone visiting in the winter to really appreciate what it can be like when all is warm and shady.

Everything in China is so familiar to us now that it is hard to picture what a long step it is from the small town at home to these primitive conditions. It is fun to have new people come and see thru their eyes just what is different out here.

Love to you and your family from us all,

Esther

January 14, 1934.

Dear Fellows,

You never saw two happier kids than Eck and I were when Steven's letter reached us and reported that already \$1500 had been raised toward the support of Carleton-in-China. It's great to feel that your friends at home think of you and want to help you.

Tomorrow we are going to leave our happy home and all its comforts to spend three weeks among the bandits, leopards, wolves, wild boar, deer, Chinese pheasants, rock chicken, grouse and quail of the Western mountains. About a week ago we took a little drive up to the pass that leads to the Yellow River and shot some pheasant along the motor road. While we were shooting some soldiers came running down the road all ready to do battle with us. They were quite surprised to find foreigners instead of the bandits they expected. They can tell some wild tales about bandits and wild animals and so we decided that that would be a good place to do our hunt-The pack animals, hunters and muleteers are here and now we are awaiting a Chinese professor from Tsing Hua University in Peiping before we start out.

This has certainly been a great year for things to do. Hardly a week-end has gone by without something to do. Most of it has been short hunting trips after birds usually with good success. As a rule we go after rock chicken and pheasant but lately we have been spending our energy on a very large bird known as a bustard. Because of the size and shyness of this bird it is necessary to use heavy rifles and it wasn't until after about three weeks of stalking that Eck finally bagged a 16 pounder for our Christmas dinner. That's what you call real sport.

Besides shooting there is basketball and tennis the year around to keep one busy. Most of the students and teachers can play both quite well and we have some roaring games. It's funny to hear the kids using English on the basketball court. Somebody is always yelling "my ball" "good" outside" and all the other terms that go with the game. It seems that you never get tired taking hikes into the country and

talking with the farmers or searching for old pieces of pottery and buried cities; buying ku-tungs (curious) from the funny old dealers who come around, most of whom would rather not make a sale than part with a few pennies taken off the price, but they always come back again; playing bridge with Dr. Watson; going through the streets of the towns and all the innumerable things that we manage to find to do.

Teaching English to the Chinese is a fascinating job. Because their own country is so upset and because almost all of them entertain the idea that he alone is responsible for bringing it out of the depths, the psychology of the classroom holds infinite possibilities and some of the incidents in the classroom are extremely funny. I've never known before what a funny language we speak and have never had the ghost of an idea of how someone not familiar with it can murder it.

Well, its pretty nearly time to go to dinner and afterwards we'll finish up the last of the packing ready for an early start tomorrow. Here's a wish for good luck and the hope that we bring back a lot of game.

See you later, Bob Nugent.

> Peiping, January 25, 1934.

Dear Friends,

The "copy" for the Fenchow is here and I have enjoyed reading it before going to the printer. People have been much too modest in telling of their own work. For instance the two Carleton men talk as if they hunt mainly and teach English on the side. The fact is they carry a good stiff schedule and are in class six days a week. Then outside class they have personal

conferences daily with students, have "make-up" classes, lead groups studying special things as for example twice a week English conversation with the Seniors, some boys who are studying Dr. Sun's "Three Principles" in English, and the tutoring of Mr. Hou, the librarian who plans to enter Yenching University. Furthermore they help with the athletics. The fact that the teachers' teams won in volley ball, placed second in basket-ball, and tied for honors in tennis in the inter-class tournaments was in no small part due to the Carleton "tradition". This contact is very valuable. Each Sunday morning they have one or two of the Chinese teachers in for a waffle breakfast (no not, w-awful); the devotional meeting of the officers of the Student Christian Fellowship meets in their living room each Sunday evening; a bible class for Freshmen uses the same room on Sunday morning and I might go on to give other facts to show that the "Carleton House" and "Bob" and "Marsh" are very much in the center of school life.

Now, as they "sort of" hinted, they are out hunting and more power to them for how we enjoy juicy venison and roast boar.

With the family here, there is no need to seek an explanation for my being here between semesters. However there is the added reason that I am doing part time work for the whole mission in religious education. My plan to study the work in all seven of our districts has been delayed by the absence of Mr. Yui, principal of our Memorial High School in Fenchow. However I have gotten to two of them and expect to visit two more before I return to Fenchow. That will leave only the two in Shantung and I hope to see them in the spring some time. Meanwhile I have been getting out in Chinese and English a little report bulletin telling each month of some one definite piece of work being done in one of the districts. We are emphasizing concrete details as to materials, methods and results. There are some excellent projects going on but in true Congregational style we are weak on the organization for the exchange of ideas and methods, and for the strengthening of the weak places.

Our Religious Education Committee will have a two day conference next week and in addition to our seven regular members, we are co-opting six others who are doing religious educational work. Among them are Dr. T. T. Lew of the School of Religion at Yenching, Mr. C. C. Peng who does evangelistic work among the students of our American Board Middle Schools in North China, Mr. C. Y. Chen, principal of Jefferson Academy (he majored in R. E. at Hartford Seminary), and Miss Ai Te Ch'eng who is doing excellent rural Sunday School work in the Tientsin District.

We will discuss such topics as:

Are Young People's Conferences Feasible in the Rural Districts?

The Religious Content of a Literacy Program.

Simple Worship Programs for Country Churches which have no Resident Evangelist.

A Program of Activities for a Rural Church which are Educational Religiously.

Since Mrs. Murray Frame has gone home on furlough I have been chosen in her place, along with Dr. T. T. Lew, to represent the North China Congregational Churches on the National Committee for Christian Religious Education.

Turning to our work at Fenchow,—the program at Crane Memorial Community House goes forwards steadily. We have just celebrated the 10th anniversary of affiliation with the National Y.M.C.A. movement.

Mr. Dwight Edwards general secretary of the North China District and Mr. C. H. Lowe of Shanghai representing the National Committee of the "Y" were both present for the occasion. We have now been registered as a fully accredited Association and are proud of the fact that we are the only "Y" located in such a small inland city. Other city associations are in places like Hankow, Shanghai and Peiping.

Although I am still general secretary most of the work is carried by Mr. P. H. Cheng, the executive secretary. He is to have a year of special study in Yenching and the Peiping Y.M.C.A. next year and then will be in full charge when we go home on furlough the following year. By recent vote the District evangelistic committee has definitely turned over responsibility for religious work in the city and suburbs to the Community House staff in cooperation with Mr. Kao, pastor of the South Well city church. We are responsible for securing the leaders for the daily chapel services at the Hospital; for the gospel teams that visit the prison each Sunday; the program of daily vacation bibles schools in the city; and the planning for the five Sunday Schools in Fenchow clears through our organization.

My experiment in living in our High School dormitories, eating Chinese food and wearing Chinese clothes has proved to be up to advance expectations. On the merely physical side, I have put on weight. In more important matters, I know that I am on a sounder footing with students and teachers than ever before. I have had personal conferences with about 180 students in the lower classes. A school survey on student attitudes made in connection with a general investigation being made by the National Committee on Christian Religious Education, has brought some interesting results.

But I must close. Greetings to you all.

Sincerely,

Paul.

* * *

18 Wu Liang Ta Jen Peiping

Dear Friends,-

Although the hearts of all of us have been very much in Fenchow, we have still been having a splendid year in Peking. Our main objective was school for the two boys,—where they could have more than I could give them at home,—a group school life. We have been greatly blessed to have so fine a school for them to fit into. Sixth grade for Bobby where the teacher does outstanding work, and a preschool group for Paul Junior that includes some fifteen children, with most of the play out-doors. One of the finest features of this so-called "American School" is the large number of nationalities included. Nearly half of the students in Bobbys' room are Chinese.

There are so many other things that Peking brings to them,—a fine Sunday School at the Union Church, music with someone besides their mother, "Cubs" for Bobby over which he is immensely enthusiastic, curriculum athletics which means that even the less adept are drawn into group play. Then most thrilling of all the big school play presented at Christmas time before a large audience, when Bobby had the leading part, the King in Rumple stiltzkin. And now skating,—a sport we have no chance for in Fenchow. Barbara in her garden grows amazingly, chattering a strange combination of Chinese and English, proud now that she can sing snatches of little song.

Our thoughts especially journeyed Fenchow-ward at Christmas time for of all the seasons of the year that has been bound most to our home there. But tho very different here, it was deeply satisfying. The children had a chance to participate in a beautiful Christmas pageant at the church, which was followed on Christmas Eve by a service of music where gay poinsettas and glowing red candles made a perfect

setting for the Christmas story. Carrying to many of our friends sprigs of mistletee brought from the tall trees at Yü Tao Ho by Paul as he came to join us for the holidays; and a Christmas dinner which we ate together with dear Mrs. Sun of Fenchow and our servants. The Amah's 14 year old grand-daughter joined us for that occasion, dressed in her gayest best.

The year is bringing me good things too. A whole hour daily of uninterrupted study of Chinese, singing with a group of American Board folk who provided the music for the Peking Union Church Christmas service, and again at the Peking Yenching American Board Christmas party, fellowship with many dear friends, a good movie or concert now and then, and church services that are truly worshipful. Places to shop too,—for almost everything, and the dentist. Its great fun to count my blessings,—so many of them blessings that I haven't had in Fenchow through these past twelve years.

Much to our joy, Paul is spending the Chinese New Year vacation with us in Peking. During its time he is engineering a meeting of the Religious Education committee for all the North China American Board work. Bobby and I were full of pride when he preached last Sunday at the Peking Union Church.

And now that the New Year is past we are starting down the hill that leads to the blessed cottage in Yü Tao Ho in June. The boys talk of it almost daily, —of the stream and the pool and the beloved hill—top where we know we are "honored to be witness of so much majesty". We will go back with light hearts and with much thanksgiving for this year of many new experiences.

The Taiku English teachers (here for a festive week) are just knocking at our green gate, coming for an hour of visiting and a cup of coffee or two. Come and join us!

Beat wishes

Charlotte Reynolds

PERSONNEL OF THE FENCHOW STATION OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

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Clara French Watson Social Service

Gertrude Chaney Pye Furlough address

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Elmer W. Galt Evangelistic
Altie C. Galt Work for Women

Josie E. Horn Associate Dean of Women in Mid-

dle School

Mary L. McClure Bible School for Women

Paul R. Reynolds Religious Education and Acting
Director of Community House

Charlotte Belknap Reynolds Religious Education

Temporarily residing in Peiping 18 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung

Emma B. Noreen R.N. Fenchow Hospital and Nurses

Training-School

.Myron S. Burton Hospital Business Manager

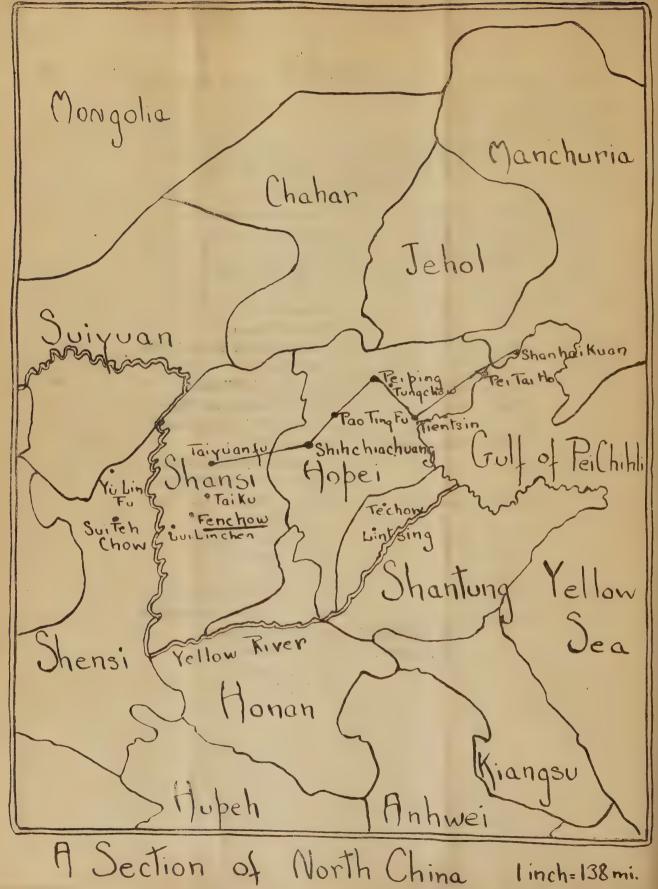
Esther Smith Burton Medical Technology
Louise Mebold Women's Evangelistic

Marshall Eck Teacher of English—Middle School
Robert Nugent Teacher of English—Middle School

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Editorial Board: Clara F. Watson
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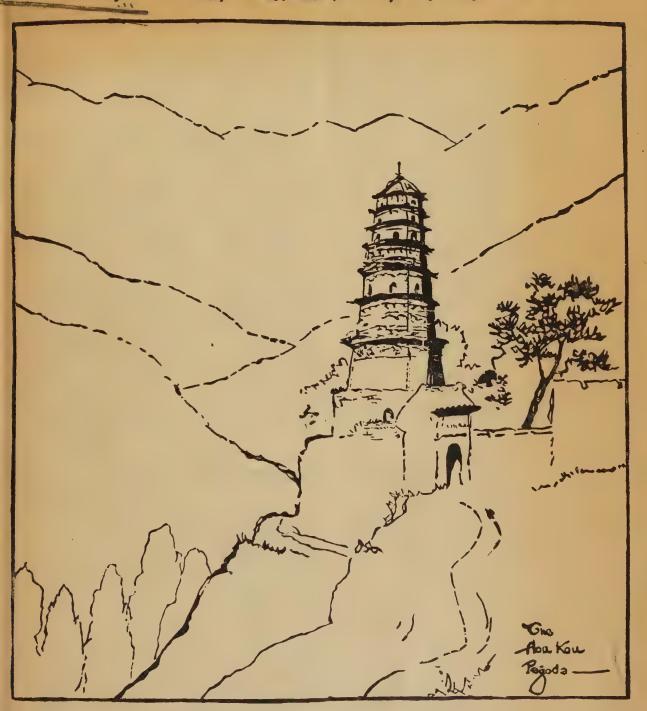
Marshall Eck



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Bernice Brown Carl Huber Volunteer Teacher of English, Ming I Middle School

Carleton College Representatives, Teachers of English, Ming I Middle School

FENCHOW

Vol. XVIII

Fenchow, Shansi, China, November, 1935

No. 1

PROTESTANT BEGINNINGS IN NORTH CHINA

By Earle H. Ballou

(Taken from an article by our General Secretary in the July issue of the *Chinese Recorder*.)

The first two days of June saw the celebration in Peiping not only of the 75th anniversary of the beginning of work in North China by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but of the beginning of all Protestant activity in that part of the country as well. Rev. Henry Blodget, who landed in Tientsin on September 28, 1860, was the first Protestant missionary to take up residence in North China, and from his arrival the work of the American Board is dated. The exercises in commemoration of this event took several forms.

On the morning of June 1st a "Service of Historical Remembrance" gave opportunity for representatives, both Chinese and foreign, of each of the stations where the American Board has been at work in North China to recall many interesting and intimate details of the years that are behind. These centers include Tientsin, Peiping, Kalgan (transferred in 1909 to the Methodist Protestant society), Tungchow and Paotingfu, in Hopei; Pangchuang or Tehchow, the present center, and Lintsing in Shantung; and Taiku and Fenchow in Shansi. There was also emphasis upon the share of the mission in higher and theological education, through participation in such union efforts as Yenching and Cheeloo universities, and the earlier medical schools which preceded the P.U.M.C.

The main address of the afternoon "Service of Appreciation" was given by Hr. Wu Lei-ch'uan, ex-chancellor of Yenching University. An especially interesting feature of the program were the briefer remarks by three members of the Ch'uan family,

representing as many generations: Mr. Ch'uan Yuehtung who was one of the first pupils of the mission and recently celebrated his eightieth birthday; his son, Mr. S. James Ch'uan, formerly comptroller of Yenching University, now on the staff of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, and a layman active in many religious and philanthropic organizations; and his granddaughter, Miss Ch'uan Kengying, a teacher in Bridgman Academy.

Through this school the work of the North China Kung Li Hui, which has been the official name since 1923, as it was the Chinese name from the beginning—is directly connected with the opening of Protestant work in China, in that its founder, Mrs. Elijah C. Bridgman, was the widow of one of the two men who came out to China in 1830 as the first American to respond to Dr. Robert Morrison's repeated requests for reinforcements.

The afternoon session closed with fraternal greetings brought by Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, of the home office of the American Board, Rev. Clarence S. Gillett, of the Board's Japan Mission, Rev. Kotaro Nisho, of the Kumiai Churches of Japan, an outgrowth of the work of the American Board in that country, and Mr. E. Yoshida, representing the Japan National Christian Council. Time did not permit more than the reading of the names of the many other churches and missions represented either by delegates or letters of greeting.

"A Service of Music", given in the evening consisted of an excellent program of vocal music rendered by a chords of one hundred and sixty students from the glee clubs of four Kung Li Hui middle schools: Yu Ying and Bridgman in Peiping, and Jefferson and Goodrich in Tungchow. The concert met with the unqualified approval of the capacity audience of nearly a thousand. The program contained both sacred and

secular numbers, and included several very effective harmonizations of Chinese folk songs.

Sunday morning at the "Service of Worship" the speaker was Dr. Ch'eng Ching-yi, who brought a challenge to the large congregation to repeat in the present life and work of the church the same freshness and vigor, the same sense of mission and devotion which marked the church at Pentecost and so much of the life and work of the earliest Christian workers in China.

On Sunday evening the exercises were brought to a close with a "Service of Commemoration and Consecration", followed by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The first part of the program consisted of a series of tableaux given with a reading accompaniment, and depicted such epoch making events in the history of the gospel's coming to the present day in China as St. Paul in a Roman prison; the preaching of St. Augustine to King Aethelbert of the Saxons; the early days of Bridgman Academy; the baptism of Sun Yat-sen; and the martyrdom of Miss Mary Morrill, of Paoting. The communion service which concluded the evening was especially impressive.

A feature of the anniversary celebration which attracted wide attention was the remarkable collection of memorabilia of all kinds which has been assembled. This included not only many unique and valuable mementos of people and events of the past, such as letters, photographs, publications and other souvenirs, many of them of great historical value and not to be replaced at any price, but an equally effective presentation of much of the work now being carried on by the Kung Li Hui. Each church association, middle school, hospital or other organization had prepared its own exhibit in accordance with a general plan; but the result was all the more striking and interesting because of its lack of uniformity.

WE ARE GRATEFUL By Miriam B, Judd

Thanksgiving will be well past before this issue of the FENCHOW reaches its many friends; but it was still ahead of us as our group sat one night looking back over the work and the happenings of the past year, jotting down the items for which we were especially grateful. Foremost in almost everyone's mind seemed to be the thought of those who have come to work with us, and what they are meaning in increased service to the community and efficiency to the work. The splendid new principal of the Middle School, Mr. Sun, and the new teachers who are working so enthusiastically with him; the four graduates of the Fenchow Nurses' Training School who have returned this year after special training in other institutions: Mr. Miao with specialization in physiotherapy, Mr. Liang with specialization in dietetics, Miss Yen with specialization in institutional nursing, and Miss Kuo who has been put in charge of nurses in the men's hospital and is undoubtedly the first Chinese woman nurse in the Province to hold such a position; the new doctors Tuan, Lu and Wang who are cooperating so wholeheartedly in the hospital program -for the coming of all these we are indeed thankful. The deepening friendships with Chinese leaders, and the spirit of sympathy and harmony among the members of the station in general, adds to our lives increasingly the joy that comes from fellowship.

Several of the group mentioned their gratitude for "a task that grows with the days" or, as one expressed it, "Even when I'm blue as the dickens, I like my job and see things moving forward hopefully." Specific directions in which things are moving forward in connection with the various activities of the station, were causes for definite expressions of gratitude, as may perhaps be seen in some of the reports of progress in the year's work elsewhere in the FENCHOW, as well as in such statements as: We are thankful

for the growing sense of responsibility for community welfare that is developing in the Bible School faculty and student body;

for such a man in the community as Principal Wang Ching Wen of the Bible School, whose wide interests, wisdom and good judgment, friendly sympathetic attitude and sterling Christian character make him a natural and outstanding leader in all community and church activities; that with all the vicissitudes we have had in Ming I, we have been able to start this year with so fine a spirit throughout;

that the spiritual tone in the schools is rising;

for the growing feeling of responsibility for the developing church which is increasingly evident in Cabinet meetings;

for some good discussion groups in which workers took part in the Liu-lin conference for women; that the women of Fenchow Society are at last willing to sew for church without pay (the struggle for several years before this has been hopeless);

for the increasing sense of responsibility for Christian work among the women of our churches; for the way in which our student nurses are helping with morning chapel services;

for the increasing support and understanding of what the Hospital is trying to do that has been won among government officials at Taiyuan;

for the understanding and support which the Council has given the Hospital by asking the Board to approve the hospital's program for completing and reconditioning its plant and equipment, and clearing off its debt.

Even the various financial cuts, necessarily so important a factor in determining the extent and kind of our work, came in for their share of thankfulness; for they have helped toward the ideal of getting the work, in Church and in Hospital, onto a better program of self-support from the community it serves, as well as mak-

ing us grateful for the continued support and cheer of loyal friends at home. Perhaps it was to be expected, but none the less to be appreciated, that the cuts in salaries among Chinese and foreign workers alike were taken in the spirit of cooperation in a great cause.

And then as we thought of our causes for thanksgiving came the expression of gratefulness for personal favors that we share now with our friends because they give an insight into the intimate details of our life and thoughts that so largely influence our work as missionaries. From various members of our group came expressions of gratitude for physical health and safety and for happy vacations; for the inspiration of the Kuling Conference or the zest of travel; thankfulness that our Shensi evangelists who returned to Shansi were able to pass unharmed through the bandit areas; that the Communists have as vet not passed the borders of Shansi; that plague and typhus have not been prevalent this year; that foreign families and small children have maintained good health with the exception of few minor illnesses and accidents; and that Dr. Watson has improved in health and has continued his loval efforts to keep the old and win new friends and supporters for the hospital. Others were appreciative of the lovely flowers, good fruits and vegetables, fine Chinese food; of the country environment and beauties of nature with which we are surrounded; of the fact that there has been no dust all summer, plenty of rain; of peace and fairly good crops with the resultant economic ability to pay bills and freedom from the famines in so many parts of China; of the love of little children and the joy which they bring into our lives.

These and many other reasons for thanksgiving were expressed that evening as we thought back over the past year. Surely we can say with the old hymn,

"We give thee thanks, oh God, this day
For mercies never failing,
Thy love hath brought us on our way
For all our wants availing."



Some of the Fenchow-ites

Back row, left to right: Harold Matthews, Alden Matthews, Bob Nugent, Walter Iudd

Second row: Grace Matthews, Emma Noreen, Charlotte Matthews, Josie Horn, Mary McClure, Charlotte Reynolds

Seated: Miriam Judd, Doris Chandler, Bobbie Reynolds, Paul Reynolds, Mary Burton, Esther Burton

Front row: Mary Lou Judd, Alice Burton, Burtis Matthews

EVANGELISTIC WORK IN THE FENCHOW FIELD

By Harold S. Matthews

I have been asked to prepare a page for the FENCHOW telling something about our Evangelistic program. It is too late to report much about 1934 and too early for a survey of 1935. So I shall pick out a few items which will help to give some idea of the present situation concerning evangelistic efforts for which Fenchow Association is responsible.

1. The present Organization.

The Fenchow Evangelistic field is made up of three distinctly different divisions. (1) Within a radius of twenty miles from Fenchow there is a circle of churches scattered over the level plain, 16 in number. (2) In the mountain area west of Fenchow extending to the Yellow River boundary of Shansi there are eleven church centers. (3) Further west in North Shensi we are serving eleven centers (thirty-eight places in all). Thirty-three men and twenty-four women evangelists are at work in these evangelistic centers, where there are small groups of Christians varying in size and strength. In addition to shepherding these groups the evangelists seek out new recruits for the church, hold

services of worship, conduct Laymen's Training Classes, promote mass education, give health lectures and seek in various other ways to serve the needs of city and village life. Most of the churches have their own officers and care for their local expenses.

A Cabinet of Ten supervise the work being done by the evangelists. Four Chinese Supervisors and two missionaries, Miss Louise Meebold and I, travel through the field assisting where we can. The other four members live in Fenchow and meet periodically with the travelling supervisors, giving advice and helping make all decisions of policy and administration.

The Cabinet is responsible to the Evangelistic Committee of six, elected by the Fenchow Association of Churches at their Annual meeting. This committee passes on all budget matters (present budget \$19,000 local currency) and elects the Supervisors annually. Except that the general supervisor is an exofficio member, this committee is at present entirely Chinese in membership. Both the Cabinet and Evangelistic Committee are worthy of real praise for the fine way they have measured up to their responsibilities.

Because of financial stringency and disturbed political conditions in Shensi we have not been able to give the churches and evangelists there any supervision except by mail. We have been forced to discontinue the support of several evangelists in that frontier field. We are now centering our efforts in a half-dozen of the larger populated towns which are also military concentration points from which the government forces are attempting to regain control from the anti-government soldiers and irresponsible villagers who have been conducting campaigns of destruction. The church members from out-lying villages have fled to these larger centers where the evangelists have been engaged in ministering to their physical and spiritual needs. We hope soon

- 1. During the past year the evangelists from the churches nearer Fenchow have been meeting one day each month for spiritual inspiration, for comparison of experiences, for planning the work of the following month. These meetings have been a great help in stimulating greater effort and in developing a group spirit and in enlarging their vision as to their task.
- 2. We have been celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the beginning of the American Board Mission in North China. The general mission celebration occurred in Peiping last June and is reported elsewhere in the FENCHOW. The Tientsin Celebration at the end of October included the dedication



Left to right:
Myron Burton,
Bernice Brown,
Mrs. Brown,
Louise Meebold,
Carl Huber

The rest of our Fenchow Family

to make visitations from Fenchow which will enable us to make plans for the future permanency of the churches there. But peace and quiet must come before we can make any constructive progress beyond the Yellow River.

II. Some Special Items.

Leaving the sad picture of conditions in Shensi, there are happier items to report from the Shansi part of the field. of a fine new church building costing \$10,000, Chinese currency, most of which was contributed by Chinese friends. The Fenchow compound church service of remembrance took place September 29th when the leader traced the sacrifices and struggles of the Congregationalists from 1567 in England to 1935 in China.

3. For the last two or three years the evangelists of this Fenchow District have organized themselves each autumn for an evangelistic tour as an Evangelistic

Band. This year nineteen men and three women visited three different places. The daily program was substantially as follows:

8 a.m. Morning devotions for the Band
10-12 Lectures by three members of the
Band on religious subjects

12-2:30 Dramatic presentations

These included the stories of "The Prodigal Son"; "Lazarus and the Rich Man"; "The Selling of Joseph"; two plays dealing with "Reform and Christianization of the home", a Chinese play to combat superstition and a Chinese "Morality Play".

5-8 p.m. Individual and small group conversations on religion and allied subjects.

8:30 Evening Devotions for the Band This year three places were visited. The first one was Yen Wu Chen, a village in which we have a church. The village temple was secured and from its stage the lectures were delivered and the dramatic stories presented, before a crowd of a thousand which gathered each of three days. The second place was visited at the request of the local gentry of a village, Lo Ch'eng Hsien, four miles from each of two of our churches. Even larger crowds were reached there, also in the village temple yard. This village furnished the travel expense for the Band to return to Fenchow. The banner of appreciation bore the meaning "The True Light of the World". The third place was visited at the earnest solicitation of the leading business men in the county seat of Hsiao I, twenty miles south of Fenchow. The Autumn market is an annual occasion of considerable importance. This year the city could not afford the usual expensive theatricals and some one hit upon the plan of having our Evangelistic Band substitute its religious plays for the usual theatricals. At first the distance seemed too great but finally the Band went. Thousands crowded around the newly enlarged platform during each of the five days and seemed very appreciative of the program given. The committee of business men furnished transportation, all local miscellaneous expenses including the food for the entire Band during its stay. The sentiment chosen to express the thankfulness of this commercial group was, "Consciousness of the Moral Needs of the People". The Band itself returned greatly encouraged and ready to begin the regular work of the autumn.

- 4. One more item of interest is this. We are just opening a Rural Social Service Center at Lo Ch'eng, five miles along the auto road north of Fenchow. We have an excellent piece of property here which has not been used much for several years. We have put new staff workers there recently and just now are formulating a program which will give full opportunity for the Hospital, Middle School, Bible School and Evangelistic Cabinet to cooperate in much needed and practical rural service projects. The Popular Education School and the Women's Study Class have been started. On October 24-26 the Bible School conducted an agricultural fair, gave lectures and presented stories in dramatic form. We hope later to begin regular medical clinics and a public health program. The Lo Ch'eng local officials and educational authorities are very friendly and interested in all that we can do to contribute to their welfare and have expressed their desire to cooperate. Of course we shall seek more and more local support and depend as much as possible upon local leadership. As our program there becomes established on a solid foundation we shall seek to spread its influence into surrounding villages.
- 5. We are looking forward to certain important events scheduled for Fenchow for next April. For some time we have been unable to hold institutes for our evangelists. For three years we have not

held a full representative meeting of the Association of Churches. Next year is the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of mission work in Fenchow. It is the tenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Watts O. Pye, who gave nearly twenty years of consecrated activity to the spreading of the Gospel clear to the borders of Kansu and Mongolia. It has been fifteen years since the North China Council, the highest legislative body in our organization, has met in Fenchow. All of these facts combined have caused us to formulate the following program for the spring.

April 9-22 The men and women evangelists will gather at Fenchow for a two weeks Institute concentrating their attention upon methods materials, and experience related to Private and Public Worship; Personal Evangelism: Rural Social Service; Training of Laymen; Work for Young People and Christianizing Family Life. We have invited several specialists from Peiping, Shanghai and from other mission stations of Shansi to be the instructors. We hope some evangelists from other Shansi missions can also enroll in this institute.

April 23-25 Full Annual Meeting of the Fenchow Association of Churches to be attended by delegates from all of the organized churches. Business sessions.

April 26-28 Special Meetings open to all for spiritual inspiration and preparation before the Anniversary Days.

April 29-30 Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

Recognition of tenth anniversary of

Mr. Pye's death.

May 1-10 Meetings of the North China Council of the Kung Li Hui, to be at-

tended by three delegates from each of our seven stations, eight Middle Schools, five hospitals and three Union institutions.

A mere reading of that schedule of events is enough to assure our friends that busy months of preparation lie ahead of us. We hope to bring the first fifty years' work to a close in the spirit of unity and open the next fifty years' program in the enthusiastic spirit of Isaiah.

"They shall mount up with wings as eagles; They shall run and not be weary; And they shall walk, and not faint."

THE NURSES' REST MILL

By Emma B. Noreen

One of the many things which has given me much joy and a cause for thankfulness is our Nurses' Rest Mill and its adjoining garden. It is located eight miles from Fenchow in lovely Yutaoho Valley just opposite the Summer Conference Grounds.

A few years ago our student nurses had to spend their vacations in the hospital or at the tubercular sanitarium in the valley. Neither place was satisfactory and students did not want to take vacations. (A number came down with tuberculosis and had to give up training.) Our students come from five provinces and many do not go home during their four years of training because of the expense and distance.

Nurses' vacations were a problem which the mill has happily solved. When the former owner of this mill had to sell, a dealer in opium tried to buy it. The neighbors were all opposed to that and hoped the Mission would buy it. Thanks to special gifts from several friends it was possible to do so and get seven mou (two and one-third acres) of adjoining land. Over four hundred trees also give abundant shade and a sparkling brook flowing among the trees is much enjoyed.

The mill has given shelter to school girls from

Shensi, tired mothers with little children as well as to the student nurses.

The man who looks after the place is a real find. His wife and three children live in the lower court. The gardener loves his work and the soil responds to his care. He has a passion for flowers and one finds them scattered in and out among the fruit trees and vegetables in good "Old Country" style. The garden also gives me a hobby which is both enjoyable and satisfying.

Because of the ways in which local Chinese gardens are fertilized it is not considered safe to eat raw vegetables from them. In our garden the selection of fertilizer is supervised; water used for irrigation comes from an especially constructed well instead of using the stream. Thus we can eat lettuce, celery, strawberries and other fresh vegetables with safety.

Many empty ether bottles have been filled with fresh Yutaoho tomato juice to be given children in the hospital this winter. All summer long, fine tomatoes, juicy canteloupe, other fresh vegetables and massive bouquets of flowers were sent to the tubercular patients in our sanitariums.

Asparagus roots, pear grafts, raspberry cuttings, grape vines are recent additions which have done well. Good rhubarb was raised from seed. Burpee seeds grow splendidly and it was a joy to see the gardener's especial delight over the size of the onions—several times the size of local ones. Why should ground cherries be a disappointment? The husk frequently fails to fill. Only last week (October 20th) we had the last of our yellow bantam sweet corn.

Our farmer neighbors and many visitors are interested in the garden and many requests come for seeds and plants—both vegetables and flowers. One is glad for the beauty the flowers give to their homes and for the added variety of vegetables. One rejoices, too, to see the nurses become brown, rested, yes, and a bit fatter as they vacation out there. To me the garden is a hobby to which I can turn in times of

leisure and in times of trouble (real or otherwise) and it carries me out of the realm of material things into the realm of spiritual things.

"EDUCATION FOR SERVICE IN THE CHINESE CHURCH"

KULING CONFERENCE, JULY 1935

By Mary L. McClure

Late in the afternoon of a hot day in mid July we stood on the deck of a little river steamer and looked across the flood waters of the Yang Tze to the highest peak of a serrated mountain range "That is Kuling!" my friend said. For three days we had been steaming slowly up the swollen river, seeing at first hand what it means when one reads in the newspaper that the mighty Yang Tze has once more broken its banks and is bringing death and disaster to thousands of people. What a tragedy! Miles and miles of fertile land now a great lake of rippling yellow water. Hundreds of villages completely inundated so that only the ridge poles of the houses and the tops of the trees protrude above the surface of the water. We had seen groups of refugees maintaining a precarious existence on island bits of not yet submerged dikes. The larger towns along the river were so flooded that our steamer could not approach them, but must wait in mid stream with engines fighting the mighty current, while a small boat cautiously approached, was tied securely, and discharged and received mail and passengers. All channel markers had long since been washed from their moorings by this swirling mass of yellow waters, so our boat was obliged to anchor each night in mid-stream, and wait for daylight.

At Kiukiang we embarked from our boat to a little sampan, and were rowed through the streets of the China Travel Service, the Thos. Cook of China. Here we made arrangements for our trip up the mountain, and then were rowed out through the flooded city some three miles to the water's edge, took a bus to the foot of the mountain, and then began the long

ascent of four hours by chair. I was given two additional bearers, but, even at that, they frequently complained of their load! It was a beautiful trip. Feathery bamboo against the dark evergreens. Swallow-tailed butterflies as big as birds. The mountain-side studded with beautiful wildflowers.

At the top, which we reached just at dusk, you can imagine my amazement when my chairbearers turned a corner and trotted out onto a wide paved street, lined on either side with brilliantly lighted shops. The crowning touch was the traffic policemen, in their nifty white uniforms, directing traffic at the street intersection.

The Conference, which I had been travelling a week to attend, opened that evening. At the opening meeting there were a few familiar faces, but most of the delegates were strangers to me. So for me a particularly interesting part of the evening's program was the rollcall by Dr. Stanley Smith, a marvelous feat of memory, as, one after another, he called the name of each of the one hundred and eleven delegates present, stated where he was from, and in what work he was engaged. It was a varied and distinguished group, including college presidents, theological seminary professors, mission administrators, bishops, Board secretaries, religious education workers. Many nationalities were represented, and some thirty-five or forty denominations. They had come from almost every province in China, and even from foreign lands, for this ten days conference with Dr. Weigle, Dean of Yale Divinity School, on the important question of "Education for Service in the Chinese Church."

For over a year extensive preparation had been going on for this Conference. A team of three had been appointed by the N.C.C.R.E. to make an extensive survey of the present situation, and they had published a report on their findings. In the spring Dean Weigle had come to China, and, during the months preceding this meeting, had travelled extensively, interviewing scores of people, and visiting most

of the schools concerned with Christian leadership training.

Dean Weigle early in the Conference made it clear that this group was in no sense a Legislative body. We were met for but one purpose,—to give our best judgment toward the solution of the problems raised by the earlier survey, and to make such contribution as we could toward the final drafting of the report. In view of this stated purpose, it was natural that there were few addresses, and that most of the



Break in the dyke on the Yangtze River near Kuling conference was taken up with discussion on the various questions raised. There were no dull moments! The discussion from the floor was snappy and to the point. This was fostered by the interesting discovery made early in the Conference that all the delegates but one were bi-lingual. This did away with the slowing-up of interpretation, and made it possible for those leading in the devotional meetings, introducing the topic for discussion, or taking part in the general discussion from the floor to use the language in which they could most easily express their thot. This gave a certain sense of freedom, and added much to the fellowship of the group.

Early in the week the Conference divided into sections for a more concentrated consideration of the following problems: Recruiting and Support of the Ministry; Theological Training; Training of Ministers in Service; Women's Work and Training; College

Courses for Service Preparation. These groups met simultaneously each afternoon, and toward the end of the week presented their reports to the entire Conference. Most of these reports were so well prepared, gathering up as they did the best thinking of an able group of experienced men and women, that Dr. Weigle said they would be incorporated with little modification into the final report.

In more ways than one this Conference at Kuling was for us all a "Mountain-Top" experience. The fine fellowship of the group as we lived and worked and worshipped together is an outstanding memory of those days. Another is the amazing fact that, although so many denominations were represented, and we were met to discuss so controversial a subject as the training of Christian workers and laymen, at no time was there the least friction or discord. We were a group of Christian men and women met for the great purpose of working out a unified and adequate program for the spiritual undergirding and extension of the Christian Church in China, and in the consideration of so overwhelmingly tremendous and important a problem all lesser things naturally fell into their proper place.

Loofty Levonian, writing in the July, 1935 issue of the International Review of Missions, says "I am sure that the future of the Protestant movement in the Near East will be determined not by the orthodoxy of its religious dogmas, but by whether it can bring new life and light into the lives of these people, whether it can give a new direction, point to a new goal and present a new power for its realization." This was the keynote, the ever-recurring theme of those ten days at Kuling, an eager, earnest puprose to bring new life and light to these people among whom we live, to give a new direction, point a new goal and present a new power for its realization. For those of us who had the privilege to attend it was a time of reconsecration, of renewed vision, of strengthened purpose. It is a great task, this to which God has called us, a task which demands that we overlook and rise above the petty things which divide, and pool our strength in a great co-operative effort toward the bringing in of Christ's Kingdom of Love and Peace.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE

By Myron Burton

Some recent accomplishments in the line of hospital maintenance stand out because of their importance. Of these the last is the most important. A new scrubber for purifying the fuel for the electric light plant has been completed, which bids fair to reduce the cost of maintenance and thereby add years of usefulness to an engine that had almost been given up as too expensive.

A small but important job has been completed on the heating furnaces. They have been connected up so that either one can efficiently be used independent of the other.

A tunnel under the hall of the basement has been started, and two-thirds of the work completed. This will make sewer pipes accessible and make possible proper insulation of the high pressure steam pipe return. A total of about eight horse power of steam should be saved every hour that the sterilizers are in use after this work has been finished.

Inspite of these few accomplishments, the work of maintenance has been most discouraging. When the first cuts in staff were made in 1933, some of the most inefficient workers were working in the repair shop. Naturally they were among the first to be dropped. Since then, retrenchment, sometimes gradual and sometimes drastic, has been the general policy of the hospital. For this reason, new men have not been taken on, even where needed; and the hospital repair shop has remained hopelessly understaffed. The hospital pays only for two men, an electrician and his helper (who both have almost full time work looking after the electric light plants,) to care for the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing work of the hospital. The men are working long hours and very hard; but they are losing ground. The routine work on a plant run down as this one is, is more than they can carry.

The most important job waiting is the complete overhauling of sewerage and plumbing. This means installing new toilets where old ones have been broken, scraping rust from pipes and painting them, tearing out sewer pipes and replacing them after thoroughly cleaning them, completing work on the pumping outfits, and repiping the operating room still and the electric light engine cooling system so that clean water is not run off into the sewer.

Besides this there are many only slightly less important jobs which should be done, were the work-men free to do them and necessary funds in hand. Some of these such as painting and checking all wiring ought to be done for the sake of protecting our property. Now with the hospital financial situation showing a marked improvement, we can at last look forward with the hope that these jobs will gradually be completed.

ABOUT WOMEN

By Louise Meebold

Sometimes in our women's meetings in the country churches I ask the older women, "Were conditions for women different 25 years ago from what they are today?" I always get eager responses. The changes in the lives of the women connected with our churches are tremendous, they tell me. Formerly there were strict household rules, especially defining the duties of the daughters-in-law, such as waiting on the older people, not speaking unless spoken to, remaining out of sight when guests came, and taking the least conspicuous place when in the room with other people. In the old days women all had bound feet, and for formal occasions a high 'false' shoe, to make small feet look even smaller; they had elaborate hairdressing which took hours to do, and was uncomfortable to wear, and their clothes were ornate and very wide in the sleeve and in the trouser. In the old days women were totally ignorant of the outside world, were illiterate, and lacked opportunity to earn money. The older women can give such graphic pictures of their own former 'oppressions' as to set all the younger women laughing.

Things are better now, as they are all glad to admit, but that does not mean that all such difficulties are gone, even in our Christian homes; and many a village in Shansi has changed very little in the last 50 years. There is, however, one new element in the lives of women all through this region—and that is Hope. They have heard of a new doctrine, new conditions, new freedom, or perhaps a success story of a distant relative; and there it is, a tiny flicker of hope that sometime, somehow, this new life may come to them.

In the big cities of China today there are thousands of modern young Chinese women serving their fellow-men in many capacities; there are doctors and nurses, executives and organizers, Y.W.C.A. secretaries and social workers. There is a woman college president and a woman bank president; there are well trained women teachers in all sorts of schools from universities to kindergartens, and many thousands of less trained workers in offices and factories.

In the Christian institutions of Fenchow City we have 13 women teachers and 3 graduate nurses. There are more than 20 graduates of the Woman's School holding positions as evangelists and teachers in country churches, and there are, of course, several hundred girl students of all ages in the church schools. This modern, educated woman has a hopeful outlook on life and a new dignity in her worth as an individual, by-products of her Christian training and environment. She has already made a tremendous impact on the old traditions regarding women, although considering the total number of women in any area, the number with training among them is a mere handful.

For some years the Bible women and teachers in our country churches have been gathering around them small groups of women and children to share with them the life-transforming Good News. These little groups generally show an advance over other village

groups in such outward things as literacy, cleanliness, care of children and broadened interests, as well as in the inner graces, but still in our whole Fenchow field the women Christians number only about one-fifth of the men. Traveling from church to church as I do, and seeing here one woman and there a group who have grasped new truth and who live changed lives, I have longed to get them together to share experiences and so grow in knowledge and spirit. really what we worked for in the two conferences held for women, one last year in Liu-lin and one the year before in Fenchow. The programs were not extraordinary, the leaders not unusually gifted, nevertheless the conference delegates were deeply moved. For many it was the first taste of a wide Christian fellowship, a realization of and a challenge to a larger service. Women are "from the very nature of their situation harder to reach than men," but the progress of the whole church will be very slow and halting until they enter into their heritage and carry their full share of responsibility.

THE YEAR'S WORK IN THE HOSPITAL By Watter H. Judd

It was my lot to land in Fenchow a year ago in the midst of a crisis in the life of the Fenchow Hospital. Dr. Watson, who had built it and had carried almost single handed the burden of raising its funds, had been compelled to go home due to ill health and overwork. The hospital had been for many months failing to make ends meet at the rate of about \$30 Chinese currency a day. During the boom years in America, special gifts had come in large amounts. The work had expanded and extended accordingly. Then the bottom dropped out of foreign gifts (from \$33,000 Chinese currency in 1932 to \$6,000 in 1934), and the hospital, with over half of its budget dependent on special gifts, was facing either drastic reduction or closing of its doors.

It was obviously the end of an era in the hospital's life,—just as the depression has hastened the

closing of that era in so much of all kinds of mission work—the era of expansion and extension, based on relatively abundant money from abroad. The lesson has been learned, and the hospital's operating expenses will not be permitted to climb higher than its fairly assured income—that is from patients, endowment, Board appropriations, and regular givers. We cannot hope to maintain a work that will take care of all the sick among the millions in this part of China. We must do a piece of concentrated work so excelling in quality that it will win the bulk of its support from the people it serves just because of the demonstrated worth of that work. Only then can the hospital have a foundation that is secure—secure because it has sunk its roots as deeply into the hearts of Chinese here as it has had them all these years in the hearts of its friends in America.

That does not mean that the hospital will no longer need special gifts from America. It will be as dependent on them as ever, at least for the next two years or so of transition, if it is to have the badly needed repairs and re-conditioning of plant and the additions to equipment which are imperative to its giving anything approaching maximum service. The point is that we had to get its regular operating expenses on a basis where, even if all foreign gifts were to cease, it could still remain open and continue its ministry of healing, though necessarily on a greatly reduced scale.

So we have had a dual task during the year: (1) cutting our expenditures to about \$36,000 Chinese currency for 1935 when they had already been cut from \$71,000 in 1932 to \$48,000 in 1934; and (2) at the same time striving to give an increasingly high grade of medical service to the community.

The former meant among other things reducing the number on the payroll by almost a third within a month after I came. It was not a very propitious introduction, but there was marked improvement in the total service rendered!

To accomplish the other part of that dual task it was clear that the emphasis must be, at least for

the present, less on building and grounds and equipment and more on essential personnel—trained workers; even though wood had to rot for lack of paint, plants and shrubbery go with less watering, our running water "run" only on the shoulders of carriers, our electric light plant continue to sputter and stop periodically, and patients be deprived of a lot of the treatment they needed for lack of the instruments and equipment that are essential to so much of modern medical and surgical procedures.

One of our two Chinese doctors left in March for a position paying more than three times as much as he was receiving when I came. The other left in April because he could not fit into the more concentrated program. That left me as the only physician from then until July. While it was of course an impossible task for any extended period, yet it was not without beneficial results in that it emphasized more clearly than ever that no one person was absolutely indispensable to the hospital, that size was not by any means the most important thing, that the hospital could be run on a greatly reduced scale if necessary and still have steadily improving standards of medical service at the same time.

The last of June Dr. Tuan Wen-lin came from our American Board Hospital in Lintsing where he had worked for four years. The fact that under his leadership the hospital there in 1934 had earned from its patients 69% of its expenditures, whereas our hospital had received only 37%, tells a great deal as to his abilities. Two Fenchow young men, just finished with their internship at Cheeloo University in Tsinan, returned here to work in July. Dr. Wang Chingk'uei is the son of the truly remarkable anesthetist who has been here with Dr. Watson since the hospital was opened 26 years ago and who has never had an anesthetic death. Dr. Wang was enabled to get his medical education only because of grants from the income of the Hospital's Scholarship Endowment Fund. Dr. Lu Tseng-hui was assisted in his medical work from funds secured by Miss McClure from friends in America. He came back to his native place to work in spite of better offers elsewhere. All three of the doctors are doing splendidly. The effects on the general morale of the staff and on our present and prospective clientele are already apparent and will be increasingly so in the months ahead.

We greatly enjoyed the stay with us for a month during the summer of a senior and a junior student from Peiping Union Medical College. The Christian Association there had raised money to pay travel expenses for a dozen or so students who are interested in Rural Reconstruction in China—something more than just taking an appointment in their alma mater or a lucrative practice in a port city after graduation. These two came to us from previous life in Shanghai and Tientsin respectively. It was very worth while to them, I am sure, to see first hand the problems of an understaffed, underfinanced hospital in the "country'; and they gave a great boost to us in our day-inand-day-out efforts to raise the quality of our work through the thorough and painstaking way in which they wrote histories and did complete physical examinations on new cases, things which it is more or less taken for granted that the foreign doctor or a doctor in a medical school will do but unfortunately not always expected from a Chinese doctor in a rural hospital.

For several years the North China Council has approved the appointment of another foreign nurse to the Fenchow Hospital. It was recognized that Miss Noreen was carrying an impossible load of duties. We were gratified greatly when the Council this spring decided that, inasmuch as the prospects of getting another nurse from America were almost nil, Miss Valley Nelson, now of Tungchow, could be released to come here for part of the year. She will come March first for five months, concentrating on the supervision of the actual nursing on the wards, which will enable Miss Noreen to center her attention on the

Training School as such instead of having to do it all as now.

We did not take in a new class of nursing students this fall. There were many reasons: financial; we already had forty in training which is adequate for the smaller number of in-patients; their class room work had been disrupted last spring with the leaving of the Chinese doctors; we could give better service to patients and training to nurses if we were able to give undivided time and attention for this year to the students for whom we had already accepted responsibility.

The return of four former nurses after graduate work in Peiping and Tsinan, has strengthened our staff greatly and widened the scope of our service through our being able now to provide any special diets indicated, and having a person trained in massage, heat and light therapy of all sorts, except those procedures requiring expensive apparatus, such as diathermy, which we cannot now afford. We long for the day when we can add a nurse with good midwifery training to go into the homes and do obstetrical work there for normal cases, calling the doctors for the harder ones or sending them to the hospital. It would be as great a service as we could render.

As to in-patients, we have kept the average daily number down to less than eighty, whereas in the past it has been above one hundred and ten. This has meant getting the cured ones back to their homes quicker or at least out of the hospital and into the hostel, and drastically restricting the hospital stay of the incurables. Each patient's care and treatment cost about fifty cents, U.S. money, a day, of which the majority—third class patients—pay us, much less than half. I am sure we have not in any degree lessened our actual service by this policy but rather increased it because we have tried to spend our time and resources on the patients who most needed them and where they could do the most good. Despite the reduced daily average of in-patients, the hospital has

received and treated considerably more individuals in the first nine months of 1935 than in the same months of last year, the average length of stay having been decreased from forty to twenty-four days, a figure which is still very high, due to the tuberculosis patients some of whom have stayed for as long as two years.

What is still more encouraging is that despite the reduced number of in-patient days, we still have received substantially more in fees from patients in the last few months than in the same months of any recent year. Both poor and rich are paying their bills better, apparently glad to do so.

Along with our regular run of patients we have had a good number of soldiers suffering from severe gunshot wounds sustained when fighting against Communists in Shensi. Forty-six of them came in one week in August. The government has promised to pay for their care, as has not always been the case in the past. In addition one general has made a very substantial constribution and more has been promised by another.

We have had quite a few distinguished persons as patients, high civil and military officials. Just now the wife and son of General Yen Hsi-shan who has ruled this province for many years, are patients. Not a few wealthy from the capital at Taiyuan come every month. If and when we can get (1) our old debts cleared off, (2) the hospital plant,—including electrical, water, and sewerage systems,-completed where only partially installed, or put into first class order from the disrepair into which much of it has had to be allowed to fall, and (3) the most urgently needed medical and surgical equipment purchased (a threefold task which \$14,000 would accomplish admirably, enabling us to double our efficiency in many departments of the work); and then if we can get \$5,000 more for a nurses' home, we can convert the present nurses' quarters on the fourth floor of the hospital. which are for many reasons not well suited for the nurses to live in, into lovely private rooms and suites of rooms for patients who can afford and are glad to

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pay well for them. Many have told us they will come here instead of going to Peiping for their medical examinations and operations when we can give them quarters in which to live that are more nearly like what they have at home. At present our best rooms are on the corridors leading to the third class wards and do not permit quiet or privacy. If and when we can make these improvements and changes, it is certain we can increase very greatly our earned income from patients; and then the workers in the hospital and its friends and supporters here and at home can be assured that the work is secure and will have a permanence that nothing less can provide.

So we have lots of delight in the medical and surgical conditions, obvious and obscure, which we meet daily, most of which we can track down and relieve (what else can give a doctor such genuine satisfaction?); in the association with keen and congenial colleagues, Chinese and foreign; in the dreams we dream of better and wider service to a very needy and grateful people; yes, even in the financial problems which too we are sure can be overcome if we stick everlastingly at the business of trying to be ever better and better preventers of disease, teachers of health, and healers of the sick.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

OF THE CONTRYSIDE

As I came up from Peiping and approached the highlands I was fascinated by the jagged and treeless mountains in the distance, which seemed to rise abruptly from the plains. When we crossed the nearly level valleys and saw the wide river beds with no well-defined banks, it was easier to understand why, when the summer rains flooded the rivers, there was nothing to control them. The soft fine soil furnishes little resistance, therefore the river easily spreads out and may create for itself a new bed.

The contour of the land is like nothing I have ever seen before. In no place are there the broad smooth fields which we consider suitable for cultivation. Each small garden has been slowly and carefully made ready for the planting. These fields may be in terraces or one edge may drop abruptly to what may have been a river bed at one time, but which is now a sunken garden. An American farmer would at once demand that he be given government relief if he were confronted with a hundredth part of the difficulties which the Chinese farmer appears to accept cheerfully. Yet the gardens of flowers and vegetables, the large fields of kaoliang, millet, and corn would be a credit to any tiller of the soil. The kaoliang, which somewhat resembles corn in appearance, is sometimes twelve or more feet in height, and is crowned with a dark brown cone-shaped head filled with grain.

All farming implements are the crudest. Fertilizers and the garnered crops are carried in baskets either on the farmer's back or on a small donkey. Reaping and threshing are done by hand, and a blindfolded donkey travels round and round grinding grain between two flat stones. The meal is then sifted by hand. No wonder the farmer with his dog and gun sleeps in a little shelter in his field to guard his precious crops.

-Bertha L. Brown

OF ARRIVING IN FENCHOW

As our bus was bumping along the last few miles of a trip that had begun in central United States, I heard someone say "Fenchow". Straight ahead a very huge and penitentiary-like wall was creeping closer. The city wall might well be a thousand years old. In spite of its seeming great age, it remains protectively substantial. In one place, a tree had found a way through the clay bricks and seemed bent on looking back over the wall into the city. Sometime in the future a laborer will mend the hole left by the tree. The city wall gives one that feeling of ageless existence.

Now the bus rattles to a stop and we are completely surrounded by curious Chinese. Soldiers ask

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us questions, and we are fortunate enough to have with us someone who understands. Our baggage is soon



Building a temporary bridge over the Wen Yu River on the route from Taiyuan to Fenchow during the summer floods.

transferred to a station car and we go back along the wall to the West Gate. More soldiers are here, but this time the car is our passport and we are at last inside the city. In a short time we are at the Ming I compound, busily occupied with introduction and baggage.

A week goes by and we newcomers are no longer guests, but find ourselves part of the station. There has been so much of interest that one gives little thought to distant America. Permanent residences are established, friendships have been made, and our work is suggestive of routine. We have learned that the Middle School has an enrollment of 194, of which number about thirty are girls. We think that our teaching problems are becoming understandable, and most important is the recognition of a great need for workers and builders in China.

-Carl Huber

OF STREET SCIENCES

I had been down town several times before I had the chance actually to stop on the street and catch my first glimpse of a Chinese restaurant. Here was a never-ending movie just across the street. What attracted me at first was the cook who was standing over

a stone stove that protruded out into the street so that the ashes could be swept out there. He was wearing a pair of goggles as though he had been working over a blast furnace in a foundry; no doubt it was beastly hot over that open fire, but he was more reminiscent of the village smithy than of the local caterer. He cooked in an iron skillet that was made to fit exactly into the hole over the fire. With a large, flat spoon he would do all the manipulation that seemed necessary; with the edge he cut the pieces of meat; with the flat bottom he patted the pancake forms; then with the cradle portion he dipped into the nearby jars of chiang and vinegar and various other Chinese seasonings, and the job was finished with the exception of the transfer of the food to the plate and its trip into the restaurant. This latter process seems to be no little part of the procedure, for the eating place proper is not visible from the street and both the servants and the patrons walk through the kitchen into the darker and more private inner restaurant. The cook takes up his leisure moments in cleaning the sole utensil: this he does with a little broom that would be the maniature of a witch's steed in the United States. He nonchalantly tosses the boiling water out into the street and the dozing dog expertly moves his body to a more comfortable spot and proceeds to go back to sleep.

Probably the next most interesting thing that I have seen is a wedding, and on an auspicious day there are plenty of those. I was well prepared for the first one that I saw since the din of the instruments can be heard well in advance of the procession. First come five or six men carrying lovely colored tapestried shades that remind me of toadstools, and following them rides the groom in all his pomp and glory. This particular one that I met had the regular satin rosette and the scarlet ribbons crossed on his chest, besides a foreign fedora hat and a pair of foreign shoes that undoubtedly hurt him frightfully. The numerous musicians come next, mostly players of

flute-like instruments, little drums and the omnipresent cymbals. The bride is relegated to the rank of secondary importance, but she made up for that in the brilliance of her costume, and I really think that, intentionally or otherwise, she stole the show from the groom. Her headdress, stockings, shoes, and dress were all the same shade of magenta, and modestly hiding the downcast eyes was a pair of dark foreign glasses. What a colorful show it all is, worthy to be one of the two times that a Chinese person makes his public appearance!

- Bernice Brown

NEWS NOTES

CATHERINE S. HARWOOD BIBLE
TRAINING SCHOOL

This past summer twenty-four of our students were engaged in Daily Vacation Bible School work, and have returned enthusiastic over the results of their efforts. For some it is their first experience. Others are old hands at it with a record of four or five years. It is fine experience for them, and places where these classes have been held report that it is most worth while.

At the opening of the fall term new classes were received in both the men's and women's departments. This brings the total enrollment of the school up to seventy-two.

Our agricultural experiment station at Yutaoho proved to be too far from the city to have practical teaching value, so has been discontinued. This summer twenty "mu" of land just outside the North Suburb of the city has been rented, an unused court not far from the school has been allocated to us by the property committee, and is now being fitted up as adequate quarters for the Poland China pigs, the Ramboullet ram and his harem, the White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red chickens, and the black bull and brown mule, and the farm implements. So we are all set for real progress in this very practical side of our school program.

Just now school is closed for a week in order that students and teachers may put on the annual agricultural exhibit at Shih T'a, a village two miles from the city. The farmers from near-by villages have brought in their grain and cotton, pumpkins and potatoes and other products, competing for small prizes offered by the school. In addition we have our school livestock on display, a good exhibition of our woolwork, a public health exhibit, and in another corner a clothesline well filled with modern, up-to-date clothing for children, paper patterns for which will be given to any mothers interested. Then there's a baby in its basket (whoever heard of a child sleeping by itself!). a baby pen with a real live baby in it playing happily with one of the exhibit of calico toys. And in a cupboard with glass doors Nurse Ien and her class have placed an exhibit of foods suitable for children of various ages. In the schoolroom nearby Mrs. Sun and her class in home economics are making and baking simple, inexpensive cookies. On the theatre stage mornings, afternoon, and evening, interspersed with opportunities to see the exhibits, the students and faculty are putting on educational plays which are much appreciated by the crowds who gather to see them.

At the end of the week we will repeat the exhibits and performances at our newly opened village project in Loa Ch'eng. There it will be much the same except that Loa Ch'eng is a larger town, and the project a co-operative one in which other departments will participate.

At Shih T'a the men faculty and students appeared for the first time in their neat tailored suits of gray homespun, a product of our woolwork department. It is our purpose to have the whole school so outfitted before the Fiftieth Anniversary meetings next spring. Good advertising!

You will be interested to know that during the summer two of our students received offers of positions at some distance. One was asked to go as teacher in a Neighborhood School for teen-age girls sponsored by the Student Y.W.C.A. of Ginling College, Nanking. She is teaching handwork, cooking, home economics, and civics, and helping in the Sunday School. The second one was invited to go to Chenchow, Hunan (map!) to help in city and country evangelistic work. So far does a little candle throw its beams! Our little country school seems to be meeting a real need.

MING I MIDDLE SCHOOL

In accordance with government orders the school opened on August seventeenth. The next day at roll-call conducted by county educational authorities 194 students responded. Of these only 32 are girls. All the teachers and officers with the exception of our new English teachers were on hand. Classes started on Monday Aug. 19th with every class provided for, a record we have not had for years.

Entrance examinations for junior middle school were held July 12 and 13 and again on Aug. 14 and 15. Subjects examined were Chinese, arithmetic, history and geography, general science, and civics. After the written examinations were completed, each candidate had to undergo a personal interview with the board of examiners. Seventy-six young hopefuls were accepted.

This year we are fortunate in having a sufficient number of teachers of English. Miss Bernice Brown and Mr. Carl Huber, Carleton College representatives, arrived Aug. 28th. After a day or two of observation and getting acquainted they assumed their new work. Mr. Huber's work in English is light, as he has a full schedule of athletics for boys.

Mrs. Bertha Brown reached Fenchow Sept. 6th. It took a few days for her to orient herself to the names of her black-haired boys and girls. This done she has taken up her teaching as though it had all been done in China. For many years she has taught in Norwood, Mass.

From all signs the students are making progress in English and are well pleased with their teachers.

The most important addition to Ming I this fall is our principal, Mr. Sun Ping Chien. Having had experience as principal, and of late having done teaching and secretarial work at Ming Hsien Middle School in Taiku, he comes highly qualified for the position. In Mr. Sun we have a man who is Christian, loyal to the best of China's culture and our individual school tradition, while complying with government educational requirements. He is getting good co-operation from everyone in school. From the beginning he has sought to make helpful contacts with the local officials.

We are very glad to welcome back one of our former graduates, Miss Kao Kai Yung. She was graduated from Cheeloo in June. She has a heavy schedule of history and geography teaching besides keeping an eye on the girl students.

At the time of the Mid-autumn Festival we had no regular lessons for a day and a half. The first fore-noon, after the students had given their own rooms and the classrooms a special cleaning, the whole school, teachers as well as students, turned out to tidy up the school grounds. Weeds had grown rank in some corners since opening of school.

In the evening a social meeting was held, the first part in the bright moonlight on the athletic field. The second part, a program of songs and stunts given by classes, was carried out in the assembly-hall. Ten o'clock came all too soon with electric lights going off, but the committee in charge were prepared and with gas lamps hung in place the play went on for another hour.

On the following morning all rooms were inspected and graded by the principal and teachers before being thrown open to general inspection. This done, the girls were allowed to inspect the boys' rooms, and the boys, the girls' rooms. Then as the principal is much interested in industrial education, he conducted the two highest classes to the Bible Training School where

they saw wool in all processes of preparation from grading the raw dirty wool to weaving it into strong home-spun.

Afternoon found everyone back in classrooms at routine work.

In a recent morning assembly the school gave prizes to the room standing first after inspection in each of the three dormitories. One prize went to a senior girl and her room mate, one to three senior boys, and another to six little freshmen boys.

September 21 Principal Sun left for a week's visit to Taiyuan and Taiku for the purpose of studying the best middle schools and also for clearing up some matters with the provincial Board of Education. It is of interest that before leaving school he had to get permission from the provincial educational authorities. This is a new ruling in Shansi.

During July the annual conference of Shansi students was held at Yutaoho. The enrollment was slightly over fifty. Outside leaders were few, but those we had made real contributions. Of local leaders Mr. Chao Yung Kuei of the Bible Training School was most helpful and inspiring. We had all too little of the time of Dr. Mei Yi Pao of Taiku. Days were well balanced with work, play and worship. The last named feature was guided by Miss Yuan Yung Chen, a Y.W.C.A. secretary from Peiping. Each night the quiet prayer sevice under the trees or in the pavilion put its seal on the activities of the day.

As a project in co-operative "doing" with the hands, we cleaned out a spring on the conference grounds, students and leaders, boys and girls all joining in one laughing, toiling group. After hours of hard work and the addition of some real masonry, the spring was made permanently useful.

The Christian Association of the school has begun its fall work. The members have decided to carry on discussions Sunday evenings as last term, all uniting in one group under Mr. Chao Yung Kuei as leader.

The usual number are helping in primary classes of Sunday Schools.

A new departure is the organization of an Association glee club. The first getogether found most of the association members in this group. They have asked Miss Horn to lead them.

Owing to financial stringency, and the growing feeling that Ming I was not meeting the needs of the youth coming up through the junior middle school, it was decided at the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees to take in no new class in senior middle school this year, and to transfer the second year class to other schools, leaving only the third year to complete their course.

This year the school is divided into five sections with an advisor for each. The girls form one section with Miss Kao and Miss Horn as advisors. Principal Sun takes the first year boys; Mr. Liu Kung Wu, the second; Mr. Chang Huei Ting, the third; and Mr. Liu Tsang Fu, the sixth year class. Matters of discipline come before the advisors who act as a board of discipline for the school as a whole. The system is working well.

Practical education in the form of handwork or home industries is more and more coming to the front. Mr. Sun came back from his recent visit to other schools, full of enthusiasm for this type of work as observed in the schools of the province.

Before the arrival of the new English teachers part of the teaching was taken over by Miss Charlotte Tyler who had spent the summer at Yutaoha. Miss Tyler, under the Institute of Pacific Relations is making special study of methods of overcoming language barriers. This gave her a chance at first hand to make some observations, as one class was of beginners. While in Fenchow she observed the teaching of English in the government middle school, also.

GENERAL

We all greatly enjoyed the visit of Wynn Fairfield and Earle Ballou. Their time here was all too short, but they left behind them much inspiration as they helped us to take a long view of problems and plans that we are apt to see too myopicly.

Mrs. Judd seems so much an old timer in the station that it is hard to realize that she has arrived since the last "Fenchow" went out. Judging by the results, her months in language school in Peiping were most profitably spent. After spending the summer in the Burton House while the new coats of paint dried at the Reynolds', the Judds have now assembled their Lares and Penates from the several spots where they have been distributed, and are "at home" for the year in the Reynolds house.

The Burtons report the best vacation in China after spending three weeks in May with their cousins, Dr. and Mrs. Mosse, in Tsinan, Shantung. On their way back, they stopped in Peiping for a few days for the 75th Anniversary celebration meetings, and to say "Bon Voyage" to the Reynolds as they started on the second lap of their journey home.

"Peitaiho is as fine as ever," say the Matthews after their summer there. Alden has started his career at N.C.A.S. in T'ungchow, and writes most entertainingly of his experiences. Harold has kept bachelor hall this autumn while he waited for the frost to subdue the pollens and other nefarious influences that kept Grace out of Fenchow. She and the children have spent the autumn in Peiping and have just arrived in Fenchow. We are all sorry to see our flowers die, but the Matthews faces are a welcome substitute.

Emma Noreen declares she has had her first real vacation since coming back from furlough. She spent four weeks in the valley, only coming into town twice a week, and always being on call if anything unusual came up at the valley hospital mills!

Josie Horn divided her time between student summer conferences and being hostess to a large number of guests at the Ladies' Mill at Yutaoho. We are always glad of summer for it brings to us friends from other places and missions. Miss Laura Shock, Miss Mary Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. Minor Myers with their three children, all of the Church of the Brethren Mission, stayed from one to three weeks in our midst, .and we all enjoyed their visits.

Lucky are the people who have their own family out here. Dr. Clara Nutting of Yenching University most generously shared her mother, Mrs. Gaylord, with us all for the month of July. Miss Margaret Wallar, librarian at Yenching, was also a guest for that month at the Ladies' Mill.

Alzina Munger and Mrs. Munger from Taiku spent a month at the Ladies' Mill too. We are all rejoicing over Alzie's return to health.

Robbins Strong of Taiku wielded a wicked racquet whenever it didn't rain during his week at the Burtons'.

Whoever heard of a vacation costing less than estimated? Such was Louise Meebold's good luck, or good management, when she went all the way to Foochow to spend the summer with her brother-in-law and sister at Kuliang, just outside of Foochow.

Mary McClure came back from a conference at Kuling led by Dean Weigle of Yale, full of tales of new experiences which you may read in her own words elsewhere in this issue.

The Hummel Mill was occupied this summer by Dr. and Mrs. Woodbridge Bingham and their two little girls from Peiping. The Binghams are spending some time in China while he completes his research on the T'ang Dynasty.

Their neighbors on the hill were Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lattimore and David and Miss Charlotte Tyler. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lattimore are well known writers. The inhabitants of the valley had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Lattimore lecture twice on Manchuria and Mongolia. At the present time, Mr. Lattimore

by the Institute of Pacific Relations. Miss Tyler is also working under that Institute trying to find the best way of solving the language barrier question. In that connection she is investigating the methods of teaching English in the Chinese Schools, as well as the methods of teaching Chinese to foreigners.

Mr. Bruno Lasker, also of the Institute, was the guest of the Lattimores for one week at the end of the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Karl Wittfogel, who are in China studying its economic history and present day developments, spent a week in Yutaoho as the guests of the Burtons and Lattimores.

Many other folks at the valley this summer added much to all of our enjoyment. News has just come from Shanghai that Joan and Winifred Wang, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hsien Wang of Taiyuan, have won the national women's doubles championship in tennis. Joan also won the singles championship. We all enjoyed watching them play this summer, though there were few of us able to give them much competition.

Getting to and from Fenchow during the rainy season is no joke usually, but Bernice Brown and Carl Huber found everything funny, and report a laugh for every bump. We marvel they arrived as fresh as they did; for if the above is true, continued laughter was the order of the day, and even that can be exhausting!

Mrs. Bertha Brown of Norwood, Mass. is spending the school year in Fenchow, teaching English in the Middle School, and using the rest of her time to soak in Chinese sunshine and atmosphere.

Mrs. Elsie Simmons of Tacoma, Washington, sister of Miss Valley Nelson, came to Fenchow

when the Matthews returned, and spent ten days here as their guest.

Mr. Victor Hayward, a newcomer to the English Baptist Mission in Taiyuan recently was the weekend guest of the Judds.

Mr. Rufus Dart, business manager of the English Baptist Hospitals in Taiyuan had a busy two days comparing notes with Mr. Burton. Everyone enjoyed the visits of these two neighbors, and their inspiring talks at our weekly Sunday evening services.

Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Judd, although they lay claim to no titles in the list of personnel, are finding plenty to do besides being mere wives and mothers. Mrs. Judd is directing the hospital glee club, teaching ten piano pupils, and last but not least, spending much time as editor-in-chief of this illustrious magazine. Mrs. Burton is teaching chemistry to second and third year nursing students, and is in charge of the hospital linen.

Several of our group have just recently returned from attending meetings of the Youth and Religion Movement under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. in Taiyuan. Three Chinese leaders were the speakers, Dr. W. Y. Chen, Acting President and Professor of Psychology at Fukien Christian University; Dr. Y. C. Tu, Professor of Physics at Shanghai University; and Miss Tseng Pao Swen, Principal of I-Fang Middle School at Changsha. Everyone felt that the speakers had a real message and that the meetings were very worthwhile.

Although Thanksgiving will be over by the time this reaches you, we are anticipating eating our Thanksgiving dinner and sharing in that festival's fellowship with the Taiku folks at Taiku.



linch=138 mi.